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LIFE AND TIMES

OF

ANTHONY WOOD

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The Life and Times of Anthony Wood, antiquary, of Oxford, 1632–1695, described by Himself

COLLECTED FROM

HIS DIARIES AND OTHER PAPERS

BY

ANDREW CLARK, M.A.

FELLOW OF LINCOLN COLLEGE AND VICAR OF S. MICHAEL'S, OXFORD

VOLUME I: 1632—1663

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

Oxford
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PREFACE.

In issuing this first volume of Wood's Life and Times I have to express my obligations to all members of the Bodleian staff, for their ready help in the multitudinous enquiries which I have had to address to them. My particular thanks are due to Mr. F. Madan, M.A., for information and counsel which have helped me out of many difficulties. My pupil, Mr. John Darlington, Commoner of Lincoln College, associated himself with me in preparing for this work the narratives of contemporary Entertainments, Ceremonies, etc., found in Wood MS. D 19 (3): I gratefully acknowledge his assistance.

As the sheets have been passing through the press I have noticed, too late for correction, several slight repetitions; it will perhaps be considered sufficient apology for such slips, that these notes had to be brought together from widely scattered sources and at such irregular intervals as pressing duties allowed.

The whole of the copy for this work has been sent to press, so that no other delays need take place than those caused by yearly publication. Complete indexes will, of course, be given with the last volume. But in view of the intervals between the yearly issues, a temporary index has been added to the present volume. It is designedly brief and incomplete, but embraces the chief names of Academical interest.

The analyses here given will supply the place of a Table of Contents.

ANDREW CLARK.

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[1] note 2 on p. 310 is in error; the projected book was most probably intended to exhibit the results of his reading in MS. authorities and his surveys of churches in Oxford city and county, i. e. notes on the history of Oxford with copies of monumental and fenestral inscriptions.

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[1] see, for its progress, pp. 428, 467, 476, 483; vol. ii. p. 81.

[2] the Puritan canons, who had allowed Wood access to these (p. 286), were now ejected, and A. W. had to make suit to the Royalists who had replaced them.

INTRODUCTION.

The heads of this introduction are:—

I. An account of the MSS. available for the life of Wood.

II. A note on the Wood Collection of MSS. and printed books (p. 6); and in particular, notes (A) of the Almanacs in it, (B) of the Newspapers, (C) of the Oxford pamphlets, (D) of the English history pamphlets, (E) of the Irish history pamphlets, (F) of pamphlets concerned with diablerie and the marvellous, (G) of pamphlets concerned with crimes and criminals, (H) of the chap-books, ballads, and poems, (J) of the book-lists, (K) of the catalogues of plays, and (L) of the miscellaneous pamphlets.

III. A note about the name (Wood *or* à Wood), p. 21.

IV. A note about the history of the Wood family, p. 23.

V. Notes on the families with which the Woods were connected by marriage, p. 32.

I. *MSS. available for the life of Wood.*

The 'Life of Wood' as hitherto printed has been drawn mainly from two sources:—

(*a*) 1632–1672, directly from Wood's autobiography.

(*b*) 1673–1695, indirectly from Wood's journal-notes.

(*a*) *Wood's autobiography* exists in two recensions, an earlier and a later.

1. The earlier draft is in the British Museum, MS. Harl. 5409. It has the note 'Mr. Anstis gave this book to me, 1712,' i.e. John Anstis[1] (afterwards, in 1718, Garter King of Arms) gave it to Edward Harley (afterwards second earl of Oxford). This volume

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[1] Thomas Hearne, editing the 'Life of Wood' in 1730, states that 'Mr. Anstis received it from Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Dale the herald ⟨who died 1722⟩ many years since, in exchange for several original letters of Mr. Wood's to Sir Peter Pett the king's advocate for the kingdome of Ireland, which he ⟨Anstis⟩ bought at the sale of his ⟨Pett's⟩ books. The letters were mostly about his method of defending himself against the prosecution in the vice-chancellour's court and desiring his advice; and he ⟨Anstis⟩ is very sorry that he did not take copies of them.' These letters are now, I suppose, lost, without record taken of them. For John Anstis, see *Reliquiae Hearnianae* II 10.

consists of 62 leaves[1], and brings the narrative down to the end of March 16$\frac{59}{60}$. It was written in the first person, beginning 'I, Anthony Wood'; but Wood has gone through the book, changing 'I' to 'he,' 'my' to 'his,' etc.—changes which take much away from the clearness of the story. It has an elaborate title:—

> 'The diarie of the life of Anthony à Wood, historiographer and antiquarie of the most famous University of Oxford:
>
> 'In which are intermix'd severall memorialls relating to his neare allies, kindred, and others; as also certaine publick actions of his time, which may be useful hereafter to historians.
>
> 'Cuncta aperit secreta dies, ex tempore verum
> Nascitur, et veniens aetas abscondita pandit. *Mantuan.*
>
> 'Lord make me to know mine end and the measure of my dayes what it is, that I might know how frail I am. *Psalm* 39, 4.
>
> 'So teach me to number my daies that I may apply my heart unto wisdome. *Psalm* 90, 12.'

Lord Harley lent this MS. to Hearne, who collated it with the later draft (Tanner MS. 102), and printed the variants in the notes to his edition of that later draft. Hearne has done his work very well, except for the somewhat childish pedantry with which he makes his observations, and a few slips[2]. I have re-collated this MS. While this Harleian MS. was in Hearne's hands, an excellent transcript of it was made, which is now MS. Rawl. D. 97[3].

2. The later draft is in the Bodleian (MS. Tanner 102 part 1). This MS. is written in the third person, which gives it a heavier style; but it is fuller in its narrative in the earlier years and is brought down to June 1672. It has therefore been made the text for the first forty years of Wood's life by all editors from Hearne downwards. Hearne[4] printed this in 1730 at p. 438 of his edition of Thomae Caii *Vindiciae Antiquitatis Academiae Oxon.* I have

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[1] fol. 63 is a slip, endorsed 'Martin College acquatance, 1681.'

[2] e.g. he gives 'John Nap of Trin.' for 'John Trap'—a blunder which subsequent editors have been careful to copy.

[3] in Mr. Macray's *Catalogue of Rawl. D. MSS.* this is erroneously said to be a transcript of MS. Tanner 102. Mr. Macray has been misled by a false note made by some former official of the library on the binding of the MS.:—'this is a transcript from a MS. in Bp. Tanner's collection.'

[4] Hearne's work is very carefully done. His childish pedantry displays itself in odd freaks, as, for example, in calling attention with a great flourish of trumpets to an obvious slip of the pen in the MS. or an unconventional spelling, also in misreading the MS. in order that he may supply the right reading *e conjectura sua* in the notes. Hearne has made a few slips, which have been carefully retained in subsequent editions; thus, he begins with an impossible date '1630, 8 Car. I,' the MS. being plainly '1632, 8 Car. I,' and this is repeated even in Bliss' edition of 1848.

collated Hearne's text with the MS., and have thus been able to supply a few omitted dates, and to correct several mis-readings, some of which affect the sense. Hearne says 'there is no title in the original MS.' This is over-stated. The Tanner MS. is not prefaced by an elaborate title such as is found in the Harleian MS., but in pencil[1] at the top of p. 1 Wood has written 'Secretum Antonii, second part[2],' on p. 2 'Sec. Antonii,' on p. 4 'Secretum Antonii,' on p. 5 'Secret. Ant.,' sufficiently indicating his desire to call the MS. by the name of *Secretum Antonii*. We can tell also how he came to choose this name; he had in his own possession a cartulary[3] of Glastonbury Abbey, which, he says, was called '*Secretum Abbatis*, as being always in his own custody.'

(*b*) *Wood's journal-notes*. These are preserved in an unbroken series in interleaved almanacs (called, during last century, Wood's 'pocket almanacs') from 1657 to 1695. Dr. Richard Rawlinson[4] made excerpts from them, now found in MS. Rawl. D. 26, but his excerpts are disfigured by gross inaccuracies[5] and he omits altogether several years. After Rawlinson's time the originals were lost sight of. William Huddesford, re-editing[6] in 1772 the autobiography of Wood as printed by Hearne, supplemented it by printing from MS. Rawl. D. 26 (from 1673 onwards) Rawlinson's 'Historical passages from Ant. Wood's papers.'

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[1] Wood's pencil, I assume, was not graphite but actual lead, probably a wooden stylus with a lead tip ending in a blunt point, such as I remember in use in country places in Scotland some twenty years ago. It has left a faint mark, often almost illegible except for the indentation of the paper.

[2] 'part' here refers to the draft, I suppose; 'Secretum Antonii, part first' would be the Harl. MS.

[3] O. C. 8589; one of the MSS. bought from Wood in 1692 by the Bodleian Library.

[4] 'The life of Mr. Anthony à Wood' . . . publ. at Lond. 1711, 18 pp., was by Richard Rawlinson. Rawlinson's own copy of it ("8vo. Rawl. 594") in Bodley has MS. additions by him.—MS. Bodl. Add. A 220 contains a transcript of Hearne's notes about Wood extracted from Hearne's MS. Collections.

[5] thus in relating the family misfortunes of Richard Souch of Pembroke Coll., Wood says that his grandmother was 'burnt in her bed,' he having a few pages before narrated the fatal fire; Rawlinson makes him say that she was 'touched in her head.' Similarly, by leaving out the first half of the note in 1677, Rawlinson makes 'Mr. Lane' (and not the Cambridge antiquary Sherington, about whom Lane is speaking) 'die suddenly in his chamber'; and, to all appearances, himself narrate to Wood his tragical end. See also the passage describing the scene between Dr. Fell and Wood on 17 March 167$\frac{3}{4}$ in this edition, and compare it with Rawlinson's text in the earlier editions. Wood was not the only author whom Dr. Rawlinson mangled. Of an edition by Richard Rawlinson of Ashmole's *Antiquities of Berkshire* in 1719, Hearne, with the more perfect sincerity that he did not know who was editor, says (*Reliquiae Hearnianae*, II. 94) that Ashmole's 'words and sense are most horridly perverted.'

[6] in 'The Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood' (1772). Huddesford burdened his text with pretentious notes, drawn from what in charity we must assume to have been an unknown book, Wood's *Athenae Oxon.* Dr. Bliss struck out many of these in his editions

Other MS. authorities for Wood's life. In Huddesford's edition, and to a slightly larger extent, in Bliss' two editions[1], additional notes had been drawn from other papers by Wood, e. g. from his account of contemporary 'entertainments and ceremonies,' of 'persons buried in Oxford' in his time, and from notes written by him in his printed books. The present edition seeks to incorporate, in strict chronological sequence, the whole of the additional matter which can be derived from these sources, so far as it bears on Wood's own life or his times. The MSS. which have been drained for this purpose are as follows:—

Present press-mark.	*No., if any, in the 1697 Cat. MSS.*	*Title by which Wood cites the MS.*
Wood's Almanacs with Diary 1657–1695	——	'my Almanacks.'
MS. Tanner 102 part 2	——	'Index pro annis.'
Wood MS. F 4	O. C. 8466	'Obital book.'
Wood MS. F 31	part of O. C. 8463	'loose papers in my English copy.'
MS. Bodl. 594	O. C. 8562	'Notes from Convocations Register.'
Wood MS. D 19 (3)	O. C. 8566	'Entertainments.'
Wood MS. E 32	——	'book of jests.'
Wood MS. E 1	O. C. 8505	'Oxfordshire monuments.'
Wood MS. B 15	O. C. 8586	——
MS. Ballard 68	O. C. 8558	——

The other Wood MSS. in the Bodleian and notes by Wood in his printed books have been searched and have supplied additional matter[2].

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of the Life of Wood; still further retrenchments have been made in the present edition.

[1] in 1813 in Vol. I of his edition of Wood's *Athenae*; in 1848 as Vol. I of his projected edition of the *Athenae* for the Ecclesiastical History Society, a design which unhappily went no further.

[2] in the Phillipps library at Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, is an interesting Wood MS. which I would gladly have printed in full in the present volume, had this been permissible. MS. Phillipps 7018 (old no. 30), is a small quarto volume entitled 'Antony à Wood's genealogy'; the first 27 leaves are vellum, the rest paper. The contents are: 1, unpaged, 'a genealogical table' to the book; 2, pp. 1–19, a history of his family 1568–1684; 3, pp. 54 sqq., notes and slips on the same subject. Incidentally Wood here alludes to another volume of family history by him, of which I have seen no other notice:—viz. that Alice Beare (or Bolton), Wood's father's aunt, who died 'a verie old woman' on 29 Apr. 1634, told Wood's father 'many stories of the

It is plain that, out of the material represented by the above MSS., Wood designed several distinct works:—

as, e.g., 1, an autobiography or memoirs;
2, an 'Itinerary,' on the model of his favourite Leland;
3, an 'Antiquities of Oxfordshire,' to mate the admired Dugdale's Warwickshire;
4, a continuation from 1660 of his 'Annals of the University';
5, a 'book of jests,' in emulation of Captain Hicks' Oxford Jests;
6, an account of persons buried in the city of Oxford;
7, a volume describing the pageants of his time:

but as these are left, all of them in a rough, and most of them in a fragmentary, condition, it is necessary to bring them all into one work, according to the only unity existing among them, the unity of chronological sequence[1].

In doing so I have adhered closely to two rules, to give Wood's statements faithfully, and to give them in full. Breach of the first of these rules sins against the truth of history by concealing the sordidness of the so-called 'happy' Restoration. As regards the second rule, many of the notes are indeed very trivial, but their mere triviality is often of help towards understanding the manners and habits of the time. It is chiefly by Wood's jottings of his petty expenditure that we can appreciate the part then played, in academic life, by the cook-shop, the tavern, and the coffee-house, or such things as the rain of pamphlets which accompanied the movements of the day, the Restoration, the Popish Plot, the Revolution. It will readily be understood that in such hasty and unfinished notes, punctuation is practically absent, and contractions of words abound. I have, as a matter of course, neglected these throughout, and presented Wood's text simply and exactly, as one would now put one's own MS. into print. I have, however, carefully followed Wood's own spelling, wherever he writes his words in full.

family,' and that her daughter Elizabeth Beare, who died aged 80 in 1668, told Wood himself some '*which I shall remember in another book.*' The initial C with Wood's arms is pasted inside the cover. This Phillipps MS. belonged to and has the book-plate of 'Sir George Nayler, Garter,' who died 1831. I have to thank T. Fitzroy Fenwick, Esq., for his kindness in allowing me access to this volume.

[1] I have abstained from incorporating the Wood correspondence, reserving that for treatment hereafter. The 'book of jests' has been printed: '*Modius Salium*, a collection of such pieces of humour as prevailed at Oxford in the time of Mr. Anthony à Wood, collected by himself and published from his original MS.,' Oxf. 1751, 12mo.

II. *The Wood Collection of MSS. and printed books.*

A Collection formed two centuries ago, and still preserved practically[1] intact, deserves a note about its character and contents; and Wood in his journal-notes makes so frequent reference to his papers and books that their present arrangement must be explained.

A Catalogue of the Wood MSS., full in some respects though in others unsatisfactory, has been printed in several recensions[2]. ·Of the printed books there is no account in existence, except a Catalogue[3] (in MS.) made before 1769, when the Collection was in the Ashmolean, supplemented, for the books in Wood B–Wood E, by a hand-list made in the Bodleian in 1890.

On Wood's death in 1695, his MSS. and such of his printed books and pamphlets as were not already in that institution were deposited in the library of the Ashmolean Museum. At this time the Keeper of the Ashmolean was Edward Lhwyd, a man thoroughly capable, who drew up the Catalogue of Wood's MSS. for the *Catalogus MSS. Angl. et Hibern.* of 1697, numbering them from 1 to 127. Subsequent Keepers were less competent, and the Collection suffered many things. Some entire MSS. were stolen, and papers and portions out of others. Several MSS. were negligently re-bound, (*a*) parts of one MS. being mixed up with others; (*b*) MSS. incongruous both in size and in contents being bound together to the injury of each other;

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[1] not absolutely, partly from losses, partly from volumes being shifted from the Wood Collection into other collections. The losses will be noticed afterwards; but it may here be noticed that Wood 757 has been removed to "8vo Prayer Books," and Wood 706, Wood 716, Wood 809 have become respectively 'Mather 8vo 17,' 'Mather 8vo 12,' 'Mather 8vo 143,' changes (made, I believe, by Dr. Coxe) which seem to me ill-advised. Wood 706 is Cotton Mather's 'Late memorable providences relating to witchcraft,' the second impression, Lond. 1691; and has these notes by Wood:—(*a*) '17 Jan. $169\frac{0}{1}$, recepi a Crescentio Mathero'; (*b*) 'Cotton Mather, the author of this book, was son of Crescentius (or Increase) Mather.' Wood 716 is 'de successu Evangelii apud Indos in Novâ-Angliâ epistola' a Crescentio Mathero, Lond. 1688; and has the note by Wood:—'Jan. 17, 1690 ⟨i.e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩ rec⟨epi⟩ ab authore.' Wood 809 is 'Diatriba de signo Filii Hominis et de secundo Messiae adventu . . .' authore Crescentio Mathero, Amstel. 1682; and has this note by Wood:—'17 Jan. 1690 ⟨i.e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩ recepi ab authore.'

[2] in 1697 in Edward Bernard's 'Cat. Codd. MSS. Angl. et Hibern.'; reprinted by William Huddesford 'Cat. lib. MSS. Antonii à Wood,' Oxf. 1761; reprinted in 1824 at his Middlehill press by Sir Thomas Phillipps. John Gutch prefixed a recension of it to his edition of Wood's History of the University (1792).

[3] now in the Bodleian; 'Librorum impressorum et MScriptorum Antonii à Wood Catalogus'—the printed books occupy pp. 1–70; at the end is a Catalogue of the Dugdale MSS. I have cited it as 'Wood Catalogue' (17—).

(*c*) the distinctive features of the binding being lost, so destroying the possibility of tracing Wood's references to his 'russet book, 'black book,' etc. Forty-eight printed books were stolen, besides numerous single tracts out of others. The binder was allowed to wreck the pamphlet volumes, shearing away here a line or two of text and there a marginal or foot-note added by Wood. In Nov. 1837 a survey of the Collection by W. Kirtland and W. H. Black shewed the extent of the injury it had sustained. In 1860 the Collection was transferred to the Bodleian. The arrangement and numeration of the volumes in the Ashmolean, where they were grouped in a room called 'Mr. Wood's study,' were, of course, retained in the Bodleian, where with the Ashmole Collection they occupy the 'Ashmole' room. That arrangement must, therefore, next be described.

The Wood MSS. and books were arranged in four divisions:—(i) those without mark; (ii) those indicated by letters; (iii) those indicated by letters and numbers; (iv) those indicated by numbers.

Division (i) was a mass of unbound MS. notes, letters, and loose charters, contained in boxes, which were handed over from the Ashmolean to the Bodleian in 1860. The charters and rolls have now been arranged as part and parcel of the Bodleian collection of charters, and calendared in W. H. Turner's and H. O. Coxe's *Calendar of Bodleian Charters*. The rest of the loose papers have been bound up into volumes, Wood F 39–Wood F 50, which will be noticed afterwards. I have great suspicions that, while the 'Wood boxes' were in the Ashmolean, several collectors, or the persons who supplied them, helped themselves from the unguarded store; and hence perhaps many of the Wood papers in the Rawlins (of Pophills, co. Warwick), Ballard, and Rawlinson Collections.

Division (ii) comprised six volumes, lettered A–F. These volumes contain Almanacs which will be noticed later on.

Division (iii) comprised five series, containing all the bound Wood MSS. and (excluding some intruded volumes) 92 of the Wood printed volumes.

Wood B. Wood B 1–B 15 are MSS. B 16–B 41 are 27 volumes of printed books, B 28 having to be counted twice (B 28 a, B 28 b).

Wood C. Wood C 1–C 12 are MSS. C 13–C 49 are 37 volumes of printed books. C 50 was lost anterior to the making of the 'Wood Catalogue' in 17—. C 51 (a printed book), C 52 (a few pages of MS.), and C 53 (Laud's resignation of his Chancellorship in 1641, with autograph signature) have been added to the original set of Wood books in this series. The MS. now marked C 1 (formerly

E 30) has taken the place of the original C 1, which was 'Dictionarium duplex Anglo-Britanicum, authore Erasmo Lewin,' a book or MS. which I have not been able to trace.

Wood D. Wood D 1–D 20 and D 32, D 33 are MSS.—now 29 in number, D 7 having been wisely re-bound in five parts [D 7 (1), D 7 (2), etc.] and D 19 in four parts, each part having been originally a distinct MS. D 21–D 31 are 12 volumes of printed books, D 21 representing two volumes.

Wood E. Wood E 1–E 12 and E 29 are MSS. E 13–E 28 are 16 volumes of printed books. Wood E 30 was a MS., which has been moved to, and is now, C 1. These represent the original Wood set as placed in the Ashmolean. E 31, E 32, and E 33 are three small MSS. of Wood's writing, which had passed into private possession (being part of the 'private papers' left to James Bisse[1] and Thomas Tanner to dispose of) and were afterwards procured for the Ashmolean. Unfortunately E 31 (Wood's 'book of libells on diverse persons in Oxford,' MS.) was early stolen, the Wood Catalogue having the note 'E 31 de-est, Nov. 20, 1837—W. K.[2]' E 34 is a printed book presented by Richard Rawlinson to the Ashmolean.

Wood F contained 37 volumes, all MSS., F 1–F 37. F 31 was 'missing' at a very early date, and has never been traced. At a later date several of the volumes were bound together, so that the remaining 36 MSS. are now found in 24 volumes. F 15 has F 10 added to it. F 11 has F 18 added to it. F 21 has F 12, F 17, F 19, F 20, F 23, and F 24 added to it. F 22 has F 36 and F 37 added to it. F 32 has F 30 and F 34 added to it.—To these considerable additions have latterly been made; F 29 is now marked F 29 A, and a transcript of it (*not* made for Sir John Peshall) in two volumes is marked F 29 B, F 29 C. For the missing F 31 a volume (marked F 31) has been substituted; made up of loose papers which had accumulated in the Ashmolean by sifting out of the Wood MSS., the débris from F 1 and F 29 A being the chief element. F 38 is an (imperfect) MS. of Wood's History of the University and Colleges, bought by the Bodleian in 1846. F 39–F 45 are seven volumes of letters to and from Wood. F 46–F 50 are five volumes of miscellaneous papers—scraps for the *Athenae* and personal—made up out of Division (i). F 51 is a small volume containing some Wood letters and papers found in 1891 in the Rawlinson D Collection.

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[1] E 32 has the signature 'G. P. Bisse' as of a former owner. E 33 has a broken piece of a printed book-plate which says:—'D^s Jacobus Bisse de Codicot .... Wadh. . . . postea e testamenti curatoribus . . . pha (quae sibi vivens donaverat A . . .) . . . d. curavit.' Also the signature 'G. P. Bisse, 1735.' See R. B. Gardiner's *Reg. Coll. Wadh.* p. 352.

[2] William Kirtland, a capable and painstaking under-keeper of the Ashmolean.

Division (iv) comprised the mass of the printed books, numbered Wood 1–Wood 899.

This numbering, however, was not consecutive. Nos. 110, 700, 723, 748, 887 each represented two volumes (110 A, 110 B, etc.); and 660 five volumes: and for a lost 276 two volumes of Wood single-sheets (276 A, 276 B) were substituted. This would give an apparent total of 910 volumes as placed in the Ashmolean from the Wood bequest; but some deductions have to be made, e.g. Wood 556–Wood 558 are Gazettes published after Wood's death.

There were also a number of intruded volumes, some of which have since been removed into the Ashmolean numeration. Wood[1] 11 A–11 C ('The New Baronetage of England,' Lond. 1769) have the inscription 'dono dedit J. Peshall Nov. 29mo, 1768.' Wood 276 C–276 E are now Ashmole 1818–1820. Wood[2] 428 B–428 E are books[3] printed after Wood's death. Wood 623 B has the inscription 'dono dedit Browne Willis, Aed. Xti socio-commensalis.' Wood 660 R has the inscription 'Ds. Jacobus Bisse M.D. de Codicot-Berry Hertf., longe abhinc e sociis Coll. Wadh., honoris ergo musaeo Antonii à Wood clarissimi antiquarii dono dedit 1737.' Wood 660, in addition to the Wood volumes (Wood 660 A–660 E) proper, represents 37 intruded volumes (some of them Ashmole MSS.), viz. 660 R just mentioned, Wood 660 Q (now "Bibl. Engl. 1715 b. 3"), ten volumes Wood 660 A–660 P, three volumes marked Wood 660 S, two volumes marked Wood 660 T, one marked Wood 660 TT. Wood 660 U, 660 V, 660 UV, 660 W, 660 GG, are now Ashmole 1813–1817 (correspondence and papers of Edward Lhwyd and minutes of the Philosophical Society at Oxford). Wood 660 AA is now Ashmole 1821; Wood 660 BB–660 DD and 660 FF are now Ashmole 1806–1808. Wood 660 EE (an intruded MS.) has long been 'missing.'

Of these Wood books forty-seven, over five per cent., were 'missing' before the Wood Collection left the insecurity of the Ashmolean:—viz. nos. 1, 50, 51, 56, 57, 58, 61, 63, 64, 66, 74, 77, 86, 94, 110 B, 120, 123; 132, 161, 192, 201, 276, 282, 298, 324, 395, 398, 400, 440, 449, 490, 692, 729, 734, 748A, 748B, 749, 755, 758, 790, 791, 802, 827, 842, 881, 887A, 887B.

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[1] additional to Wood 11 proper.

[2] additional to Wood 428 A.

[3] Hofmanni *Lexicon*, Lugd. Bat. 1698; Hickes' *Thesaurus Ling. Vet.*, Oxon. 1705.

Excluding 45 books added at later dates and 12 MSS.[1] not of Wood's writing or collecting, we have, as the present total of the genuine Wood Collection, 115 volumes of MSS.[2] (or, if we include also the 39 almanacs interleaved with Wood's diary, 154 MSS.), and 959 printed volumes[3]. These printed volumes represent an enormously greater number of printed pieces, 5 or 6 and in some cases 10 or 20 pieces being bound together; while in the pamphlets we have sometimes 50 or 60, or even 150 or 160, separate pieces bound together.

In getting his single-sheets and pamphlets bound up, Wood arranged them in divisions according to subject, and (generally speaking) tried to arrange each division in chronological order[4]. Some of these divisions deserve particular notice.

(A). *The Almanacs.*

Wood was a considerable buyer of Almanacs. Those now found in the Wood Collection in the Bodleian occur in three sets:—

(*a*) Almanacs from 1657–1695, interleaved, with Wood's diaries written in them. The history of these is very obscure. They were known to Dr. Richard Rawlinson, who made excerpts[5] from them, now found in MS. Rawl. D 26. Thereafter they disappeared entirely and seem to be quite unknown to the successive editors of Wood's life (William Huddesford in 1772, and Dr. Philip Bliss in 1848). A good many years ago they were found in the Bodleian in a drawer in the Gough Room by the Rev. W. Dunn Macray, and then carefully bound. They had no doubt been in the library for many years, and are probably the papers mentioned in a small 4to MS. Catalogue of MSS. in the Bodleian (bound in green vellum, written[6] 1747): but how, or when, they came into the Bodleian is not known.

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[1] 8 of them Ashmole MSS. made up out of those in Wood 660.

[2] this takes no account of lost volumes, some of which disappeared prior to the 17— 'Wood Catalogue.' Nor, of course, is any account taken of MSS. of Wood's writing or collecting in other collections in the Bodleian or elsewhere. Nor, again, do I include the 'rolls' and 'charters' of Wood's collecting which are now in the Bodleian.

[3] 1006, less 47 lost volumes. No account, of course, is taken of any printed books formerly possessed by Wood which may be in other collections in the Bodleian or elsewhere; as one (and a most valuable one) is in Jesus Coll. Libr., as will be noted afterwards.

[4] in many cases Wood has marked on the title-page the date of appearance of the pamphlet.

[5] Rawlinson's excerpts begin with the 1657 Almanac, but Huddesford in editing Wood's life printed the excerpts from 1673 only.

[6] by Humphrey Owen.

(*b*) Six volumes of Almanacs known as Wood A, B, C, D, E, F. These were among the books bequeathed to the Ashmolean by Wood in 1695 and transferred with the other books of the Ashmolean Library to the Bodleian in 1860.

(*c*) Stray volumes of Almanacs in the ordinary enumeration of the Wood printed books; e.g. Wood 1–6, Wood 10, Wood 12–15, Wood 498, Wood 843.

The Almanacs are by a great variety of writers: the more recognisable of them may be arranged thus alphabetically, putting first a short title by which they may be cited.

Andrews: 'de rebus coelestibus or an ephemeris' . . . by William Andrews, London.

Atkinson: 'Panterpe, id est, omne delectare, or a pleasant almanack for' . . . by Charles Atkinson, London.

Booker: appeared in different years under different titles, e.g. in 1643 'Almanack et Prognosticon,' in 1646 'Mercurius Coelicus sive Almanack et Prognosticon,' in 1661 'Telescopium Uranicum or an Almanack' . . .—all by John Booker, Lond.

Coelson: 'Speculum perspicuum Uranicum or an Almanack' . . . by Lancelot Coelson.

Coley: 'Nuncius Coelestis or Urania's Messenger' . . . by Henry Coley, London.

Crawford: 'Vox Uraniae or Astrological Observations . . . for the year' . . . by Henry Crawford, Lond.

Dove: 'Dove: Speculum Anni . . . or an almanack for the year' . . . Cambridge.

Episcopal: 'An episcopal almanack for the year' . . . Lond.

Gadbury: 'ΕΦΗ'ΜΕΡΙΣ or a diary astronomical and astrological for the year' . . . by John Gadbury, Lond.

Gallen: either 'An almanack and prognostication for the year' . . . or 'A compleat pocket Almanack for the year' . . . by Thomas Gallen, Lond.

Montelion: 'Montelion or a prophetical Almanack' . . .

Naworth: 'A new almanack and prognostication for the year' . . . by George Naworth [an anagram for Wharton.]

Parker: 'Mercurius Anglicanus, or an English Mercury' . . . by George Parker, Lond.

Partridge: 'Merlinus liberatus, being an almanack' . . . by John Partridge, Lond.

Mrs. Partridge: 'The Woman's Almanack for the year' . . . by Dorothy Partridge.

Pond: 'A new almanack for the year' . . . by Benjamin Pond, Oxford; or 'Pond: an almanack for . . .' Cambridge.

Poor Robin: 'Poor Robin . . . An almanack after the old and new fashion' . . . Lond.

Rider: 'Rider's British Merlin' . . . by Cardanus Rider, Lond.

Saunders: 'Apollo Anglicanus, The English Apollo' . . . by Richard Saunders, Lond.

Scripture: 'A scripture almanack opening and reconciling difficult Scriptures' . . . by H. J.[1]

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[1] Wood notes 'H⟨enry⟩ Jessey published a Scripture Almanack ⟨for⟩ 1657.'

Smith: 'A new almanack and prognostication' . . . by John Smith, Lond.

Swan: 'An ephemeris or almanack for' . . . by John Swan, Cambr.; also 'Swan: a new almanac for' . . . Cambr.

Tanner: 'Angelus Britannicus, an Ephemeris for' . . . by John Tanner, Lond.

Trigge: 'Calendarium astrologicum or an almanac for' . . . by Thomas Trigge.

Wharton: appeared in successive years under a great variety of names: thus 'No Merline or Mercurie but a new Almanack after the old fashion' . . .; 'Hemeroscopeion, a meteorologicall diary and prognostication' . . . (followed by 'Proanaphonesis, or an astrall prediction'); 'Ephemeris, or a Diary' . . .; 'Hemerologium'; 'Calendarium Ecclesiasticum'; 'Calendarium Carolinum'; etc.—all by George Wharton, London. See 'Naworth,' supra.

Wing: 'Ὀλύμπια Δώματα; or an almanack' . . . by Vincent Wing, Lond.; afterwards by John Wing, Cambr.

Yea and Nay: 'A yea and nay almanack for the people called by the men of the world Quakers,' Lond.; intended to satirise the Quakers.

Arranged chronologically, with references to the volumes in which they are found (those marked * being in the diary set), the Wood collection of Almanacs runs as follows:—

1629, Kalendrier ou Journal pour . . . 1629, par Jean Franco, Anvers 1629; Wood 2.—A Dutch almanac[1]; Wood 498 (14).

1630, Pond[2]; Wood Alm. A.

1631, Kalendrier ou Journal pour . . . 1631, par Jean Franco, Anvers 1631; Wood 3.

1632, David Origanus[3], a Dutch almanac, printed at Amsterdam; Wood Alm. A.

1634, a Dutch almanac; Wood[4] 1.

1641, Pond; Wood Alm. A.

1642, Naworth; Wood Alm. A.—Gallen, Wood Alm. B.

1643, Booker; Wood Alm. A.

1644, Naworth; Wood Alm. A.

1645, Naworth; Wood Alm. A.

1646, Booker; Wood Alm. A.

1647, Wharton; Wood Alm. B.

1648, Wharton; Wood Alm. B.—Scripture; Wood Alm. A.

1649, Wharton; Wood Alm. B.

1650, Wharton; Wood Alm. B.

1651, Wharton; Wood Alm. B (also in Wood 10).

1652, Wharton; Wood 10.—Smith; Wood Alm. A.

1653, Wharton; Wood 10.

1654, Wharton; Wood 10.—Merlinus Anonymus by Raphael Desmos; Wood 15.

1655, Wharton; Wood 10.—Merlinus Anonymus; Wood 15.

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[1] 'Comptoir Almanach,' Amsterdam, 1629.

[2] this book contains notes of travels, etc., by a former owner, an Englishman.

[3] this book contains the diary of a former owner, resident at the Hague, etc. The hand is the same as that which wrote the notes in Pond for 1630. I should not be surprised if on examination these turned out to be the Journals of Griffin Higgs, fellow of Merton; resident abroad from 1627 to 1638 as chaplain to Elizabeth (daughter of James I); afterwards dean of Lichfield; died 16 Dec. 1659.

[4] this book is now 'missing' from the Library.

1656, Wharton; Wood 10.

1657, *Saunders.—Wharton; Wood 10.

1658, *Wing.—Wharton; Wood 10.

1659, *Saunders.—Wharton; Wood 10.

1660, *Gadbury.—Wharton; Wood 10.—Montelion[1]; Wood 15.

1661, *Booker.—Wharton; Wood Alm. C.—Montelion; Wood 15.—Gadbury; Wood Alm. D.—Tanner; Wood Alm. E.—Calendarium Catholicum or an Universal Almanack for 1661; Wood 4.

1662, *Pond.—Wharton; Wood Alm. C.—Montelion; Wood 15.—Trigge; Wood Alm. E.—Guzman's Ephemeris; Wood 15.

1663, *Saunders.—Wharton; Wood Alm. C.—Andrews; Wood Alm. E.—Poor Robin; Wood 12.—Endymion, his northern weatherglass; Wood 15.—A new almanac after the old fashion for 1663, Lond. 1663; Wood 6.

1664, *Pond.—Wharton; Wood Alm. C.—Poor Robin; Wood 12.

1665, *Wing.—Wharton; Wood Alm. C.—Poor Robin; Wood 12.

1666, *Dove.—Wharton; Wood Alm. C.—Poor Robin; Wood 12.

1667, *Swan.—Wing; Wood Alm. E.—Poor Robin; Wood 12.

1668, *Dove.—Gadbury; Wood Alm. D.—Poor Robin; Wood 12.—The Protestant Almanac, by Philoprotest; Wood Alm. E.

1669, *Pond.—Gadbury; Wood Alm. D.—Poor Robin; Wood 12.

1670, *Pond.—Gadbury; Wood Alm. D.—Poor Robin; Wood 12.—Saunders, Wood Alm. F.

1671, *Atkinson.—Saunders, Wood Alm. F.—Poor Robin; Wood 13.

1672, *Tanner.—Saunders, Wood Alm. F.—Poor Robin; Wood 13.

1673[2], *Gadbury.—Saunders, Wood Alm. F.—Poor Robin; Wood 13.

1674, *Episcopal.—Poor Robin; Wood 13.

1675, *Episcopal.—Poor Robin; Wood 13.—Mercurius Verax; Wood 15.

1676, *Crawford.—Poor Robin; Wood 13.

1677, *Pond.—Poor Robin; Wood 13.—The New Protestant Almanac, by Philoprotest; Wood Alm. E.

1678, *Gadbury.—Poor Robin; Wood 13.—Yea and Nay; Wood Alm. E.

1679, *Coley.—Poor Robin; Wood 13.—Yea and Nay; Wood Alm. E.

1680, *Pond.—Poor Robin; Wood 13.—Coelson; Wood Alm. E.—The New Protestant Alm., by Philoprotest; Wood Alm. E.

1681, *Pond.—Poor Robin; Wood 14.

1682, *Dove.—Poor Robin; Wood 14.—Rider; Wood 5.

1683, *Swan.—Poor Robin; Wood 14.—Gallen; Wood Alm. B.

1684, *Dove.—Poor Robin; Wood 14.

1685, *Saunders.—Poor Robin; Wood 14.

1686, *Wing.—Poor Robin; Wood 14.—Kalendarium Catholicum[3]; Wood 843.

1687, *Gadbury.—Poor Robin; Wood 14.

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[1] Wood 15(3) is Montelion for 1660 in which Wood notes:—'John Philipps, nephew by the mother to John Milton, was authour of this *Montelion* and not of the rest that follow; see in his *Mercurius Verax*, etc.'

[2] Wood 748 A was 'Merlini Anglici Ephemeris' for 1673; but the volume is 'missing.'

[3] Wood 843 (1) is 'Kalendarium Catholicum for the year 1686,' 1686, price 6*d*; with this note by Wood:—'Such an almanac as this was published 1661, '62, '63; and if I am not mistaken Thomas Blount of the Inner Temple had a hand in it. After it had laid dormant 20 yeares it was againe published when all people expected popery to be introduced.'

1688, *Gadbury.—Poor Robin; Wood 14.—Ephemeris ad annum 1688, Lond. 1688; Wood[1] 498 (15).

1689, *Wing.—Poor Robin; Wood 14.—Pond; Wood Alm. E.

1690, *Saunders.—Poor Robin; Wood 14.

1691, *Gadbury.—Poor Robin; Wood Alm. F.—Parker; Wood Alm. F.

1692, *Gadbury.—Poor Robin; Wood Alm. F.—Partridge; Wood Alm. F.—Gadbury; Wood[2] Alm. D.

1693, *Gadbury.—Poor Robin; Wood Alm. F.—Partridge; Wood Alm. F.—Gadbury; Wood[3] Alm. D.

1694, *Partridge.—Poor Robin; Wood Alm. F.—Mrs. Partridge, Wood Alm. F.—Gadbury, Wood Alm. D.

1695, *Tanner.—Poor Robin; Wood Alm. F.—Gadbury; Wood Alm. D.

(B). *Newspapers in the Wood Collection.*

(i) *Periodicals called Mercuries.*

1641, Mercurius Britannicus or The English Intelligencer; Wood 615 (20).

164$\frac{2}{3}$–1643, pp. 1–750, Mercurius Aulicus[4]; Wood 623.

164$\frac{3}{4}$–1644, pp. 751–1328, Mercurius Aulicus; Wood 624.

Dec. 1656, Mercurius Politicus[5]; at the beginning of Wood 389.

165$\frac{6}{7}$–1657, Mercurius Politicus; Wood 522.

165$\frac{7}{8}$–1658, Mercurius Politicus; Wood 523.

165$\frac{8}{9}$–1659, Mercurius Politicus; Wood 524.

Jan. 16$\frac{59}{60}$–12 Apr. 1660 †, Mercurius Politicus; Wood 524.

[† Wood notes in Wood 524:—'Marchiomont Needham gives of⟨f⟩ writing, or rather prohibited, about this time; and *Mercurius Publicus* goes forward who began in the beginning of the year 1660.']

29 Dec. 1659–3 Jan. 166,$\frac{0}{1}$ Mercurius Publicus; Wood 393.

166$\frac{0}{1}$–1661, Mercurius Publicus; Wood 394.

166$\frac{1}{2}$–1662, Mercurius Publicus; Wood 520.

16 Jan. 166$\frac{2}{3}$–31 Aug. 1663 †, Mercurius Publicus; Wood 521.

[† Wood notes in Wood 521:—'Mr. Henry Muddiman desisting from writing *Mercurius Publicus*, Mr. Roger L'strang by order succedes in writing the Intelligencer and the Newes'—the title had been already in use.

15 Dec. 1656–28 Dec. 1657, Publick Intelligencer; Wood 389.

28 Dec. 1657–21 Dec. 1658, Publick Intelligencer; Wood 390.]

(ii) *The Intelligencer and the News.*

Wood in his diaries freely cites 'the News,' 'News.' 'The Intelligencer' was published on Monday; 'the News published for the satisfaction and information of the people,' on Thursday.

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[1] this book has the note:—'Johannis Aubrey ex dono Edmundi Halley, autoris.'

[2] this book has the note:—'Jo⟨hanni⟩ Aubrey, R⟨egiae⟩ S⟨ocietatis⟩ S⟨ocio⟩, dedit author.'

[3] this book has the autograph:—'Ed⟨ward⟩ Shirburne.'

[4] in Wood's Catalogue of his own books, now in Wood MS. E. 2, he speaks of having three volumes of *Mercurius Aulicus*, and says they contain 'a great deal of wit and buffoonry.'

[5] in Wood MS. D. 18 are notes, apparently excerpted from *Mercurius Politicus*, for the years 1651–1656.

31 Aug, 1663–28 Dec. 1663	The Intelligencer The News	Wood 521.
4 Jan. $166\frac{3}{4}$–29 Dec. 1664	„	; Wood 391.
2 Jan. $166\frac{4}{5}$–29 Jan. $166\frac{5}{6}$	„	; Wood 392.

(iii) *The Gazette*, freely cited by Wood in his diaries.

Nos. 1–23 were entitled 'the Oxford Gazette': nos. 24 onwards 'The London Gazette.'

Wood's Gazettes :—

Vol. I.	Nos. 1–23, 7 Nov. 1665–1 Feb. $166\frac{5}{6}$; Wood 541. Nos. 24–246, 1 Feb. $166\frac{5}{6}$–24 Mar. $166\frac{7}{8}$; Wood 541.
Vol. II.	Nos. 247–454, 26 Mar. 1668–24 Mar. $16\frac{69}{70}$; Wood 542.
Vol. III.	Nos. 455–662, 28 Mar. 1670–24 Mar. $167\frac{1}{2}$; Wood 543.
Vol. IV.	Nos. 663–871, 25 Mar. 1672–23 Mar. $167\frac{3}{4}$; Wood 544[1].
Vol. V.	Nos. 872–1080, 26 Mar. 1674–27 Mar. 1676; Wood 545.
Vol. VI.	Nos. 1081–1288, 27 Mar. 1676–25 Mar. 1678; Wood 546.
Vol. VII.	Nos. 1289–1497, 25 Mar. 1678–25 Mar. 1680; Wood 547[2].
Vol. VIII.	Nos. 1498–1705, 25 Mar. 1680–23 Mar. $168\frac{1}{2}$; Wood 548[2].
Vol. IX.	Nos. 1706–1914, 23 Mar. $168\frac{1}{2}$–24 Mar. $168\frac{3}{4}$; Wood 549[2].
Vol. X.	Nos. 1915–2123, 24 Mar. $168\frac{3}{4}$–25 Mar. 1686; Wood 550.
Vol. XI.	Nos. 2124–2332, 25 Mar. 1686–26 Mar. 1688; Wood 551.
Vol. XII.	Nos. 2333–2542, 26 Mar. 1688–24 Mar. $16\frac{89}{90}$; Wood 552.
Vol. XIII.	Nos. 2543–2751, 24 Mar. $16\frac{89}{90}$–21 Mar. $169\frac{1}{2}$; Wood 553.
Vol. XIV.	Nos. 2752–2960, 24 Mar. $169\frac{1}{2}$–26 Mar. 1694; Wood 554.
Vol. XV.	Nos. 2961–3272, 26 Mar. 1694–22 Mar. $169\frac{6}{7}$; Wood 555.

But Wood died on 28 Nov. 1695 and therefore the last Gazette he can have had is No. 3134, that 'from 21 Nov.–25 Nov. 1695.' The set of Gazettes is continued in Wood 556, Wood 557, and Wood 558 to the year 1704.

(iv) *Literary periodicals.*

(*a*) The series frequently cited by Wood as *Term Catalogues*: the title of which was at first *Mercurius Librarius*, but was soon changed. An index made by Wood (for purposes of the *Athenae*) to the Mercurii Librarii and Term Catalogues is found in Wood MS. F 36.

Nos. 1–7, Mich. Term 1668–Easter Term 1670, 'Mercurius Librarius'; Wood 658.

Nos. 1–57, Easter Term 1670–Trinity Term 1695, 'Catalogue of books printed and published at London'; Wood 658.

(*b*) 'The Universal Historical Bibliothèque,' 3 parts (Jan., Feb., March $168\frac{6}{7}$), Lond. 1687; Wood E 26.

(*c*) 'The works of the learned or a historical account . . . of books newly printed' by J. de la Crose, Lond. 1691, 1692, nine parts (Aug.–Dec. 1691, Jan.–Mar. $169\frac{1}{2}$, Apr. 1692); Wood E 24.

(*d*) 'Mercurius Eruditorum or news from the learned world,' one part only (no. 2, that for Wedn., Aug. 12, 1691), probably sent to Wood because containing a laudatory notice of the *Athenae*; in Wood E 24.

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[1] Wood notes that he paid for 'binding, 2*s* 6*d*,' and that it was 're-bound, 3 Apr. 1694, 1*s* 6*d*.'

[2] Wood notes that he paid for binding this volume '2*s* 6*d*, Dec. 24 anno 1688.'

(C). *Oxford pamphlets:* cited by Wood as 'Oxoniensia.'

Vol. I, Wood 512, 16 pamphlets, 1572–1669, chiefly Latin speeches.

Vol. II, Wood 513, 8 pamphlets, 1651–1692, chiefly topographical.

Vol. III, Wood 514, 54 pamphlets[1], 164$\frac{0}{1}$–1649, Laud's resignation, the siege of Oxford, the Parliamentary Visitors.

Vol. IV, Wood 515, 34 pamphlets[2], 1640–1687, satires, the Quakers in Oxford, etc.

Vol. V, Wood 516, 12 pamphlets, 1585–16$\frac{79}{80}$.

Vol VI, Wood 517, 6 pamphlets, 1688–1691, Magd. Coll. and James II.

To these must be added Wood 423 (containing 67 pamphlets, 1629–1689), Wood 631 (containing 20 pamphlets, chiefly concerned with the troubles at Exeter College in 1690–1691). Also Wood 276 A and Wood 276 B, containing numerous Oxford single-sheets, especially University notices[3], cited frequently by Wood as 'Oxford papers.' Wood 614 (62 pamphlets), Wood 615 (26 pamphlets), Wood 616 (25 pamphlets) contain some Oxford pieces.

(D). *Pamphlets about English contemporary history*, arranged in several distinct sets:—

(*a*) *Pamphlets about ship-money*, 1641, Wood 527 (4 pamphlets).

(*b*) *Pamphlets about the Civil War*, 1641–1659. Nine volumes of 'pamphlets containing matters making for and against the rebellion that broke forth anno 1642.'

Vol I, Wood 373, 67 pamphlets, 1641.
Vol. II, Wood 374, 36 pamphlets, 1642.
Vol. III, Wood 375, 47 pamphlets, 1642–164$\frac{2}{3}$[4].
Vol. IV, Wood 376, 73 pamphlets, 1643–164$\frac{3}{4}$.
Vol. V, Wood 377, 43 pamphlets, 1644–164$\frac{4}{5}$.
Vol. VI, Wood 378, 66 pamphlets, 1645.
Vol. VII, Wood 501, 42 pamphlets, 1646, 1647.
Vol. VIII, Wood 502, 75 pamphlets, 1648.
Vol. IX, Wood 503, 37 pamphlets, 1649–1659.

Several single-sheets belonging to this set are found in Wood 276 A. Wood 614 (62 pamphlets), Wood 615 (26 pamphlets), Wood 616 (25 pamphlets), Wood 617 (21 pamphlets), and Wood 619 (13 pamphlets) also contain several pieces belonging to this set.

(*c*) *Pamphlets about party-leaders* of the Civil War period (and later).

(i) King Charles I; Wood 244 (4 pamphlets), Wood 363 (7 pamphlets about the Εἰκὼν Βασιλική controversy in 169$\frac{0}{1}$–1693), Wood 364 (37 pamphlets, 1649–1660).

(ii) Royalist sufferers, Stafford, Laud, etc.; Wood 366 (33 pamphlets, 1641–1646); Wood 367 (23 pamphlets, 1650–1655; with added pamphlets about executions 1690–1691).

(iii) The Regicides; Wood 369 (10 pamphlets, 1660–1662).

(iv) Parliamentary leaders; Wood 531 (15 pamphlets, 1642–1681).

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[1] bound together Feb. 8, 16$\frac{89}{90}$, at a cost of 6*d*; so Wood's note.

[2] bound together Feb. 8, 16$\frac{89}{90}$, at a cost of 5*d*; so Wood's note.

[3] one section of these Wood frequently cites as 'Encaenia papers.'

[4] the year with Wood being 25 March–24 March.

(*d*) *Pamphlets about the agitation for and against Monarchy*, 1649–1660.

Wood 608 (72 pamphlets); Wood 609 (48 pamphlets); Wood 610 (64 pamphlets); Wood 612 (72 pamphlets); Wood 613 (63 pamphlets); Wood 533 (17 pamphlets). Several single-sheets of this class are found in Wood 276 A.

(*e*) *Pamphlets about the Restoration.*

Wood 537 (20 pamphlets); Wood 398 (22 pamphlets); Wood B 37 (13 pamphlets).

(*f*) *Pamphlets about Charles II's Parliaments.*

Wood 657 (62 pamphlets, but only a few of them on this subject); Wood 560 (the Collection of State tracts of Charles II's reign).

(*g*) *Pamphlets*[1] *about the 'Popish Plot,'* 1678–1683.

Vol. I, Wood 424, 31 pamphlets, 1678–1679.
Vol. II, Wood 425, 30 pamphlets, 1679–1680.
Vol. III, Wood 426, 35 pamphlets, 1680–1681.
Vol. IV, Wood 427, 50 pamphlets, 1681–1683.

Wood 276 A contains several single-sheets belonging to this period.

(*h*) *Pamphlets about the 'Presbyterian Plot,'* 1683–1685.

Wood 428 A (33 pamphlets).

(*i*) *Pamphlets about James, Duke of York, and James II*, 1673–1688.

Wood 660 C; Wood 629 (8 treatises about James II's dispensing power).

(*k*) *Pamphlets about Monmouth and his invasion* (1680–1685).

Wood 660 C (the volume contains 37 pamphlets, but several of them belong to the preceding set).

(*l*) *Pamphlets about the Prince of Orange and the Revolution*, 1688–1689.

Wood 529 (22 pamphlets); Wood 530 (5 pamphlets); Wood D 29 (twelve 'Collections of Papers relating to the present juncture of affairs in England,' with other similar Collections).

(E). *Pamphlets about Ireland*, chiefly about contemporary events.

Vol. I, Wood 504, 4 pamphlets.
Vol. II, Wood 505, 5 pamphlets.
Vol. III, Wood 506, 2 pamphlets, 1640–1641.
Vol. IV, Wood 507, 48 pamphlets, 1640–1641.
Vol. V, Wood 508, 52 pamphlets, 1642–1644.
Vol. VI, Wood 509, 35 pamphlets, 1645–164$\frac{8}{9}$.
Vol. VII, Wood 510, 37 pamphlets, 1649–1692.

(F). *Pamphlets concerned with diablerie and the marvellous.*

Wood 643, 'God's judgments'; 12 pamphlets.
Wood 646, prophecies; 17 pamphlets.
Wood 704–Wood 708, Wood B 16–Wood B 23, witches, ghosts, etc.
Wood B 35, apparitions, monsters, etc.; 35 pamphlets.
Wood D 28, floods, earthquakes, comets, great fires, etc.

(G). *Pamphlets connected with crimes and criminals.*

Rogues and thieves: Wood 284 (10 pamphlets), Wood 371 (11 pamphlets), Wood 372 (14 pamphlets, 1651–1694).

Murders: Wood 365 (35 pamphlets, 1649–1692).

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[1] see Wood E 27, *infra* p. 19.

Traitors: Wood 586 (22 pamphlets, 1582–1679), Wood 587.

Trials and executions: Wood 368 (28 pamphlets, 1645–1649), Wood 421 (14 pamphlets, 1685–1689), Wood 422 (16 pamphlets).

(H). *Chap-books, ballads, and poems.*

(i) *Chap-books.* Wood C 31, Wood C 32, Wood 254, Wood 259, Wood 284, Wood 321 (Tom a Lincoln, Guy earle of Warwick, Sir Bevis of Hampton, etc.), Wood 350.

(ii) *Ballads.*

Wood E 25 is a collection of 153 ballads, arranged in great measure in chronological order of publication, and dealing largely with political affairs, e.g. nos. 110 sqq. are about the Prince of Orange and 1688.

Wood 400 was a collection of ballads, but was stolen before 1837.

Wood 401 is a large collection of ballads, arranged for the most part in chronological order; Wood 402[1] is a similar collection. In 401 the Robin Hood ballads are well represented.

Wood 416 and Wood 417, containing respectively 133 and 183 pieces, are a collection of ballads and other pieces in verse[2], largely political and arranged for the most part in chronological order and in groups, e.g. Rump ballads, ballads about General Monck, ballads against the Quakers.

Wood 276 A and Wood 276 B contain a number of ballads, chiefly political.

(iii) *Poems.*

Garlands; Wood 94, stolen before 1837, contained a number of 'garlands,' e.g. the 'Robin Hood Garland' 1689, the 'Garland of Goodwill,' Lond. 1685, etc.

Songs; Wood 326 contains Rump satires and Restoration *drolleries*, 'Collections of New Songs' of dates 1673, 1675, 1677. Wood 126 is 'A choice collection of catches, rounds, etc.,' Lond. 1652. Wood 110 A is a collection of Christmas carols. Wood 399, stolen before 1837, was a volume of songs printed at Edinburgh.

Poems; Wood 382 contains 8 collections of verses, in particular the first, second, third, and 'fourth and last' Collections 'of poems, satyrs, songs, against popery,' Dec. 1688–March 168$\frac{8}{9}$. Wood 460, endorsed *Funebria*, is a collection of memorial verses, e.g. to Sir Thomas Bodley, etc. Wood 429 is a collection of 54 *Elegies* and other funeral verses, from before 1652 to 1694. Wood 483 and Wood 484 contain respectively 24 and 11 pieces and collections of verses. Wood 319 is a collection of funeral poems, congratulatory verses, etc.

(J). *Book-lists*, printed catalogues of books written by individual authors, of books for sale by booksellers, of books in given subjects, of books for sale by auction[3].

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[1] this volume, Wood notes, was made up and bound at 'Christmas 1689.'

[2] Wood refers to these two volumes in a note in Wood 382 :—'Memorandum that I have two volumes in folio endorsed *Poems, songs, elegies, several things in prose, etc.*: the first volume contains 132 several things and the second 183, among which many are ballads; but those being all printed in folio sheets and papers cannot be bound with these ⟨i. e. Wood 382⟩ following; nor a thick octavo book ⟨Wood 326⟩ endorsed *Songs, Drolleries* containing 7 severall 8vo books bound together.'

[3] see also the *Literary Periodicals*, *supra*, p. 15.

Wood E 13–E 20 contain chiefly auction catalogues[1], quarto size, which Wood has arranged chronologically and numbered consecutively (as Catalogue 1, Catalogue 2, etc.), and which Wood probably cites in his papers by their numbers. He has also re-paged them in many cases for easier reference. Wood E 21 and E 22 continue the series.

Wood E 13; Catalogues[2] 1–6; 1676–1678.
Wood E 14; Catalogues 7–12; 1678–1680.
Wood E 15; Catalogues 13–18; 1680–1681.
Wood E 16; Catalogues 19–26; 1681–1683.
Wood E 17; Catalogues 27–38; 1683–168$\frac{4}{5}$.
Wood E 18; Catalogues 39–49; 1685–1686.
Wood E 19; Catalogues 50–56; 1686–1687.
Wood E 20; Catalogues 57–68; 1687–168$\frac{7}{8}$.
Wood E 21; catalogues not numbered as in the series; 168$\frac{7}{8}$–1688.
Wood E 22; " " " " " " ; 1688–1692.
Wood E 23; chiefly duplicates; 1674–1687.

Wood C 26; catalogues of books 1609–1678.

Wood D 22; eighteen catalogues of books 1618–1693.

Wood E 27[3]; 'Catalogue[4] of all stitch'd books and single-sheets since the first discovery of the Popish Plot, Sept. 1678–Jan. 16$\frac{79}{80}$,' price *6d.*—'Continuation' of this catalogue 'from 1 Jan. 16$\frac{79}{80}$ to 25 June 1680,' price *6d.*—'Continuation[5] from 24 June to Michaelmas Term 1680,' price *4d.*

Wood 91; catalogues of books 1654–1692.

Wood 654 C; Andrew Maunsell's Catalogue of Books, Lond. 1595.

Wood 658 has at the end a number of book prospectuses, 1667–1694.

Wood 660 B; Robert Clavell's catalogues, catalogues of books printed at the Theatre, etc.

Wood 896; nine catalogues of books, 1597–1694.

Wood 897, 898; William Crowe's catalogues (Engl., Lat.) of Divinity books.

Wood 899; seven catalogues, 1624–1695.

(K). *Catalogues of plays*; Wood E 28.

(i) Wood E 28 (1) is (anonymous) 'An exact and perfect catalogue of all playes that are printed,' which Wood dates as of 1656.

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[1] many of these are marked as gifts from Andrew Allam, others from Henry Cruttenden, lessee of the printing-press in the Theatre. The booksellers Edward Millington and William Cooper are the persons by whom most of these catalogues are drawn up; Richard Chiswell, John Dunmore, Robert Scot contribute a few. Many have slight notes by Wood in preparation for the *Athenae*.

[2] nos. 1 and 2 Wood found he had cited sometimes by one number sometimes by another, and so he dubs them 'Catalogue 1 *alias* 2' and 'Catalogue 2 *alias* 1.'

[3] nos. 2–4 in this volume. Wood E 27 (1) is Thomas Gore's (1674) Catalogue of Heraldry Books. Wood E 27 (5) is 'A catalogue of all discourses published against Popery . . . during the reign of James II,' Lond. 1689, in which Wood notes that it cost him '*6d*, 14 March 1688,' i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$, and that 'Mr. William Wake of Ch. Ch., the author, under R. Baldwin's [the printer's of the book] name.'

[4] at the end Wood makes several additions of papers printed 167$\frac{8}{9}$, 1679, 1680.

[5] the publisher states 'the continuation is intended to be publish'd every term,' on which Wood remarks 'but your intention was not suffered to take effect.'

(ii) Wood E 28 (2) is (anonymous) 'An exact and perfect catalogue of all the plaies that were ever printed,' on which Wood notes 'this catalogue of playes was taken from the end of a comedy called *The Old Law* printed at London 1656.'

(iii) Wood E 28 (3) is 'A true perfect and exact catalogue of all the Comedies etc. . . . printed . . . till this present year 1671 . . . for sale at the shop of Francis Kirkman, London,' on which Wood notes 'this catalogue was taken from the end of a Tragi-comedy called *Nicomede* translated out of the French of monsieur Corneille by John Dancer, printed at London 1671.'

(iv) 'An exact catalogue[1] of all comedies, etc., . . . printed till this present year 1680, . . . printed . . . for Nicholas Cox,' Oxford 1680, price 3*d*., on which Wood notes:—'Note that at the end of *Nicomede* . . . is a Catalogue . . . from which catalogue did Nicholas Cox manciple of St. Edmund's Hall in Oxon. take the following catalogue, adding therunto all such that came out to this present yeare 1680. The said catalogue at the end of Nicomede was by Francis Kirkman, stationer, living in Thames Street, London.

Mr. { Kirkman / Cox } several of our Oxford scholars have read your catalogues of playes . . . and like them well, but would have lik'd them better had you set down the yeare when they were printed that they might have knowne when the authors lived and when the playes came first in use, for without time they cannot be exact judges of matters; but they hope that for the future you will not omit those matters and [other[2] plays] that are not yet [set downe but are yet] extant, as:—

1°, the tragedy of Herod and Antipater, by Gervase Markham and William Sampson, Lond. 1662, 4to.

2°, the Maske of Flowres, a play acted by the gentlemen of Grey's Inne, Lond. 1614, 4to.

3°, Paria, comoedia per Thomam Vincent, Lond. 1648.

4°, The Projector lately dead, printed 1634, made against William Noy lately attorney-general.

5°, Thomas Randolphe's playes, 4to.

6°, John Skelton's playes and interludes.'

(v) Wood E 28 (5) 'A new Catalogue of English playes . . .' by Gerard Langbaine, gent., Lond. 1688, price 1*s*., on which Wood notes:—'Published in the beginning of Dec. 1687. The first edition of this book bore this title "*Momus triumphans*, or the plagiaries of the English stage expressed in a catalogue of comedies, etc., by Gerard Langbaine esq." Lond. 1688, 4to, published Nov. 1687. Which title with the book it selfe being contrary to the mind of the author, as in the Advertisement [in the 2nd issue] it appeares, and 500 of them sold, he forthwith caused the title following as also the Advertisement to be printed and set before the remaining part of the copies.'

(L). *Miscellaneous pamphlets.*

(i) *Pamphlets about religious questions.*

— for and against government by bishops; Wood D 31 (1636–1660).
— for and against Presbyterianism; Wood D 26 (16 pamphlets, 1645–1681).
— for and against Quakers; Wood 645 (26 pamphlets, 1653–1675).
— for and against 'sectaries'; Wood 647 (23 pamphlets).

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[1] Wood C 26 (20) is a duplicate and has practically the same note.

[2] the words in square brackets are inserted from the copy in Wood C 26, to mend the sense.

— for and against Romanists; Wood 854 (12 pamphlets), Wood B 40 (17 pamphlets), Wood D 24 (10 pamphlets).

— for and against Toleration; Wood 611 (19 pamphlets).

— services and formulae of the Church of England, Wood D 25, Wood B 36, Wood B 37.

(ii) *Pamphlets about political questions.*

— about the power of Parliament; Wood 457, Wood 518, Wood 519, Wood 620 (1642–1660), Wood 621 (1678), Wood 657 (1660, 1688).

— about the forms of Government, Wood 625, Wood 626 (nineteen pamphlets).

(iii) *Pamphlets about legal questions.*

Wood 630 (1642–1672), Wood 632 (78 pamphlets).

(iv) *Pamphlets about military matters.*

Wood 635 (English drill and tactics), Wood 559 (wars abroad).

(v) *Pamphlets about economic questions.*

— about national prosperity, etc.; Wood D 27.

— about usury and investments; Wood 628.

— about tithes; Wood 370.

— about taxation; Wood 526 (10 pamphlets).

(vi) *Pamphlets about social matters.*

— tobacco, ale, wine, tea, coffee, chocolate, coffee-houses, etc.; Wood 679 (1652–1671), Wood D 30 (1602–1675).

— about women and marriage, usually against them; Wood 654 A, Wood 750.

(vii) *Pamphlets about literary matters.*

— about the art of printing, Wood 642.

— about writers of almanacks, Wood 622.

— about the value of University studies, Wood B 24.

III. *Of the name* Wood *or* À Wood.

It is plain from several pieces of evidence that the family name was 'Wood' and *not* 'à Wood': thus, (*a*) in different MSS. by our author, where he is writing naturally and not pacing on the high horse, he refers to his father, mother, brothers, nephews, as 'Wood' or 'Woode' simply[1]; (*b*) in other writings by other people they are called Wood simply, e.g., in the matriculation and degree books of the University; (*c*) in their autograph signatures, found in various volumes of printed books in the Wood collection, the name is always Wood or Woode, never à Wood.

The father, Thomas Wood senior, signs himself 'Tho. Wood' in Wood 239 ('A hundredth sundrie Flowres' etc. Lond. [1576]).

The mother, Mary Wood, has written her name several times:—e.g. 'Mary Wood' in Wood B 34, in Wood 34, in Wood[2] 46 ('A short introduction to grammar generally to be used' Oxford 1636), in Wood 330 (8) (Beaumont and

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[1] the evidence of MS. Phillipps 7018 is important. There in the earlier slips on paper at the end our author gives 'Wood' or 'Woode'; but in the formal and later writing on vellum he begins by writing 'à Wood' or 'at Wood,' but afterwards uses most frequently 'à Woode.'

[2] the date is given in this instance:—'Mary Wood 1647.'

Fletcher's 'A king and no king,' Lond. 1631), in Wood 411; 'Mary Wod' in Wood C 40 ('David's desire to goe to church,' Oxford 1615); 'Mary W.'—her abbreviated signature—in Wood 46, in Wood 505, in Wood 614 (48) ('A declaration or remonstrance of the Lords and Commons, 19 May 1642,' Lond. 1642), and in Wood 614 (57) ('His majestie's declaration to all his loving subjects,' 1642).

The brothers (Thomas (junior), Edward, Robert) also sign themselves Wood. 'Thomas Wood' and 'Edward Wood' are found in Wood 411. 'Robert Wood' (before 1645) is found in Wood 54; 'Robert Wood 1647' in Wood 46; 'Robert Wood' in Wood 70.

It is plain also that our author's contemporaries generally wrote his name as Wood, as will appear from the addresses of several letters given in the course of these volumes.

Further, there are numerous signatures[1] showing that at first our author wrote his name Wood or Woode.

The signature 'A. Wood,' 'Anthony[2] Wood,' 'Ant. Wood,' 'Antonius Wood' is found in 1653 (Wood 18 no. 1); in 1656 (Wood MS. B 15); in 1658 (Wood 16, Wood 34, Wood 129, Wood 602, Wood 616 no. 12); in 1659 (Wood 101); in 1661 (Wood 141, Wood 406); in 1667 (Wood 126). The signature 'A. Woode,' 'Ant. Woode,' 'Anthony Woode' is found in 1651 (Wood 515 no. 12); in 1655 (Wood 348); in 1656 (Wood C 44, Wood 279); in 1657 (Wood 498); in 1658 (Wood 16, Wood MS. D 7 no. 3, Wood MS. D 21, Wood 134, Wood 149); in 165$\frac{8}{9}$ (Wood 462); in 1659 (Wood B 32 no. 4, Wood MS. C 2, Wood 376 no. 17, Wood 381, Wood 385); in 1660 (Wood D 25, Wood 122, Wood 523, Wood 524); in 1661 (Wood MS. D 18, Wood 136, Wood 393, Wood 394); in 1664 (Wood 391); in 1665 (Wood 392, Wood 516); in 166$\frac{4}{5}$ (Wood 330); in 1668 (Wood 534 no. 3).

The form *à Wood* was therefore only a fanciful form adopted by our author as more distinctive and distinguished. Latterly it is his common signature 'Anthony à Wood,' 'Antonius à Wood.'

On its adoption he defaced a good many of his former signatures:—(1) by drawing a pen through them and blotting them out, e.g. in Wood B 25 (Owen Feltham's 'Resolves,' Lond. 1634) the inscription 'Anthonius Wood, 1656' is thus scored out; similarly, in Wood 34 'Anthony Wood his booke Amen 1656' is scored out and his book-plate destroyed because it had no 'à'; similarly 'Ant. Woode,' 16$\frac{59}{60}$, in Wood B 32 (1), is scored out: (2) by pasting a slip of paper over—e.g. if the title-page of Wood D 24 no. 10 ('The Jesuits' downefall threatened against them by the secular priests,' Oxford 1612) be held to the light it will show, under the pasted-on slip, the inscription 'Ant. Woode Mert. Coll. Oxon. 1658': (3) by inserting the à, e.g. Wood 10 has the note 'Ant. à Woode Jan. 21 A.D. 1659' ⟨i.e. 16$\frac{59}{60}$⟩ and Wood C 28 (Thomas James' 'Ecloga Oxonio-Cantab.,' Lond. 1600) has 'A. W. ⟨16⟩60' and (apparently of the same date) 'Ant. à Wood Coll. Mert.'; but in both cases the difference of the ink shows that the

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[1] besides those with dates, there are undated (but obviously early) signatures, e.g. 'Anthony Wood' in Wood 2 and Wood 46; 'Anthony Woode' in Wood C 17 and Wood C 26 (14).

[2] 'Anthony' is the form which he naturally uses for his Christian name; latterly he writes also 'Antony' from influence of the Latin 'Antonius.'

'à' is a later insertion (Wood C 28 has also the signature 'Antonii à Wood 1671'; in this case genuine). Wood 438 exhibits as in 1658 the form 'Ant. à Woode,' but I doubt its genuineness. 'Ant. à Uuod' is found in 1662 in Wood 341.

Wood at first wrote his initials as 'A.W.,' e.g. in 1660 in Wood 326 (1); but latterly he almost invariably used the monogram 'ÆW,' 'ÆWood.'

Wood also, from about 1670, made frequent use of a Latinized form of his name in accordance with the absurd fashion of the day.

In Wood 296 and Wood 654 A (16) he writes 'A. Bosco.' In Wood 231, in Wood 403, in MS. Jes. Coll. 32 (an illuminated Latin service-book formerly belonging to him), &c., he writes 'Ant. à Bosco.' In Wood MS. B 12 (O.C. 8583) we have 'Antonius a Bosco *vulgo* a Wood, historiographus Oxoniensis.' He uses also the monograms 'Æ,' 'ÆBosco.' E.g., Wood MS. D 3 (O.C. 8514), a volume of collections made by him, is marked Æ, just as a similar volume, Wood MS. C 2 (O.C. 8516), is marked ÆW. Wood 87, 'Ovid his invective against Ibis translated into English meeter by T.V.,' Lond. 1569, has the signature 'ÆBosco' [and the autograph of 'Richard Dier,' a former owner]. Wood 457 (3) John Selden's 'The priviledges of the Baronage of England,' Lond. 1642; and Wood 88 Edward Phillips' 'Theatrum Poetarum,' Lond. 1680, are also marked 'ÆBosco.' Wood B 36 (4) 'Fides Aboriginum Britanniae' has the note :—'Ant. à Bosco ex dono Jos. Crowther S.T.P. et principalis aulae B. Mariae Virg. 5 Aug. 1683.'

IV. *Wood's family history.*

I have brought together from the entries in Wood's autobiography and diaries, Wood's notes as to the history of his family, with additional names and dates supplied by the register of S. John Baptist parish Oxford (MS. Rawl. B 402 a), by Wood MS. C 12, Wood MS. E 33, etc. I have been allowed to verify the statements here made by comparison with Wood's own history of his family in MS. Phillipps 7018. Reference may also be made to the pedigree of Wood printed by Dr. Bliss ('Life of Wood,' edit. 1848, p. 357).

(i). *The origin of the family in Lancashire.*

The Wood family believed that they came from . . . Wood of Croston[1] parish near Preston in Lancashire. This man, the family tradition ran, after his wife's death, took upon him priestly orders at the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, and made a vow, which he kept to his death, never to eat flesh. In Elizabeth's reign he refused to take the oath of supremacy, and was thereupon imprisoned in Lancaster castle. He died there towards the end of 1568 (11 Eliz.), after an imprisonment of seven years, and was buried in the Castle precincts. Wood could not discover his Christian name for certain, but thought that it was Richard[1].

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[1] a paper in MS. Phillipps 7018 has excerpts, sent by some one to Wood, of burials, marriages, christenings of persons named Wood in the parish register of Croston; but they seem to throw no light on the descent of the family.

(ii) *Settlement of the family in Oxfordshire and London.*

. . . Wood of Croston, co. Lancs., (Anthony Wood's great-grandfather) was survived by three daughters and a son. The three daughters were 'menial servants' in the household of the earl of Derby (Wood thought, at Latham House[2]), and came with the rest of the household to Einsham (co. Oxon.), where the earl had a seat on the site of Einsham Abbey. There they married tenants of the earl.

Emme Wood, married, 1stly, on 9 May 1568 George Makyne of Einsham, who was buried 10 March $158\frac{6}{7}$; married, 2ndly, on 9 Nov. 1588 William[3] Yate or Yates, tailor of Einsham, of kin to the Yates of Witney, by this second husband she had no children. She 'lived and died a papist,' and was buried at Einsham 1 Apr. 1603.

Alice Wood, married, 1stly, John Beare of Einsham, who was buried 5 Sept. 1595; married, 2ndly, John Bolton[4] of that Einston ⟨i.e. Enstone⟩ near Chipping-Norton which is called 'Neat Einston.' She died 'a verie old woman,' 29 Apr. 1634. She told Wood's father many stories of the family, stories which (to Wood's regret) died with him; see in July 1634. Her daughter by the first marriage, Elizabeth Beare, told stories of the family to Wood himself; was twice married; died in the latter end of May 1668 at Gasingwell in Enstone parish, aged 80; and was buried in Enstone churchyard.

Mary Wood, married on 11 July 1587 John Barncote, who was buried 25 Feb. (?) $159\frac{6}{7}$. She 'lived and died a strong papist.' Her eldest son Thomas Barncote is mentioned several times in the diaries as receiving small presents from Wood, his mother, and brothers. Wood describes him as having been 'tall and proper, a free-mason by trade.' He died 13 June 1665, aged 77.

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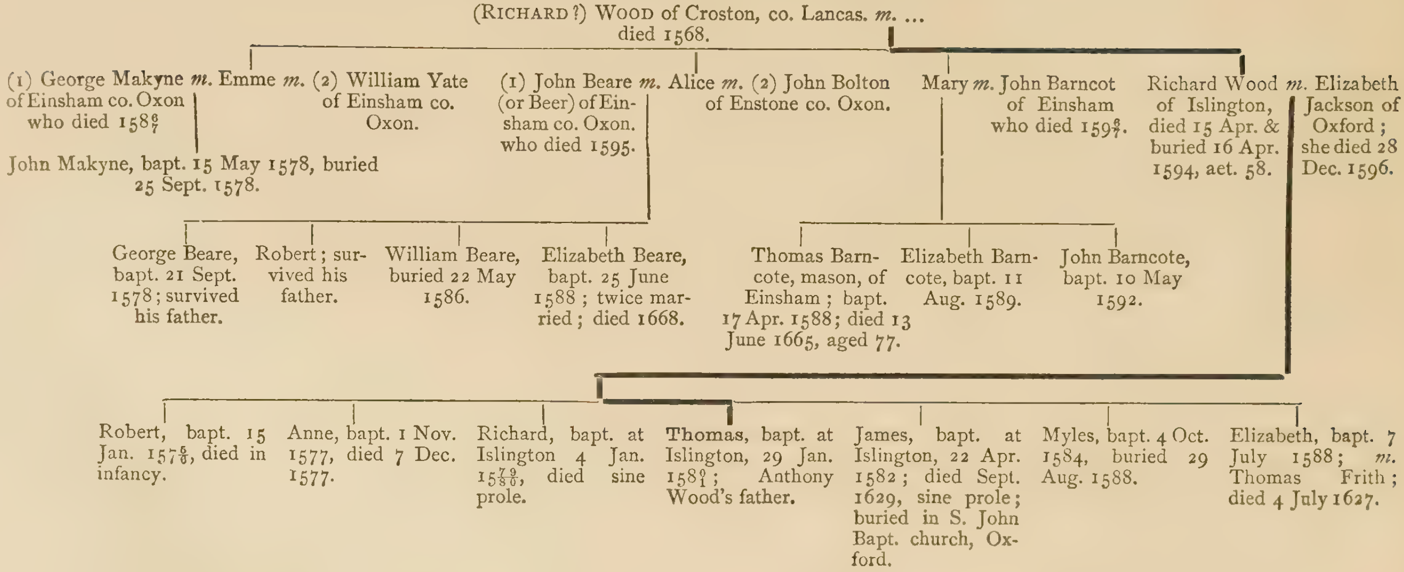
[1] Wood notes that in Nicholas Sanders' *De visibili monarchia*, pp. 674, 677, mention is made of 'Willelmus Woddus, presbiter, in carcere defunctus' at Lancaster. Wood cites the copy of the book in Selden's library (Wirceb. 1592, fol.: press-mark "H. 1. 9 Th. Seld.")

[2] Wood MS. D 16 (O.C. 8555) is 'A journal of the siege against Lathom House [1643] wherein I was wounded, Ed[ward?] Halsoll.'

[3] Wood was uncertain about the Christian name, giving in one place 'William,' in another 'George.'

[4] Wood says that by this marriage she had issue John Bolton who married Elizabeth Beare. But, if this were so, Elizabeth Beare would be his sister. This John Bolton (junior) was perhaps only a stepson. In Wood MS. E 33 there is an entry:—'$165\frac{2}{3}$, Jan. 4, Edward Bolton, alehouse keeper of the Pit, son of John Bolton of Einston, died; buried in the parish isle' of S. John Bapt. church, Oxford.

(ii) *Settlement of the family in Oxfordshire and London.*



(RICHARD ?) WOOD of Croston, co. Lancas. *m.* ... died 1568.

(1) George Makyne *m.* Emme *m.* (2) William Yate of Einsham co. Oxon. of Einsham co. Oxon who died 158^{6}_{7}

John Makyne, bapt. 15 May 1578, buried 25 Sept. 1578.

(1) John Beare (or Beer) of Einsham co. Oxon. who died 1595. *m.* Alice *m.* (2) John Bolton of Enstone co. Oxon.

George Beare, bapt. 21 Sept. 1578; survived his father.

Robert; survived his father.

William Beare, buried 22 May 1586.

Elizabeth Beare, bapt. 25 June 1588; twice married; died 1668.

Mary *m.* John Barncot of Einsham who died $159\frac{6}{7}$.

Thomas Barncote, mason, of Einsham; bapt. 17 Apr. 1588; died 13 June 1665, aged 77.

Elizabeth Barncote, bapt. 11 Aug. 1589.

John Barncote, bapt. 10 May 1592.

Richard Wood of Islington, died 15 Apr. & buried 16 Apr. 1594, aet. 58. *m.* Elizabeth Jackson of Oxford; she died 28 Dec. 1596.

Robert, bapt. 15 Jan. $157\frac{5}{6}$, died in infancy.

Anne, bapt. 1 Nov. 1577, died 7 Dec. 1577.

Richard, bapt. at Islington 4 Jan. $15\frac{79}{80}$, died sine prole.

Thomas, bapt. at Islington, 29 Jan. 158^{0}_{1}; Anthony Wood's father.

James, bapt. at Islington, 22 Apr. 1582; died Sept. 1629, sine prole; buried in S. John Bapt. church, Oxford.

Myles, bapt. 4 Oct. 1584, buried 29 Aug. 1588.

Elizabeth, bapt. 7 July 1588; *m.* Thomas Frith; died 4 July 1627.

Richard Wood (Anthony Wood's grandfather) was in his boyhood taken by Robert Wood, his godfather and kinsman, to Islington, where he acquired wealth, being lessee of the White Lion at Islington and of Axe-Inne in Aldermanbury. He married Elizabeth Jackson[1], daughter of Henry Jackson, draper, of S. Mary's parish in Oxford and sister of Henry Jackson, B.D., fellow of C. C. C. Richard Wood died at S. James', Clerkenwell, and was buried at Islington in April 1594, his sons, Richard, Thomas, James, being then aged respectively 14, 13, 12. Their 'overseer and guardian[2] till they came of age' was their uncle, Henry Jackson, mercer, of Oxford: they had, Wood says, a portion of at least 500 *li.* a piece, 'but were cozened out of much of it' by him. This Richard Wood (senior) is described[3] as 'a person tall and proper, . . . and in later years inclining to corpulency.'—Richard Wood (junior), Anthony's uncle, was baptized at Islington 4 Jan. 15$\frac{79}{80}$; 'lived to man's estate and died without issue.' James Wood, another uncle, baptized at Islington 22 Apr. 1582, although having no better education than that of the grammar school, 'yet being handsome and gay married a gentleman's daughter of Surrey called . . . Cole' but was immediately separated from her, probably by the intervention of her friends. He bought lands at Wytham, died in Sept. 1629 in his brother Thomas' house, and was buried in S. John Baptist (Merton College) church.

(iii) *Settlement of the Woods in Oxford city.*

Thomas Wood, B.A. Corpus 15 March 160$\frac{3}{4}$, B.C.L. Broadgates Hall 10 March 161$\frac{8}{9}$, married in 1603 at Wood-eaton co. Oxon. Margaret Wood. She died 14 July 1621 at Tetsworth, and was buried in Tetsworth church (S. Giles' church). Her children had all died in infancy. Thomas Wood on 10 Oct. 1622 at Witney co. Oxon. married Mary Petty, he being then in his 42nd year, she in her 21st. She was born at Wood-eaton, about Christmas 1601. Her mother was Penelope Taverner, sister of Richard Taverner of Wood-eaton near Oxford. Anthony Wood was the fourth child of this marriage.

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[1] Wood notes that the Jacksons came from Preston, co. Lancs. They were therefore possibly old acquaintances of the Woods.

[2] their mother was buried 29 Dec. 1596, two years after her husband. Their sister, Elizabeth Wood, aet. 6 at her father's death, was married on 29 Jan. 160$\frac{4}{5}$, at the age of 17, from this uncle's house, to Thomas Frith, fellow of All Souls.

[3] this seems to be the family type: see what Wood says of his father in 164$\frac{2}{3}$; his father's sister, Elizabeth Frith, he calls 'a fat, comlie woman.'

(iii) *Settlement of the family in St. John Baptist parish, Oxford.*

(1) Margaret Wood, daughter of Hugh Wood of Kent; died 14 July 1621; buried at Tetsworth. *m.* THOMAS WOOD bapt. at Islington, 29 Jan. 158$\frac{0}{1}$; bought the lease of Postmasters Hall, Oxford, 8 Dec. 1608; died there 19 Jan. 164$\frac{2}{3}$; buried in S. John Baptist's church. *m.* (2) Mary Petty (see *infra*, p. 40), only daughter of Robert Petty of Wiveold; died 28 Feb. 166$\frac{6}{7}$, aet. 65 years 2 months; buried in S. Jo. Bapt. church.

Roderick[1], born in S. Mary's parish, Oxford, bapt. 5 April 1604, and buried in S. Mary's church 14 April 1604.

other children, who did not live to 'receive baptism.'

Thomas[2], born at Tetsworth 24 May 1624; died, unmarried, Dec. 1651; buried at Drogheda in Ireland.

Edward[3], born in Postmasters Hall, in S. Jo. Baptist parish, Oxford, 3 Sept., and bapt. 6 Sept. 1627, died, unmarried, 22 May 1655, buried in S. Jo. Baptist's church.

Robert[4], born in Postmasters Hall, 13 June, and bapt. 17 June, 1630; died, 16 July and buried 17 July 1686, in S. Jo. Baptist's church. His issue see p. 29.

Anthony[5], born in Postmasters Hall, 17 Dec. 1632; died, unmarried, 28 Nov. 1695; buried in S. Jo. Baptist's church.

Christopher[6], born in Postmasters Hall, 11 July 1635; died 24 Sept. 1684; buried in S. Jo. Baptist's church. His issue see pp. 30, 31.

John[7], born in Postmasters Hall, 9 April 1638; died 8 March 16$\frac{39}{40}$; buried in S. Jo. Baptist's church, under the tower, 9 March.

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[1] Roderick Wood took his Christian name, according to the common practice, from one of his godfathers, Roderick Lloyd, B.C.L., fellow of All Souls.

[2] named after his father. His sponsors were Charnell Pettie (of Tetsworth, co. Oxon.), Michael Sanders (of Adwell, co. Oxon.), and Joan Brookes (wife of John Brookes of Postcombe, co. Oxon.).

[3] named after a godfather. His sponsors were Edward Carpender (fellow of Merton), Thomas Blagrave (of S. Ebbe's parish, Oxford), and Jane Dewey (wife of William Dewey, M.A.).

[4] his sponsors were John Doughty (fellow of Merton), John Thymble (esquire bedell of Divinity), and Margery Blagrave (wife of John Blagrave, M.A.).

[5] named after a godfather; see in 23 Dec. 1632.

[6] named after a godfather. His sponsors were Christopher Petty (eldest son of Charnell Petty), Harcourt Petty (his uncle), and Eleanor (or Ellen) Davis (daughter of Charnell Petty, now wife of John Cave, parson of Great Milton, co. Oxon.).

[7] named after a godfather. His sponsors were John Bainbridge (M.D., professor of Natural Philosophy), Alexander Fisher (sub-warden of Merton), and Martha Iles (wife of Thomas Iles, D.D.).

(iv) *Families of Wood's brothers.*

Robert Wood, as the eldest surviving son of the family, and joint owner with his mother and brothers of the family property, settled himself on his marriage in Postmasters Hall, his father's house, where he continued till Nov. 1662. On 8 Nov. 1662 he went with his family to a house at the east end of the street (S. John Baptist Street) in S. Peter's-in-the-East parish, and continued there till 2 June 1663. After that date he and his family returned to Postmasters Hall, where they subsequently abode[1]. Anthony Wood had rooms in the house, and for some years[2] took his meals with his brother's family, as a sort of boarder. He complains much of his 'sister's' (i.e. Robert's wife's) temper and tongue, and his after life was much embittered by strife with her. In Thomas Tanner's account of Wood's last illness is this sentence:—'he is very charitable, forgiving every body and desiring all to forgive him: he talkt a great while this evening with his sister, with whom he had been so long at variance.'

Christopher Wood, on his first marriage, settled in a house in the old Bocherew (the modern Queen Street) on the north side; but before December 1661, he moved into a house at the south corner of Bullock's Lane (the modern Bulwarks Alley, near the east end of Castle Street). After his second marriage in 1667, he lived for some years at Marriage Hill, a farm in Ufton parish, Berks (near Reading), which he had bought but afterwards sold. In 1670 he removed to a house in Holywell in Oxford, where he continued till his death.—The three daughters of Christopher who grew up all made bad marriages, their husbands John Mayot, Edward Read, and Robert Aldworth all being bankrupt about 1694.

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[1] they seem to have let part of the house or taken in lodgers. In Wood MS. E 33 is this entry:—'1674, Sept. 1, Wilson Luffe son of Dr. John Luffe, physitian, was baptized; borne in the house of Mr. Robert à Wood against Merton College, Sept. 1st.'; and so in the entries of the birth of 'Anne Luffe, 9 March 167$\frac{5}{6}$,' and of 'Mary Luffe, 10 Dec. 1677.'

[2] see 26 June, 1669.

(iv) *Families of Wood's brothers, Robert and Christopher.*

ROBERT WOOD *m.* Mary Drope[1], on 29 Sept. 1659.
(*ut supra*, p. 28.)

Mary[2], born at Postmasters Hall, 4 July 1660; *m.* (4 May 1682) Wm. Hacket.	Thomas[3], born at Postmasters Hall, 20 Sept. and bapt. 21 Sept. 1661; probationary fellow of New College, 24 Aug. 1679; married —Baker in 1705.	Robert[4], born in S. Peter's-in-the-East parish, Oxford, bapt. 8 Jan. 166$\frac{2}{3}$.	John[5], born in Postmasters Hall, 15 Aug., and bapt. 25 Aug. 1664; died early in Dec. 1723.	Anne, born in Postmasters Hall, 5 Aug., and bapt. 12 Aug. 1666; died 15 Aug. and buried 16 Aug. 1666 in S. Jo. Baptist's church.	Edward, born 17 Sept. and bapt. 27 Sept. 1667.	Anne, born 5 Apr., bapt. 15 Apr. 1669. To this Anne and her sister Frances our author, their uncle, bequeathed his property.	Frances, born 26 Feb. and bapt. 28 Feb. 167$\frac{1}{2}$.

William Hacket, born in Postmasters Hall, 13 Mar. 168$\frac{2}{3}$; died 23 Aug. 1693, buried in S. Jo. Baptist's church.	Robert Hacket, born in Postmasters Hall, 12 Nov., bapt. 24 Nov. 1685.	Francisca Maria Hacket, born 16 May 1687; died 8 Sept. 1693, buried in S. Jo. Baptist's church.	a still-born female child 30 March 1693; buried in S. Jo. Baptist's churchyard.	Henrietta Maria Hacket, born 1 Sept. 1694.

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[1] see the Drope pedigree in Sept. 1659.

[2] her sponsors were John Longford (vicar of Cumnor), Mary Peacock (her great-grandmother, widow of John Peacock of Chawley), Mary Wood (her father's mother).

[3] named after his father's father. His sponsors were Edward Drope, D.D., fellow of Magd. C., his mother's uncle), Edmund Dickenson, M.D. (fellow of Merton), Anne Drope (his mother's mother).

[4] his sponsors were John Beby (B.D., fellow of Queen's), William Ford (M.A., fellow of C.C.C.), and Katherine Jackson (widow of Henry Jackson, B.D.).

[5] named after his godfathers; his sponsors were John Peacock (commonly called 'colonell' Peacock, of Denman's farm, co. Berks, his mother's uncle), John Drope (M.A., his mother's brother), and Susan Holt (wife of Thomas Holt, recorder of Abingdon in Berks).

CHRISTOPHER WOOD *m.* 1stly, on 13 Apr. 1658, Elizabeth Seymour, who died 20 Feb. $166\frac{6}{7}$, and was buried in S. Jo. Bapt. church. (*ut supra*, p. 28).

Mary, born in the Bocherew, Oxford, 7 June 1659; died 22 Feb. $16\frac{59}{60}$; buried in S. Jo. Bapt. church.

Thomas[1], born 5 Sept. 1660, in the Bocherew; an attorney; died, unmarried, 10 Aug. 1686; buried in S. Jo. Bapt. church.

Anne, born in Bullock's Lane, Oxford, 27 Dec. 1661; died 18 May, buried 20 May 1664, in S. Jo. Bapt. church.

Elizabeth[2], born 10 Jan. $166\frac{2}{3}$; died 28 Nov. 1663; buried 30 Nov. in S. Jo. Bapt. church.

Seymour, born 1 Jan., bapt. 8 Jan. $166\frac{4}{5}$; an oil-man, mentioned in Wood's will as living in London, 1695.

Catherine[3], born 24 Dec. 1665, bapt. 2 Jan. $166\frac{5}{6}$. *m.* Edward Read, draper, 10 Aug. 1686.

Christopher, born 15 Dec., bapt. 21 Dec. 1666; died, while at nurse, at Cumnor 4 Aug. 1667; buried in the chancel of Cumnor church.

Thomas Read[4], born in All Saints' parish 30 May 1687.

a daughter, born 3 June 1688.

Elizabeth Seymour Read, born in All Saints parish 25 Aug. 1689, buried in All Saints church 3 May 1692.

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[1] his sponsors were Thomas Seymour of Grandpont (his mother's brother), Thomas Rowney (second husband of his mother's mother), Mary Wood (his father's mother).

[2] named after her mother; her sponsors were Francis Drope (M.A., fellow of Magd. Coll., her mother's brother), Anne Peedle (widow of George Peedle, aunt by the mother's side), and Elizabeth Seymour (daughter of Thomas Seymour of Grandpont).

[3] named after her godmother. Her sponsors were Robert Wood (her father's brother), Grace Asteyne (wife of Edward Asteyne, attorney, of S. Martin's parish), and Catherine Bateman (wife of Thomas Rowney, attorney, S. Giles' parish).

[4] his sponsors were Thomas Rowney, Thomas Read (his grandfather), and Mrs. Read (his grandmother).

CHRISTOPHER WOOD *m.* 2ndly, on 6 Aug. 1667, Marjery Hanks widow of George Coxeter (*see infra*, p. 42).
(*ut supra*, p. 28).

Benjamin, born at Marriage Hill 13 May 1668; B.C.L., fellow of New Coll.; died 14 Sept. 1694, unmarried, buried in New Coll. cloister.	Elizabeth, twin-child with Benjamin. *m.* John Mayot, draper, of All Saints parish, on 7 Oct. 1686. a son, born 12 July, 1690.	Anne[1], born at Marriage Hill, 20 Sept. 1669. *m.* Robert Aldworth, chandler, 19 Sept. 1689.	Christopher, born at Marriage Hill, 31 Aug. 1670, died in Holywell, Oxford, 29 Nov. 1672; buried in S. John Bapt. church.	Peter, born 7 Oct. 1673, in Holywell.	Charles[2], born in Holywell in 1677; B.A., chaplain of New Coll.; buried 20 Aug. 1713.

---

[1] her sponsors were—Robert Wood (her father's brother), Margaret Howson (wife of the parson of Stanford, near Marriage Hill), Mary Hanks (her mother's sister).

[2] his sponsors were Charles Porter (of the Middle Temple), Thomas Philipps (attorney of Ickford, Bucks), Mary (wife of alderman William Wright, of Oxford).

V. *Families with which the Woods were connected by marriage.*

To understand the numerous references in the diaries to his 'cousins,' a term which Wood extends quite to the proverbial 'forty-second' degree, we have to take account of the families with which the Woods were allied. The simplest and shortest means of doing this is to take a few of the pedigrees, supplied by Wood MS. F 33.

(i) *The Petty family, Wood's mother's family;* Wood MS. F 33 fol. 194 sqq.

John Petty of Tetsworth *m.* Alice Sparhawke,
died Feb. 15$\frac{29}{30}$. died 1546.

John Petty of Tetsworth *m.* Mary, daughter of William Charnell of Snareston, co. Leic.

John Petty, of Stoke Talmage *m.* Elizabeth Snape (*see* p. 33).
Christopher Petty, of Tetsworth, *m.* ... Lambourne (*see below*, p. 36).
Robert Petty, of Wiveold, *m.* Penelope Taverner (*see the pedigree*, p. 40).
George Petty, a scholar of Ch. Ch., Oxon.
Henry Petty.
Fraunces Petty *m.* (1) John Raye of Hagbourne, Berks;
(2) Leonard Lidcott of Checkindon, co. Oxon.

James Petty[1] *m.* Cicely, daughter of Robert (*alibi* Richard) Crispe of Cobcot, co. Oxon.
died before 1558.

Nicholas,
John,
Edmund,
William,
Peter,
Elizabeth

... a daughter, *m.* Robert Walklyn of Tetsworth, whose issue doth to this day (1679) remaine there.

---

[1] Wood notes:—'whether the Petties of Bainton in Stoke-lyne parish co. Oxon are descended from him, quaere?'

JOHN PETTY of Stoke-talmage near Tetsworth *m.* (1) Elizabeth[1], daughter and heir of … Snape of Fawler near Witney.

John Petty of Stoke-talmage, *m.* (1) Anne Breise; (2) Anne Webley (*see* p. 34).	Leonard Petty, of Thame (lived also at Fawler), *m.* … daughter of Henry Crispe of Cobcote (*see below*, p. 35).	Maximilian Petty, of Thame *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of John Waller of Beaconsfield, widow of John Maney of Kent (*see below*, p. 35).	Christopher Petty, fellow of All Souls, sine prole.	George Petty[2], fellow of Merton, sine prole.	daughters[3].

---

[1] Elizabeth (Snape), widow of John Petty, married in S. Peter's in the East Oxford on 11 Dec. 1611 John Browne M.A. rector of Longborough co. Leic.; but had no children by her second marriage.

[2] Maximilian, Christopher, and George Petty aged respectively 15, 13, and 11 matriculated from Brasenose 13 Oct. 1598. Administration of George Petty's goods was granted on 3 March $163\frac{0}{1}$ on the following deposition: 'We whose names are underwritten do testify, that beinge with Mr. George Petty on Monday ye 7 day of Feb. 1630 ⟨i. e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩ and askinge him howe he would bestowe his estate, his answere was that he left it to his two brothers Mr. Leonard Petty and Mr. Maximilian Petty to be divided equally betweene them.

William Sellar.
Alexander Fisher.'

[3] the following are the names and marriages of the daughters of John Petty and Elizabeth Snape:—

Mary, the eldest, *m.* James Ley, afterwards earl of Marlborough.

Joan, the second, *m.* (1) George Lee of North Aston; (2) Thomas Darcell, of London, Barbary merchant by whom she had issue; (3) John Brookes of Lewknor, by whom she had a son Nicholas Brookes (who died sine prole); (4) … Ives of Great Milton, Oxon.

Anne, the third, *m.* Hugh Bettham of Whitfield and Adwell.

Alice, the fourth, *m.* William Peesley of Ascott under Whichwood. Their daughter Elizabeth Peesley married Humphrey Lewes (a native of Wales) of Chester Grange neare Bister; by him she had a son John Lewes, coelebs 1679, master of the rough game 1689.

Philippa, the fifth (but older than her brother Maximilian), *m.* William Kyng of Great Milton; she died in Feb. $166\frac{3}{4}$ aet. 86. Her son, Philip Kyng of Thame, died sine prole about the same time as his mother.

JOHN PETTY, of Stoke-talmage *m.* (1) Anne, daughter of Steven Breise or Brice, of Witney.

- John, Robert, Steven, and other children; died sine prole.
- Thomas Petty, sold his lands; lived at Witney and died a poore man anno 1660, aet. 63. Buried in Witney church-yard.
- Elizabeth, *m.* Richard Hale son of Edward Hale of Compton co. Staff.
- Anne, *m.* ... Cox of co. Stafford.
- Alice, *m.* ... Chamberlayne of Kirtlington co. Oxon.
- Dorothy, *m.* Wm. Gore of Sandwell chapel near London.
- Mary, *m.* ... Kettlesbye of co. Stafford, brother to Edmund Petty's wife.
- Maud, *m.* Robert Bowman of Haley near Witney.
- Frances, *m.* ... Guy, of London, civill lawyer.

JOHN PETTY, *m.* (2) Anne, daughter of ... Johnson of Witney and widow of Thomas Webley of Witney, clothier. She died 1622.

- Edmund Petty, *m.* ... daughter of ... Kettlesbye of co. Staff.
- Maximilian Petty, *m.* Mary Petty, daughter of his uncle Leonard.
  - Mary, only child, *m.* ... Blackwell.
- Leonard, died sine prole.
- Rebecca, *m.* Dr. John Ellis, rector of Whitfield co. Oxon., died sine prole.

LEONARD PETTY of Thame, *m.* ... Crispe.

- ... (1) *m.* John Petty of Kent, *m.* (2) ... sometimes of Merton Coll. Oxon.
  - Christopher Petty of Stokebury in Kent, died in Kent in the beginning of Nov. 1668, *m.* daughter of ... Knight of Kent.
    - ... Petty, fellow of New Coll. Oxford.
  - a daughter *m.* to ... Crompe.
- Snape Petty, died sine prole.
- Leonard Petty, steward to Lady Southcot of Mohun's-Otery, co. Devon, died (sine prole) about end of Feb. or beginning of March 166$\frac{1}{2}$. He lived mostly at Luppit in Devonshire, but died and was buried at Chard in Somerset.
- Elizabeth, *m.* Thomas Henant, vicar of Thame, died sine prole.
- Anne, *m.* Giles Workman.
- Mary, *m.* Maximilian Petty (p. 34); her uncle John's son.

MAXIMILIAN PETTY *m.* Elizabeth (Waller or) Maney.

- Edmund Petty, *m.* ... recorder of Wycomb, died there in the beginning of Dec. 1661.
- Maximilian, *m.* Elizabeth ... He died in London in his brother Robert's house about 20 May 1662. He was of Anvill in Kintbury parish, co. Berks.
- Robert Petty, of London, philiser[1].
- George Petty, *m.* ... of S. Dunstan's London, a haberdasher of hats; died in convulsion fits about the middle of January 168$\frac{4}{5}$.
- Elizabeth, *m.* William Burt, D.D., Warden of Winchester College.
- Margaret, *m.* (1) ... Robinson, of London, chirurgeon; (2) Stephen Boughton M.D.
- Anne, *m.* Thomas Smith of Moreton in Denton parish Bucks. She was buried in Denton church 28 May 1667.

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[1] i. e. filacer.

CHRISTOPHER PETTY of Tetsworth (p. 32), second son of John Petty of Tetsworth *m.* … daughter[1] of … Lambourne, of Bucks.

Charnell Petty of Tetsworth; High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, 1653; died at Stokelyne 11 Feb. $166\frac{0}{1}$ aet. 82; buried in the chancell there. *m.* Ellen, daughter of Edmund Wilson of Essex; she died at Stokelyne 10 March $166\frac{1}{2}$, aet. 85 or more.

Dorothy daughter of Sir Richard More (of Bledlow, co. Bucks, Master of the Chancery) and widow of … Keyt or … Kate; by her had no issue. *m.* (1) Christopher Petty; died at Stoke-line about Michaelmas 1661. *m.* (2) Judith[2], daughter of Nicholas Boat of Bister.

George Petty died about 1643, aet. 24, sine prole; buried at Stokelyne.

daughters (*see* p. 37).

Christopher Petty[3], aet. 30 or thereabouts in 1679. *m.* Hester, daughter of Robert Parsons of Great Milton co. Oxford.

Ellen, *m.* George Cave her first cozen, a younger son of John Cave, vicar of Great Milton.

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[1] Wood notes that she had had for first husband her second husband's cousin, 'John Petty son of James Petty, as I have been informed,' and that by that marriage she had 'a daughter married to … Crispe of Cobcot.'

[2] Wood notes:—'sister of John Boat of Woodend in Cumnor parish, Berks. She died in her brother's house in Grandpoole Oxon. 6 Dec. 1661, and was buried in S. Aldate's church. She had formerly been servant maid to her husband and his first wife.'

[3] Wood notes:—'sold part of his lands at Tetsworth to his kinsman Christopher Wood ⟨Anthony's brother⟩ in April 1680. The mannour house and other lands there he sold to the said Christopher Wood in the beginning of 1683: at which time he sold more of his lands worth 2000 *li.* and above to Thomas Philipps of Ickford in Bucks, atturney. He went away from Milton to seek his fortune about Lent $168\frac{7}{8}$.'

The following are the names and matches of the daughters of Charnell Petty *supra*, p. 36, among whose children Wood counts many 'cozens.'

1, Frances Petty, *m.* Thomas Widmere of Hughenden, Bucks.

2, Ellen Petty, *m.* (1) William Davies, impropriator of Great Milton; (2) John Cave, vicar of Great Milton, sometimes rector of Middleton Cheyney, Northts, eldest[1] son of Sir Brian Cave. She died 20 March $168\frac{5}{6}$, aet. 80 or more; buried in Great Milton church.

John Cave, B.A., *m.* Ellen (Petty or) Davies.
Magd. H. 22 Oct.
1629.

John Cave[2], *m.* ... St. John.
fellow of Linc.
Coll. in 1660;
died 1690.

Brian Cave[3],
fellow of Wadh.
in 1662; died
1675.

George Cave, *m.* Ellen Petty.
of Milton.

John Cave, *m.* ...
adm. at Linc.
Coll. 15 Nov.
1680, aet. 16.

Henry Cave, adm. at
Linc. Coll. 9 July
1694, aet. 17.

George Cave, matric. at Trin.
Coll. 7 Feb. $169\frac{3}{4}$.

John Cave,
matric. at Magd. Hall,
31 March 1705.

3, ...[4] Petty, *m.* Aylworth Major of Cowley in the parish of Preston, co. Bucks.

Charnell Major, *m.* Mary, daughter of
a silkman in Pater-
noster Row,
London.
... Royston, of
London, on 10 Feb.
$166\frac{1}{2}$, being then
Shrove Monday.

Edmund Major, M. of *m.* Susan, his first
Arts, and sometimes fel-
low of Lync. Coll., rector
of Whitchurch co. Oxon.,
and also minister of
Turston near Brackley;
died at Whitchurch
17 Oct. 1685.
cozen, daughter
of Thomas
Holt of
Stokeline.

4, Annis Petty, *m.* to ... Wolley of co. Leic.

5, Mary Petty, *m.* to William Meade of Narborough co. Leic. which William died in 1663.

6, Susan, *m.* (1) Thomas Holt of Stokelyne; (2) ... Templer, of ... in Northants.

Thomas Holt, *m.* Susan Petty.
(see the pedigree in Oct. 1658.)

Ralph Holt, High Sheriff
of Oxfordshire, 1678.

Susan Holt, *m.* Edmund
Major.

7, Elizabeth, *m.* William Bent of Cosby co. Leic., died sine prole.

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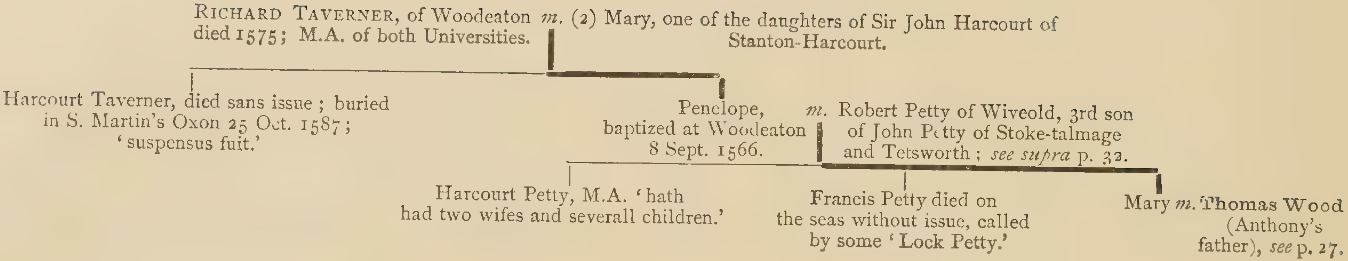
[1] 'second son', J. Foster *Alumni Oxon.* (early series) i. 251.

[2] Bloxam, Reg. Coll. Magd. v. 221.

[3] Gardiner, Reg. Coll. Wadh., p. 216.

[4] name written in pencil as doubtful, and now illegible. Wood notes that 'she died 6 June 1659, and was buried at Preston; he ⟨her husband⟩ died 23 Nov. 1664, and was buried by his wife.'



Richard Taverner, of Woodeaton *m.* (2) Mary, one of the daughters of Sir John Harcourt of Stanton-Harcourt.
died 1575; M.A. of both Universities.

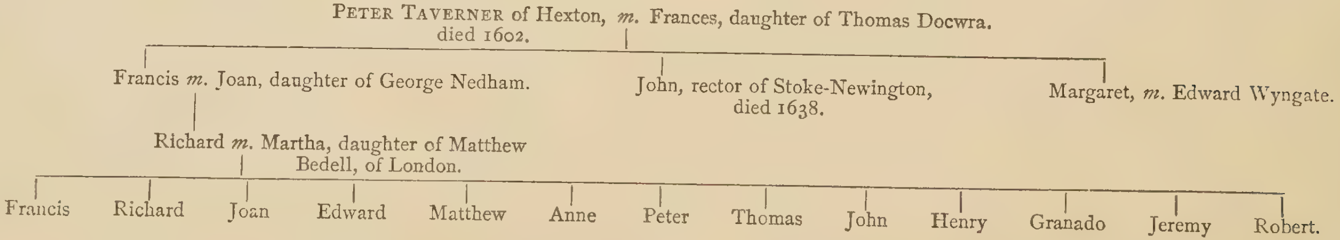
Harcourt Taverner, died sans issue; buried in S. Martin's Oxon 25 Oct. 1587; 'suspensus fuit.'

Penelope, baptized at Woodeaton 8 Sept. 1566. *m.* Robert Petty of Wiveold, 3rd son of John Petty of Stoke-talmage and Tetsworth; *see supra* p. 32.

Harcourt Petty, M.A. 'hath had two wifes and severall children.'

Francis Petty died on the seas without issue, called by some 'Lock Petty.'

Mary *m.* Thomas Wood (Anthony's father), *see* p. 27.



Peter Taverner of Hexton, *m.* Frances, daughter of Thomas Docwra.
died 1602.

Francis *m.* Joan, daughter of George Nedham.

John, rector of Stoke-Newington, died 1638.

Margaret, *m.* Edward Wyngate.

Richard *m.* Martha, daughter of Matthew Bedell, of London.

Francis
Richard
Joan
Edward
Matthew
Anne
Peter
Thomas
John
Henry
Granado
Jeremy
Robert.

(iii) *The Calfield family.*

ALEXANDER CALFIELD of Great Milton co. Oxon., *m.* ...

Toby Calfield, knight, created 22 Dec. 1620, born Calfield of Charlemont in the peerage of Ireland; died unmarried 11 Aug. 1627.

George Calfield[1] *m.* Martha Taverner.

William Calfield, knight, succeeded his uncle, as 2nd baron Calfield of Charlemont, *m.* Mary, daughter of Sir James King.

... daughter, *m.* to ... Coventry.

... daughter, *m.* to ... Martin in Gloucestershire.

... daughter, *m.* to ... Fludd, in Wales.

Margaret, *m.* to Thomas Berry[2] of Ludlow com. Salop, esq.

Toby, eldest son, succeeded as 3rd baron; murdered in the Irish Rebellion 1641.

Robert, 4th baron; poisoned accidentally.

William, 5th baron; created, on 8 Oct. 1665, viscount Charlemont.

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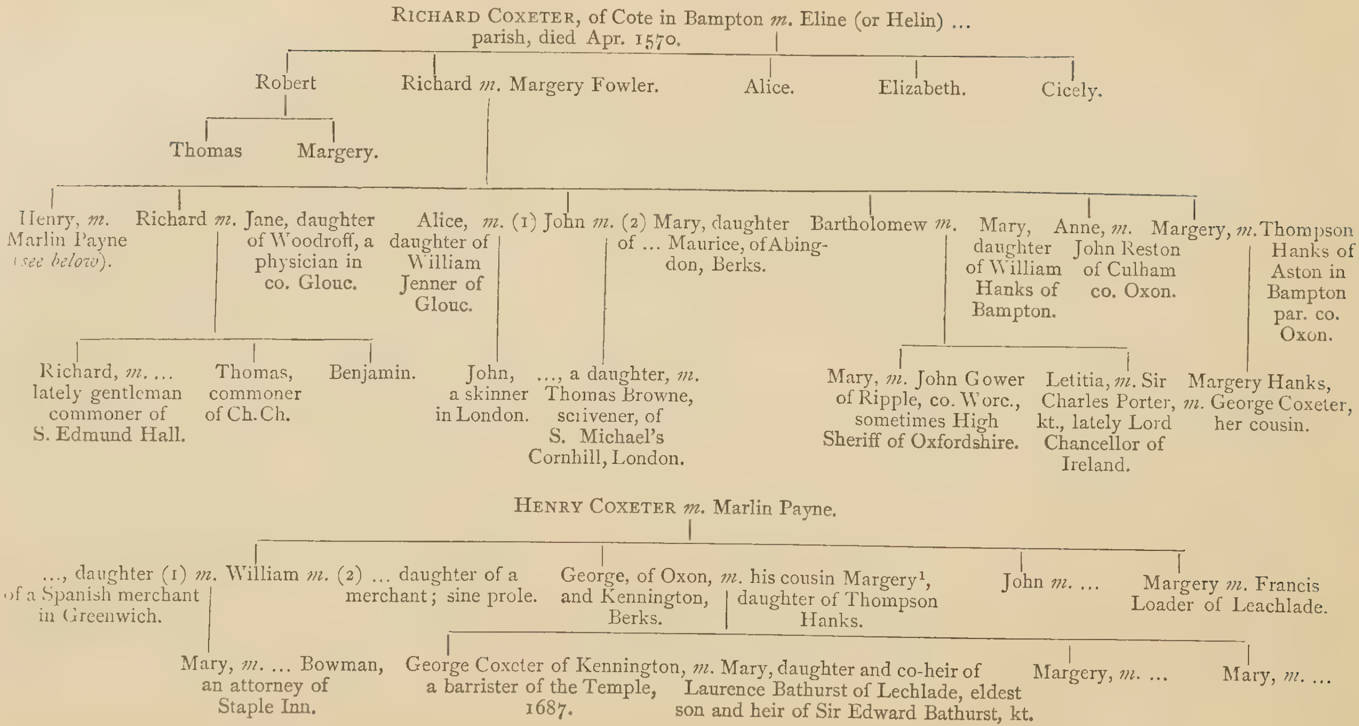
[1] in Wood MS. D 5 fol. 20 Wood gives the following from the register of S. Mary Magdalen parish Oxford:—'Alexander Cawfeild, baptized 29 Nov. 1579; Arthur, bapt. 23 Oct. 1580; Catherine, bapt. 17 Sept. 1582; Thomas, bapt. 22 March $158\frac{3}{4}$; Marie Lettice, bapt. 25 May 1585; Henry, bapt. 18 Oct. 1586; William, bapt. 8 Oct. 1587; Margaret, bapt. 17 Jan. $158\frac{8}{9}$; Elizabeth, bapt. 12 Apr. 1590.—Note that all these Cawfeilds were the children of Georg Cawfeild recorder of the citie of Oxon, living somtimes in that house in Canditch which was pulled downe for the building of Kettell Hall, by Martha his wife. The said Georg Caufeild was buried 15 Oct. 1603 in one of the chancells ⟨of S. Mary Magd. church⟩, as I conceive.'

[2] in Wood MS. D 5 fol. 20 Wood says:—Thomas Berry 'beares ermine on a bend blue 3 fleur de liz or: Dr. Arthur Berry, who calls himself Bury, beares the same coat.'

(iv) *The Coxeter family;* Wood MS. F 33, fol. 151.



- RICHARD COXETER, of Cote in Bampton parish, died Apr. 1570, *m.* Eline (or Helin) …
  - Robert
    - Thomas
    - Margery.
  - Richard *m.* Margery Fowler.
    - Henry, *m.* Marlin Payne (*see below*).
    - Richard *m.* Jane, daughter of Woodroff, a physician in co. Glouc.
      - Richard, *m.* … lately gentleman commoner of S. Edmund Hall.
      - Thomas, commoner of Ch. Ch.
      - Benjamin.
    - Alice, daughter of William Jenner of Glouc. *m.* (1) John *m.* (2) Mary, daughter of … Maurice, of Abingdon, Berks.
      - John, a skinner in London.
      - …, a daughter, *m.* Thomas Browne, scrivener, of S. Michael's Cornhill, London.
    - Bartholomew *m.* Mary, daughter of William Hanks of Bampton.
      - Mary, *m.* John Gower of Ripple, co. Worc., sometimes High Sheriff of Oxfordshire.
      - Letitia, *m.* Sir Charles Porter, kt., lately Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
    - Anne, *m.* John Reston of Culham co. Oxon.
    - Margery, *m.* Thompson Hanks of Aston in Bampton par. co. Oxon.
      - Margery Hanks, *m.* George Coxeter, her cousin.
  - Alice.
  - Elizabeth.
  - Cicely.

- HENRY COXETER *m.* Marlin Payne.
  - …, daughter of a Spanish merchant in Greenwich (1) *m.* William *m.* (2) … daughter of a merchant; sine prole.
    - Mary, *m.* … Bowman, an attorney of Staple Inn.
  - George, of Oxon, and Kennington, Berks. *m.* his cousin Margery[1], daughter of Thompson Hanks.
    - George Coxeter of Kennington, a barrister of the Temple, 1687. *m.* Mary, daughter and co-heir of Laurence Bathurst of Lechlade, eldest son and heir of Sir Edward Bathurst, kt.
    - Margery, *m.* …
    - Mary, *m.* …
  - John *m.* …
  - Margery *m.* Francis Loader of Leachlade.

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[1] after G. Coxeter's death she married Christopher Wood, Anthony's brother; *supra* p. 31.

WOOD'S LIFE AND TIMES.

NOTANDA.

Passages without distinctive mark are from the Almanacs.

Passages marked with an asterisk * are from 'Tanner MS. 102' part i, the 'Secretum Antonii.'

Passages marked with a dagger † are from 'Tanner MS. 102' part ii, the 'Indices pro annis 1660–1680.'

Passages enclosed in square brackets [ ] are later additions made by Wood in the MS cited, or notes by Wood found in other MSS. or books, or, in a few cases, notes communicated to Wood and found in his MSS. The nature and source of each of these passages is indicated in the notes to it.

Passages, words, and letters enclosed in angular brackets ⟨ ⟩ are insertions by the editor.

The mark . . . indicates that Wood has omitted a word or words, or left the sentence unfinished.

Throughout, wherever it was omitted, the day of the week has been supplied without comment.

The editor is responsible for the notes.

Anno Domini 1632: regni 8 Caroli I.

December.—*Dec. 17, M., Anthony Wood or à Wood[1] (son of Thomas Wood or à Wood, bachelaur of Arts and of the Civil Law) was borne in an antient stone-house opposite to the forefront of Merton Coll. in the collegiat parish of S. John Baptist de Merton, situat and being within the City and Universitie of Oxford, on Munday the sevententh day of December (S. Lazarus day) at about 4 of the clock in the morning, anno 1632: which stone house, with a backside and garden adjoyning, was bought by his father of John Lant[2], master of Arts of the Univ. of Oxon, 8 December, 6 Jac. I, Dom. 1608, and is held by his family of Merton Coll. before mention'd.

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[1] for the forms 'Wood' and 'à Wood' see, *supra*, p. 21.

[2] John Lant, M.A. Ch. Ch. 21 May 1579; Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. iii. 56.

*Dec. 23, Su., he was christned or taken into the bosome of the church. At which time he had to his godfathers, Anthony Clopton[1] bachelaur of Divinity and fellow of Corp. Christi College, and Edward Dawson[2] Doctor of physick of Lincolne College: and to his godmother, Mris. Catherine Fisher, the wife of William Seymoure of Oxon an attorney; and afterwards the first wife of Thomas Rowney an attorney also of the same place, father (by his second wife) to Thomas Rowney esq. High Sherriff of Oxfordshire anno 169⟨1⟩.

An. Dom. 1633: 9 Car. I: ⟨Wood aet. 1.⟩

* He was altogether nursed by his mother (of whome shal be mention made under the year 1666[3]), and by none else. For as she nursed his 3 elder brothers, so she nursed him (whom she found very quiet) and the two next that followed.

⟨$163\frac{3}{4}$: Wood aet. 2.⟩

⟨The orders and schedules of names issued by Brian Duppa, vice-chancellor, for the repairing of the streets of Oxford, 20 Mar. $163\frac{3}{4}$, are found in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 28–30.⟩

An. Dom. 1634: 10 Car. I: ⟨Wood aet. 2.⟩

July.—*July. At the summer assize held in the Guild hall of the citie of Oxon, appeared, with a commission from the king, Georg Owen and William Ryley officers of armes[4], to visit and take an account of all the armes and pedegrees of the gentry of Oxfordshire[5]. And to add authority to their commission, 'twas read in the open court before the judg, justices and country gentrie. This memoire I here set downe becaus Mr. Wood's father (of whom I shall make mention under the yeare 1642[6]) was warn'd among the gentrie to appeare before the said officers or heralds with his armes and pedegree and to have them entred into their books; but he forsooth pleading the privilege of the university, or that he was a privileged person, and so consequently exempted, as he pretended (but false) *e curia Marischalli*[1], he did not appeare in his owne behalf, tho he did in the behalf of the Petties of Tetsworth, and entred what he knew of that family, the armes, matches and issue of three or more descents, being desired so to do by Maximilian[2] Pettie, who gave him the fees, and he the[3] heralds. It was afterwards to Mr. A. Wood when he came to understand those things a great trouble to him that his father did not enter three or more descents of his owne familie, which he had then been better able to doe, than those of the familie of his wife (Pettie). And the reason is, because that his father dying when he was yong, those things which he knew of his family dyed with him, and[4] his son could never obtaine them[5] from any other person of his kindred, nor can he yet from any place of record, unless he take a journey into Lancashire from whence his grandfather came about the beginning of the raigne of queen Elizabeth.

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[1] Anthony Clopton B.D. Corp. 7 July 1624, D.D. 14 May 1634; after whom he was called 'Anthony.'

[2] Edward Dawson, incorp. M.A. from Cambr. 11 July 1620; not M.D. till 21 June 1633. Wood, in MS. Phillipps 7018 more correctly describes him at this time as: 'M.A. and practitioner of physick.'

[3] i.e. $166\frac{6}{7}$.

[4] George Owen, 'York' Herald; William Ryley, 'Blue Mantle' Pursuivant.

[5] No. CXXIX in Coxe's *Cat. Codd. MS. Coll. Reginae Oxon.* is 'The visitation of Oxfordshire by John Philipot, Somerset herald, and William Ryley, Blewmantle, marshals and deputies of Garter and Clarencieux Kings of Arms, August 1634.' It is printed in W. H. Turner's *The Visitations of the County of Oxford*, (Harleian Society) 1871.

[6] i.e. $164\frac{2}{3}$.

An. Dom. 1635: xi Car. I: 〈Wood aet. 3.〉

*This yeare he had the small pox so much that he was for a time blinded with them.

August.—*Aug.[6] 1, S., a fine of 30*li.* was set by the warden and fellowes of Merton coll. when his father renewed his lease of the old stone-house, wherin his son A. Wood was borne (called antiently Portionists[7] or Postmasters hall) for 40 yeares; and for a common inn called the Flowr de Luce, situat and being in the parish of S. Martin ad Quadrivium in Oxon (which inn his father had bought of Richard Theed gent. on the eleventh of Sept. 14 Jac. I, Dom. 1616); and at the same time a lease of the garden opposite to S. Alban's hall, was let to his father for 27 yeares.

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[1] the 'Earl Marshall' is head of the College of Heralds.

[2] 'Maximilian' is entered only in pencil, as uncertain, both in the Tanner and Harl. MSS.

[3] 'the said heralds,' in the Harl. MS.

[4] 'and I could never learn those things (which he in all probability knew) from any other person of his kindred,' in the Harl. MS.

[5] when collecting materials for the history of his family in MS. Phillipps 7018, Wood thought of several plans by which to get this information 'that wee may not be numbred among the ignorant who scarce, or perhaps not 〈at〉 all, like meere brutes, know anything of their fathers and mothers.'

[6] Aug. 1, i.e. Lammas Day.

[7] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 183.

An. Dom. 1636: xii Car. I: 〈Wood aet. 4.〉

August.—*Aug. 29, M., the king, queen, prince Rupert, many of the nobility and others, came from Woodstock into Oxon. A little before which time he was conveyed in a servant's armes, with his father and mother going to the lodgings of Dr. Thomas Iles, canon of Christ Church; whence being conveyed to the mount in his garden looking into Fish street, he saw the king, queen and the rest riding downe the said street into Ch. Ch. great quadrangle[1]. This was the first time that he ever saw the said king and queen, and the first time that he ever saw such a glorious traine as that was, which he would often talk of when he was a man.

*Aug. 30, T., they were entertained by the Universitie; and by Dr. 〈William〉 Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, at S. John's College[2]. Aug. 31, W., they departed—see the whole story[3] of this entertainment in 'Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.' lib. 1, sub anno 1636: which History was written by Mr. A. Wood.

An. Dom. 1637: xiii Car. I: 〈Wood aet. 5.〉

*He was put to school to learne to read[4] the psalter. And about that time playing before the dore of his father's house neare Merton coll., one of the horses called Mutton belonging to Thomas Edgerley[5] the university carrier, rode over him (as he was going to be watered) and bruis'd his head very much. This caused a great heaviness for some time after in his head and perhaps a slowness in apprehending with quickness things that he read or heard; of which he was very sensible when he came to reason.

December.—[Dec. 16[6], S., 1637: Richardus Adams, scholaris facultatis Artium e Coll. Lincoln., suspendatur a gradu proximo quem capessurus est per duos terminos, quoniam inter alios[7] cum officia divina vesperi celebrantur in ecclesia Sti Martini per ejusdem ecclesiae rectorem quominus eadem tranquille peracta fuerint effecit: et, quia ad poenitentiam die praestituto non accessit, insuper praedictus Richardus Adams tenetur veniam flexis genibus in domo Congregationis petere die decimo quinto Januarii proxime sequente.]

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[1] 'great gate,' in the Harl. MS.

[2] Wood 423 (17) is a ballad, with the music, on this entertainment, viz. Edmund Gayton's 'Epulae Oxonienses or a jocular relation of the banquet . . . 1636 in the Mathematical Library at St. John Bapt. College.' Wood 398 (2) is another copy.

[3] Wood's English version is in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. p. 407–412.

[4] 'to read' added from the Harl. MS.; omitted from the Tanner MS.

[5] see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 316, 405.

[6] note in 'Liber Niger Procuratorum.' Wood refers to this brawl in S. Martin's church in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 428 in connection with a similar commotion in $164\frac{0}{1}$.

[7] these 'other' brawlers, all more or less punished in the same sort, were:—Tempest Brighouse, John Bonsell [i.e. Burnsell], Samuel Bechin [or Bechino], Thomas Hardie, Daniel Hill, Matthew Hollings, Henry Ramsden, Thomas Springet B.A., Anthony Springet, John Ward, William Wood—all of Lincoln College.

An. Dom. 1638: xiiii Car. I: ⟨Wood aet. 6.⟩

*In the beginning of this yeare[1] his eldest brother Thomas Wood (who was borne at Tetsworth in Oxfordshire) became one of the students of Christ Church, by the favour of Dr. Thomas Iles, he being then 14 yeares of age. See more of him under the yeares 1642 and 1651.

⟨Wood 516 no. 10 is 'Articles to be enquired of within the diocese of Oxford in the visitation of John [Bancroft] bishop of Oxford, 1638.'⟩

An. Dom. 1639: xv Car. I: ⟨Wood aet. 7.⟩

*He was in his Bible, and ready to go into his accedence[2].

⟨$16\frac{39}{40}$: Wood aet. 8.⟩

January.—[Jan. 27[3], M., $16\frac{39}{40}$, Robert Burton, B. of Div. and student of Christ Church, and authour of the book *Of Melancholy*, was buried in Xt. Ch. cathedrall[4].]

March.—*March 8, Su., his yonger[5] brother John Wood died, and was buried the day following in Merton Coll. church.

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[1] i.e. about Apr. or May 1638, the year with Wood *always* beginning on March 25. Wood in this matter was singularly conservative of the old fashion, seldom deigning to use even the common double notation (eg. $163\frac{7}{8}$), and generally altering the dates of publication on the title pages of his pamphlets where the modern beginning of the year had been followed (thus, 'London, 1660' is often changed by him to 'London, Feb. 1659'; and the like). I have however throughout used the double notation, as the only means of avoiding confusion of years.

[2] i.e. the Latin grammar. As soon as a boy could read, he began Latin.

[3] note among a set of stray papers of Wood's writing found in the Rawlinson D series of MSS. in a miscellaneous volume of papers relating to Oxford. The same slip contains a list of burials in the Cathedral, 1642–1649. The volume was formerly marked Rawl. D 1283; afterwards marked Rawl. D 1290; in the absence of a present press-mark, I shall cite it in these notes as MS. Rawl. D *olim* 1290.

[4] Wood gave the inscription and the scheme of his nativity on his tombstone, in *Hist. et Antiq. Oxon.* II. 286, and complains that whereas '*R. natus B.* was upon the scheme itself,' Dr. John Fell altered his text to '*R. B. natus.*'

[5] 'yongest,' in the Harl. MS.

An. Dom. 1640: xvi Car. I: ⟨Wood aet. 8.⟩

* He was put to a Latine school in a little house, neare to the church of S. Peter in the Baylie and opposite to the street called the North Baylie, which leads from New Inn to the Bocherew. The [1]name of his master he hath forgot, but remembers that he was master of Arts and a preacher, by a good token that one of the beadles[2] of the Universitie did come with his silver staff to conduct him from the said little house (a poore thing God wot) to the church of S. Marie, there to preach—a Latin sermon (he thinks), for it was on a working or school day—before the Universitie.

⟨Wood's collection of ballads—now found chiefly in Wood 401 and 402, with a few also in Wood 276 A and 276 B—began perhaps about this year. Beginning in Wood 401 at p. 137 b we have ballads[3] put in chronological order from 1640. Before that is a miscellaneous set, including a large number of Robin Hood ballads. One of the ballads on fol. 132 b contains[4] one of the earliest specimens[5] of Wood's signature.⟩

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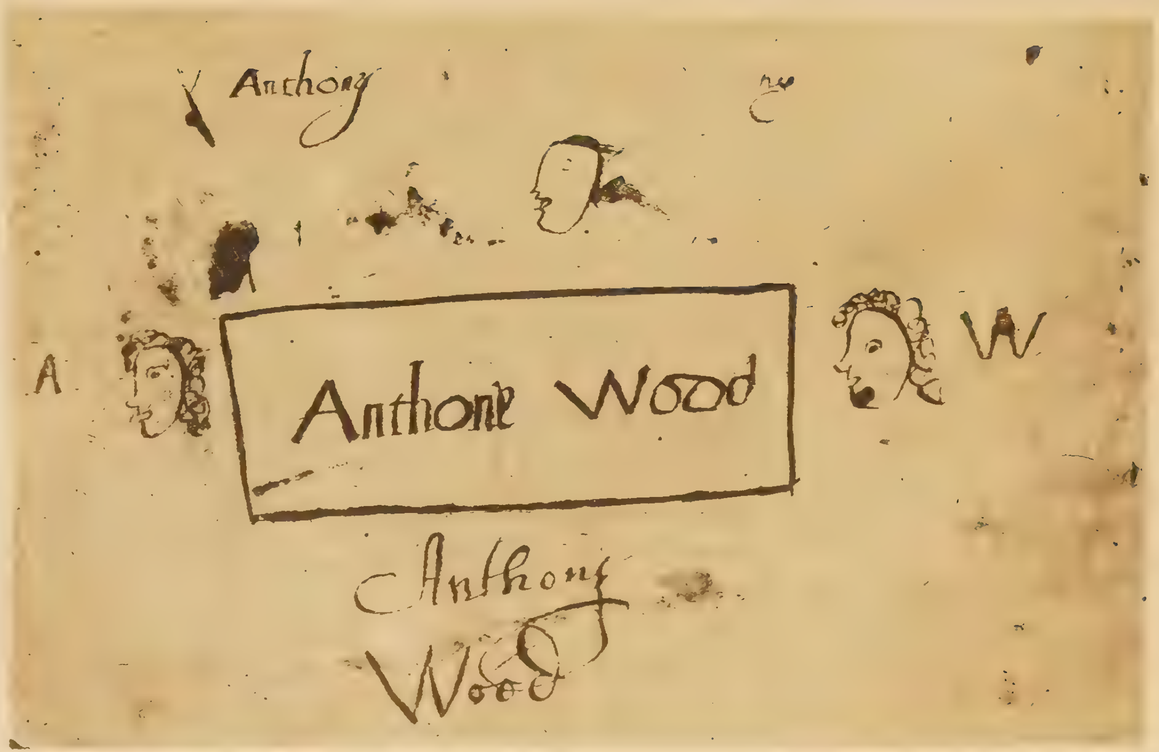
[1] in the Harl. MS. this runs:—'What the master's name was, unless . . . Wirley, in truth I cannot tell: sure I am, that he was master of Arts.' '. . . Wirley' is entered in pencil, as uncertain. There was an Edward Wirley B.A. (S. Mary H.) 18 June 1636, M.A. 14 May 1639. In MS. Rawl. D *olim* 1290 is the following note by Wood:—'Edward Wyrley, son of a father of both his names of Coleshill in Warwickshire, became a servitor of Oriel Coll. in the beginning of 1632, aged 16; translated himself to S. Marie's Hall and as a member thereof took the degrees in Arts. He taught schoole in Oxon; ⟨was⟩ a curat in Oxon—driven thence "by the malice of some people," as he sayes—afterwards in the country neare Oxon (for Dr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Ratcliff, principall of Brasenose, at Steple Aston, I think). A roundhead; denied contribution: his horse seized on, and he imprisoned 14 weeks in Oxford. *The Prisoner's Report*, quaere inter *Ashmoliana* p. 41.' The book referred to is Edward Wirley's 'The Prisoner's Report or a true relation of the cruell usage of the prisoners in Oxford . . [20 March] 1642' [i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$], 4to; Ashmole 1034 (8) is its Bodleian press-mark.

[2] the person who is to preach the University sermon is conducted from his college (or residence) to the church by one of the bedells with a mace.

[3] Wood 401 fol. 137 b, with the signature 'Anthony Wood,' is entitled 'Britaine's Honour in the two valiant Welchmen' . . . and begins 'Ye noble Britaines bold and hardy | That justly are derived from Brute.'

[4] also on fol. 131 some lines in an ill-formed hand which it is to be hoped were not written by any of the boys Wood.

[5] other early signatures 'Anthony Wood his booke' (several times) will be found in Wood's school dictionary, Wood 308, 'Rider's dictionarie corrected . . . by Francis Holyoke,' Lond. 1606.



Anthony

Anthone Wood

A

W

Anthony
Wood

Collotype.

Oxford University Press

PLATE I.

EARLIEST SIGNATURE OF WOOD: see p. 48

An. Dom. 1641: xvii Car. I: 〈Wood aet. 9.〉

*He was translated to New Coll. schoole, situated between the west part of the chappell and east part of the cloyster, by the advice, as he usually conceived, of some of the fellowes of the said coll. who usually frequented his father's house. One John Maylard fellow of the said coll. was then, or at least lately, the master (afterwards rector of Stanton S. John neare Oxon); and after him succeeded John Davys[1], one of the chaplaynes of the said house, whome he well remembers to be a quiet man, etc.

[John Vicars[2] in his book called 'A looking-glass for malignants, or God's hand against God-haters,' etc., printed 1643, quarto, p. 13:—'Also in the parish of Holywell neare Oxon, one of the inhabitants of the same parish, being a most licentious and prophane fellow, set up a May-pole in the summer-time, 1641; and that it might transcend the vanities and impieties of other May-poles, he set upon this the picture of a man in a tub, thereby (as he said) "to describe a Roundhead." Which picture, as it was credibly reported, he made in derision of a godly gentleman, a manciple of one of the Colleges in Oxon: and the reason why it must represent this gentleman was, because he was truly religious and used repetition of sermons, singing of psalmes, and other holy duties in his house. This picture being thus set up on the May-pole, the said prophane fellow, the author of it, with his loose and licentious companions, making themselves mad-merry about it, at last must needs go shoot at the Roundhead upon it; and having for this purpose brought muskets with them and other pieces, one of them (being the servant of the chief master of this May-game) shot, and did hit the picture. At which the said master did fall a-laughing extreamly, and on a sudden sunk downe, falling into a sharp and terrible convulsion-fit, and so continued a long time after very sick and in great paine and misery: but whether he be since alive or dead, I am uncertaine.—This relation I had confirmed to me by an honest yong gentleman, a scholar of Oxon, then resident in Oxon and an eye-witness of most of it.']

August.—〈Wood 507 (49) 'is Civitas Oxon: burials from F., 6 Aug. to S., 14 Aug., 1641,'—one of the weekly bills of mortality in the city which were published in Oxford. The week 6–13 Aug. 1641 shows a total of 13 deaths.〉

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[1] John Davies, B.A. New C. 18 Dec. 1634.

[2] cited on a slip pasted to p. 888 in Wood MS. F 1.

November.—*Nov. His grandmother Penelopie, the widdow of capt.[1] Robert Pettie or Le Petite gent. (his mother's father) died with greif at or neare Charlemount in Ireland, the seat of her nephew William viscount Caulfield[2], occasion'd by the barbarous usuage of her intimate acquaintance (but a bigotted Papist) Sir Philim O Neale, who acted the part of an arch-traytor and rebell, when the grand rebellion[3] broke out in that kingdome, S., 23 October 1641. This Penelopie was daughter of Richard Taverner[4], lord of Wood-Eaton in Oxfordshire, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Harcourt Kt. of the antient and noble family of the Harcourts of Stanton-Harcourt in the said countie. She was borne at Wood-Eaton in the beginning of Sept. 1566, and when shee was about 21 yeares of age (being then a most comlie and proper person, as most of the Taverners were then, and in after times, some of whome he does remember) shee was married to his grandfather Robert Pettie before mention'd, then lord of Wyfald or Wiveold, and of other lands, neare to Henlie in Oxfordshire, and a tenant to Eaton Coll. of a very good farme at Cotsford neare to Bister in the said countie.

[Richard Taverner[5] of Woodeaton (High Sherriff of Oxfordshire, 13 Elizabeth ⟨1571⟩), married, *first*, Margaret one of the daughters of Walter Lambert, by whom he had (among other issue) Martha wife of George Calfeild esq. recorder of Oxford and judge of the assizes in Wales, father of Sir William Calfeild kt. lord Calfeild in Ireland: married, *secondly*, Mary one of the daughters of Sir John Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, by whom he had—1, Harcourt Taverner (dyed without issue); 2, Penelope Taverner, married Robert Petty of Wiveold com. Oxon. esq. 3rd son of John Petty of Stoke Talmach and Tetsworth com. Oxon. esq.; he was captaine of the trainband in Oxford.

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[1] he was captain of the Oxford train-bands.

[2] William Caulfield, second baron Charlemont, was son of George Caulfield (recorder of Oxford) and Martha Taverner daughter of Richard Taverner of Woodeaton. His eldest son and successor, Toby Caulfield third baron Charlemont, was seized and put to death by orders of Sir Phelim O'Neile. His brother, William Caulfield fifth baron Charlemont, brought about the capture and execution of Sir Phelim O'Neile, and was created viscount Charlemont on 8 Oct. 1665. See *supra*, p. 40.

[3] Wood 506 (1) is Sir John Temple's 'The Irish Rebellion' (of 1641), Lond. 1646. Wood 506 (2) is 'A collection of certain horrid murthers in Ireland since 1641,' Lond. 1679. Wood 508 (50) is 'Mercurius Hibernicus, or A discourse of the late insurrection in Ireland,' Bristol 1644, in which Wood notes that Dr. Thomas Barlow told him that 'James Howell was the author: sed quaere.'

[4] see the pedigree, *supra*, pp. 39, 40.

[5] notes by Wood on fol. 39 of Wood MS. F 31. He gives there a long pedigree of the Taverners, the source of which is partly explained by him:—'Memorandum that Francis Taverner of Hexton in Hertfordshire esq. son of Peter Taverner of the same place writ a book of his family thus intituled "The genealogie of the familie of the Taverners of North Elmham in Norfolke . . . by me Francis Taverner and written with mine owne hand anno domini 1636." This book, which is in folio, was lent to me (A. W.) by Edward Taverner and Thomas Taverner grandsons of the said Francis in Jan. 1672 ⟨i. e. $\frac{2}{3}$⟩.' See *infra* in March 165$\frac{7}{8}$.

Robert Petty *m.* Penelope Taverner

Harcourt Petty (hath issue)
Francis (died without issue)
Mary, a daughter, married to Thomas Woode of St. John's parish Oxon. gent., and hath issue.]

⟨Among the pamphlets of this year relating to Oxford which Wood has collected, he gives most prominence to the following :—

(1) Wood 514 no. 1; 'Archbishop Laud's letter with ⟨a gift of⟩ MSS. to the University of Oxford with their answer' printed in the year 1640 ⟨i. e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩. Of Laud's letter Wood notes 'This letter was written in Latine, remaining yet to be seen in Registro Domus Convocationis Oxon "R" fol. 182 b; the translatour hath mangled it and abused the authour—ita testor Anth. à Woode, Oxoniensis Antiquarius': of the answer he notes 'This epistle was written in Latin as 'tis to this day remaining in "R" fol. 183 a; but the translatour hath much erred and abused the Universitie in it.'

(2) Wood 514 no. 3; 'To[1] the high and honourable court of parliament the humble petition of the Universitie of Oxford in behalf of Episcopacy and Cathedrals' delivered to his majesty by the Vicechancellor F., ult. Apr. 1641 with the King's answer in MS. and the note (? Potter's autograph) certifying its correctness :—'Testor ego C[hristopherus] P[otter] haec, Vicecancellarius Oxon.'

(3) Wood 514 no. 4; 'The answer to the petition sent from the Universitie of Oxon,' Lond. 1641.

(4) Wood 616 no. 19; 'A copie of a letter from Laud to resign his chancellorship' 1641 : a garbled issue.

(5) Wood 514 no. 5; 'Laud's letter[2] resigning his chancellorship, and the answer of the Universitie' Oxford 1641. Of both letter and answer Wood says that they are not transcribed in Register 'R', 'the reason is because 'twas sent when the Regesters[3] were in the hands of a Committee at London : A. Woode.' This was printed to controvert no. 4.

(6) Wood 514 no. 6; 'Cheapside Cross censured and condemned by a letter sent from [several members of] the Universitie of Oxford' Lond. 1641.⟩

⟨$164\frac{1}{2}$: Wood aet. 10.⟩

March.—* Mar. In the beginning of March his brother Robert, who had lately been taken from the free-school at Thame, left Oxon in order to goe to France with Charles Dufore of Montillet a kind of a merchant at Bloys. After he was setled there, the said Charles was to send his son Dennis to Oxon to live with Robert's father by way of exchange for Robert; but the troubles in England soon after following, Charles Dufore refused to send his son. Wherefore Robert Wood continuing at Bloys and in other places in the kingdome of France[1] till the beginning of 1647 (at which time he was neare 17 yeares of age) he return'd to his native place of Oxon, but had utterlie forgotten his mother tongue[2], which was a great trouble[3] to his brethren to make him understand what they spoke to him.

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[1] Another copy is Wood 514 no. 2. Wood 423 no. 18 is a similar petition 'of all colleges and halls.'

[2] the original document is now Wood MS. C 53. Another copy of the pamphlet is Wood 616 no. 20.

[3] i. e. of Convocation and Congregation.

An. Dom. 1642: 18 Car. I: ⟨Wood aet. 10.⟩

* In the beginning of this yeare[4] the second brother of A. Wood[5], named Edward, became one of the portionists or postmasters of Merton Coll., under the tuition of Mr. Ralph Button.

August.—* August; upon the publication of his Majestie's proclamation[6], for the suppressing of the rebellion under the conduct and command of Robert ⟨Devereux⟩ earl of Essex[7], the members of the Universitie of Oxon began to put themselves in a posture of defence, and especially for another reason, which was that there was a strong report that divers companies of soldiers were passing thro the country as sent from London by the parliament for the securing of Banbury and Warwick. Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Pink of New Coll., the deputy vice-chancellour[8], called before him to the public schooles all the privileged men's armes to have a view of them: where not onlie privileged men of the Universitie and their servants, but also many scholars appeared, bringing with them the furniture of armes of every Coll. that then had any[1]. Mr. Wood's father had then armour or furniture for one man, viz. a helmet, a back and breastpiece, a pyke and a musquet, and other appurtenances: and the eldest of his men-servants (for he had then three at least) named Thomas Burnham did appeare in those armes, when the scholars and privileged men trained[2]; and when he could not train, as being taken up with business, the next servant did traine: and much adoe there was to keep Thomas Wood, the eldest son, then a student of Chr. Ch. and a youth of about 18 yeares of age, from putting on the said armour and to traine among the scholars. The said scholars and privileged men did somtimes traine in New Coll. quadrangle, in the eye of Dr. Robert Pink, the deputy-vicechancellour, then warden of the said Coll.—And it being a novel matter, there was no holding of the school-boyes in their school in the cloyster from seeing and following them. And Mr. Wood remembred well, that some of them were so besotted with the training and activitie and gayitie therein of some yong scholars, as being in a longing condition to be one of the traine, that they could never be brought to their books againe. It was a great disturbance to the youth of the citie, and Mr. Wood's father foresaw that if his sons were not removed from Oxon they would be spoyl'd.

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[1] in the Wood collection of printed books there is a souvenir of Robert Wood's stay in France. Wood 70 is 'Les facecieuses nuicts du seigneur Jan Francois Straparole,' rendered into French by Jan Lormeau, Lyons 1560; which Robert Wood must have brought back with him. At the end of the preface is written in a hand shewing foreign teaching 'de Lyon ce premier jour de May 1647'; on p. 225, 'le vingt troisieme jour de Mars 1647'; and, in the same hand on p. 112 'je confesse de devoir (?) à monsieur Dufour; Robert Wood.' On p. 365 is written the verse 'Arise from sinn, thou wicked man, | Before the trump doth sound; | Least thou among the guiltie sort | A damned soule be found.'

[2] hence ever afterwards in his own family Robert Wood was known by the nickname 'monsieur'—by which he is generally referred to in Wood's diaries.

[3] the Harl. MS. has 'a great trouble to us to make him understand our minds, etc.'

[4] see note 1 p. 47.

[5] here, and constantly, A. W. in the text represents AW of the MS., a monogram to the use of which Wood was most partial.

[6] dated at York, 9 Aug. 1642.

[7] Wood 531(5) is 'A list of the army under the command of Robert, earl of Essex,' Lond. 1642.

[8] the vice-chancellor of the year 1641 (Dr. John Prideaux, late rector of Exeter College, now bishop of Worcester) had abruptly left the University about June 24, 1642, without properly resigning his office. By command of Convocation the duties of the vice-chancellorship were discharged by a 'Pro-vice-chancellor'; Pink was the 'Pro-vice-chancellor' during the latter half of 1642.

[*The Universitie's musteringes, with other thinges that have happened in the Universitie since that time, etc.*[3]

Note[4] that presently uppon the comminge forthe of his majestie's proclamation for the suppressinge of the present rebellion under the conduct & command of Robert ⟨Devereux⟩ earle of Essex, printed and dated 'at Yorke, 9 August 1642, in the 18th yere of king Charles' (which proclamation was openly proclaymed here at Oxford uppon Saturday the 13 of August 1642); and likewise uppon the report and bruit of diverse companies of soldiers, that were daily sent downe from London by the parliament for the succoringe of Banbury & Warwicke, passinge thorough the country, the Universitie began to put themselves into a posture of defence. Whereuppon the then Deputie-Vicechancellor[1], Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Pinke, called before him to the Schooles all the priviledged mens' armes, to have a veiwe of them &c. When not only priviledged men of the Universitie or their servants but allso a great many of schollers appeared, bringinge with them the furniture of every Colledge that then had armes.

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[1] 'then any any' is in the Tanner MS., by a slip for 'then had any.' The Harl. MS. has 'bringing with them the furniture of every College that then had armes.'

[2] Wood 635 contains some pamphlets on military affairs. Wood 635 (1) is 'The exercise of the English in the militia,' illustrated with figures. Wood 635 (2) is Sir John Smythe's (1591) 'Instructions observations and orders military.'

[3] The MS. from which the following narrative is transcribed was written by Brian Twyne; was owned by Wood, who has written in it a few marginal notes; and was bequeathed by him with his other MSS. to the Ashmolean, where it is found in the 1697 Catalogue (O.C. 8558, Wood MS. 96). Stolen from thence, it passed through several hands but came into the Bodleian in 1755 with the MSS. of George Ballard (Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian* p. 254). Having been formerly marked MS. Ballard 18, it is now marked MS. Ballard 68. It had been printed by Thomas Hearne in 1733 at the end of the second volume of the 'Chronicon sive Annales prioratus de Dunstaple,' the MS. then being in the possession of Thomas Rawlins of Pophills in Warwickshire. Wood had already in Wood MS. F 1 fol. 897 sqq. exploited this MS., but his copy remained unprinted till 1796, when John Gutch edited it in Vol. II of Wood's History of the University of Oxford.

[4] 'Note' substituted by a later hand for 'memorandum.'

And then afterwardes, uppon Thursdaye beinge the 18 of August, in the afternoone, all those marched from the Schooles, all alonge up the high street, to the number of 330 or more, to Christ-church College, where they were put into arraye and a little exercised in their postures—some of the Commissioners of the Arraye which were formerly directed to Oxford by the kinge, viz. the lord Lovelace[2] & the lord Willmot[3] (for the other commissioners were taken at Wattleton or thereabouts), being there present at some windows, because they would not be seene: & about 4 or 5 a clocke it beginninge to raine, they marched backe again the same waye to the Schooles; and so they departed for that time.

The Saterday followinge[4], they met at the Schooles againe in the fore noone; from whence they marched downe thorough Halywell[5]; and so, thorough a gate neere Mr. ⟨Edmund⟩ Napper's house, they entred in to Newe parkes; where, by their commaunders, they were devided into foure squadrons, whereof two of them were musketers, the third was a squadron of pikes, the 4th of hallberdes; and after they had byn reasonably instructed in the wordes of commaund and in their postures, they were put into battell arraye, and skirmished together in a very decent manner; and continueinge there untyll about 2 of the clocke in the afternoone, they returned[1] entringe into the towne at St. Giles his church, and so to Bocardo, they came marchinge all the waye thorough the market place[2], & so over Carfax, and downe the high street (that so bothe towne & country might take notice thereof): & so they arrived at the Schooles againe, from whence they were dismissed for that time.—The schollers were promiscuously bothe Graduates & Undergraduates; a great many of them Masters of Art, yea devines allso, and Dr. 〈Thomas〉 Read of Newe Coll.[3], a Dr. of Lawe, served with a pike.—The Cookes Drummes & Auntient[4] served their turnes, &c.

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[1] Dr. John Prideaux, rector of Exeter, the vice-chancellor, had left Oxford (having been made bishop of Worcester, see C. W. Boase in *The Colleges of Oxford* (1891) p. 81), without formally resigning his place. No successor was therefore elected, but the University resorted to the device of a 'deputy-vice-chancellor' who was to discharge the vice-chancellor's duties.

[2] John Lovelace, second baron Lovelace.

[3] Charles viscount Wilmot of Athlone.

[4] i.e. 20 Aug.

[5] this and other words have been by a later hand touched up with ink to adapt them to the modern spelling: 'Halywell' prima manu, 'Holywell' secunda.

At the hether ende of Eastbridge, just at the corner of Magdalen Colledge chaplaines' quadrangle, the high waye was blocked up with longe timber logges, to keepe out horsemen, & a kinde of timber gate (to be chayned, if need be) at the ende of the blockes next toward the Coll. for common passage of carts & horses, &c, to bringe provision to the towne. 3 or 4 loades of stones[5] were carried up to Magdalen Coll. Tower, to flinge downe uppon the enemie at their entrance, &c.—In the highwaye leadinge into the towne by Newe parkes by Wadham College and so towardes Smith gate, viz., crosse the same high waye just at the ende of St John's College walkes, there was a crooked trench made in forme of an horne, to hinder the entrance of any forces that waye &c: About this place, and likewise at the place where the waye is blocked up at Eastbridge, they kepe very strict sentinell every night.—Two woodden posts allso sett up at Smith gate for a chaine to chaine up the waye. At this way[6] there is every night kept a court of guard.

Uppon Saturdaye, beinge the 20 of August 1642. in the afternoone, the schollers and priviledged men, to the number of 400 or (as some saye) to the number of 450, repayred againe with their armes to Newe parkes, where they were instructed againe in the wordes of commaund & their military postures, and trained up & downe in the exercise of armes in a very decent arraye, and no lesse delightsome prospect to behold the forwardnesse of so many proper yonge gentlemen, so intent docile & pliable to their businesse, as were then present, and which I heard nowe & then their leaders confesse & acknowledge in the field, as occasion served. The weather beinge somethinge unseasonable & wet, they marched towards the eveninge from thence, over the stile there, up to St. Giles his church, & so downe that waye unto St. John's Coll.; & from thence to Newe Coll. and to other severall Colledges, from whence they had their armes, & so they scattered every one to his home for that time.—It was cast out, that the towne allso should have trained that daye in the same place with the schollers, to the ende that it might have byn discerned that the schollers' armes and furniture were not borrowed of them, as some had sinnersterly[1] suggested; but whether it were for feare of some emulation, or other jealousies that might have arisen betwixt bothe the bodies at that time beinge in armes, or for some other consideration[2] I knowe not, the towne trained not then at all, either there or any where else.

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[1] here followed, but scored out, 'the same way through Hallywell (to avoyde treadinge downe of the corne) and'.

[2] i.e. Cornmarket Street.

[3] 'New Coll.' substituted for 'All-soules.'

[4] 'Auntient' substituted for 'flagges.' Does it mean that 'the drums and banner of the Company of Cooks (Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 486) were used on this march-out'?

[5] 'stones' substituted for 'pebbles.'

[6] 'way' substituted for 'wick〈et〉.'

Thuresday, being 25 August 1642, they met againe at 8 of the clock in the forenoone at Newe parkes, & did as before, and about noone they left the feild, and marched into the towne in 8 or 10 companies, and were all ranked in Newe College Quadrangle, the Vicechancellor his Deputie beinge then Dr. Pinke &c.; and from thence they departed every company to their severall colledges.

August 28, beinge Sunday, 1642: about 12 of the clocke at night, certaine troopers from his Majestie, beinge in number about 150 or 200, came into Oxford under the conduct of Sir John Biron or colonell Biron &c. They came from Brackley, where they were encountred by other soldiers placed there for the nonce by the lord Brooke's appoyntment as it was sayd; & some of them were taken, and 2 or 3 slayne, and there their sumpter horses with 400*li.* in money and something else that they should have shewed here was taken from them, etc. They came in to Oxford thorough the high waye by New parkes, where the trench is by St. John's College wall, beinge discovered by the watch or centinell of schollers that lay abroad that night, & theire so sudden comminge at that time of night, put bothe the Universitie & Towne in great fright[3], untill it was knowen on whose part they came, viz. on the kinge's part or the parlament's.

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[1] i.e. sinisterly.

[2] Twyne notes in the margin:—'some say that the towne was forbidden by their burgesses to traine least they should seem to doe it for the kinge.'

[3] Wood 375 (2) is 'A true relation of the manner of taking the earl of Northampton' Lond. [August] 1642. It has this sentence, under date 28 Aug.:—'About 12 a'clock there came about ninescore of them into Oxford, which much affrighted the townesmen insomuch that some of them removed to Abington for safety'; on this a note has been written 'alderman John Nixon was one ⟨of those who removed⟩;

The next day, beinge mundaye ⟨August 29⟩, in the afternoone the Deputy-Vicechancellor, Dr. Pinke, with some other heads, and with a gard of musketers and halberdeers, went from the Schooles toward the signe of the Starre[1], to conferre with the leader of those troopers, & to see their commission: but the leaders met them allmost at the Schooles, and so they all returned together to the place of conventinge[2] by the newe Convocation house, and there they shewed their commission[3] &c., which what it was I knowe not yet. On Mundiy night the court of guard was kept at pennilesse bench at Carfax, and the watch was solemnly appointed, & kept that night both by the schollers & some troopers &c.

Tuesdaye ⟨Aug. 30⟩, all daye wett, & nothinge done.

Wednesdaye, the fast daye, being the last of August, after the sermon ended in the afternoone, the daye beinge fayre, the schollars repaired to Newe parkes to exercise themselves in feates of armes.

Septomber.—Thursdaye, 1 September, the troopers, with some schollers amongest them, attempted to take up the arch or stone bridge called Osney bridge over Osney mill streame, stoppinge that[4] causewaye or *calcetum* towarde Boteley, with an intent to set up a drawebridge; but the towne sendinge forth their traine bands with the rest of their freemen that could beare armes, in all to the number of about 400 or 500 (as it was supposed)—they were 409 as I was told by some of them—to muster that daye in the forenoone at Brokenhayes, some of them were sent thither to hinder the pluckinge up of the saide bridge, under pretence that it would hinder the passage of such as should bringe in vittells that waye in to the towne; whereas the schollers & the troopers would have done it in relation to the defence & safegard of the Universitie & towne, & for hinderinge the comminge in of certaine forces that waye from Abington and other places. They had but newely begun to worke uppon the arch on the west ende or foot of the bridge towardes Boteley, when the townesmen came thither; & beinge forbidden to

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Henry Curteine, a bookseller, another; ⟨? Edward⟩ Colledg; . . . Walker, a joyner.'

[1] now the Clarendon Hotel.

[2] quaere, the Apodyterium.

[3] Wood notes:—'and for what intent they came, which cause shall be told: the letter see ⟨in Registro Convocationis⟩ R fol. 7 a; vide proximam paginam.'

[4] this seems to be Twyne's writing. A later hand, possibly Thomas Rawlins', has inked it over to make it read 'mill, to save stopping the.'

proceede any further, they desisted & parted awaye quietly: and the rather because that matter was attempted, bothe the Universitie & the towne beinge not made acquaynted therewith, allthough it be well knowne that neither St. Thomas parish nor that bridge is within the towne liberties, &c.—That daye also in the afternoone there was a Convocation; wherein were red[1] 2 letters[2] from his majestie: the one, whereby his majestie was pleased to returne thankes to the Universitie for their loane of money to him, which letter (I thinke) is printed: the other was to signifie that his majestie had nowe sent a troope of horsemen, under the conduct of Sir John Biron, for defence of the Universitie, &c. And the Universitie's letter of thankes againe to his majestie, was there red[3], and directed to his majestie.—There was allso a Delegacion[4] then appoynted, to order all thinges that was to be done on the Universitie's behalfe in joyninge with the troopers, for the findinge of maintenance for them duringe their abode here, and for providinge of armes, and the like, for the safetie of the Universitie &c.—The Universitie's militia allso repaired then to Newe parkes; where Sir John Biron, with his leifetenants & other officers[5], had a veiwe of the schollers' forces & armes: but they trained not, and about 6 of the clocke they left the feild, and & marched to Newe College Quadrangle, where they were ordered & ranked into a bodie; and so they broke up & were dismissed, every company marchinge home to their severall Colledges, &c.—That daye also it was reported that uppon the kinge's sendinge of about 500 troopers on Wednesday to Ailesbury, where were billeted a great company of soldiers by the parlament's appointment, who should have come to Oxford, but (beinge all unarmed) were by the supposed comminge of those troopers all scattered, and their leader ⟨colonel Arthur⟩ Godwyn had much adooe to scape & came to the lord Wenman's[6] house at Tame or thereabouts for succour, as it was then noysed &c.—how true, I knowe not[7].

Friday, 2 September, nothinge done in publike: but the schollers exercised themselves at home in their private Colledges, as Christ Church & Corp. Xti together in Christ Church Quadrangle &c.

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[1] corrected by Rawlins' (?) hand to 'read.'

[2] Wood notes in margin:—'vide in ⟨Registro Convocationis⟩ S fol. 7, etc.; vide Acta.'

[3] corr., as before, to 'read.'

[4] Twyne notes in margin:—'This was called *The Councell of Warre.*'

[5] Twyne notes in margin:—'There was allso the lord of Andover.'

[6] Thomas Wenman second viscount Wenman.

[7] Twyne notes in margin:—'This proved but a tale, as many others.'

Barbed arrowes provided[1] & 100 archers, all schollers, to shoot against the troopers if any should come.

Friday, 9 September, the Universitie was informed that, notwithstandinge all the faire pretences which the townesmen made of joyninge with the Universitie and the kinge's troopers in defence of the towne & Universitie, yet nowe they were altered and had made meanes to informe the parliament that whatsoever they had done in semblance to take part with the kinge against the parliament's forces it was all at the sollicitation and instigation of the Universitie more then of their owne proper inclination, & so fell to deprecate for themselves to the parliament. It was allso reported that the parlament had a purpose to send forces immediately against the kinge's troopers here & against the Universitie for receivinge them, and had voted against the Universitie in their houses concerninge that businesse, &c. Where uppon the Universitie perceivinge that the towne would flinch from them, began to thinke of some other course & to dispatch awaye the kinge's troopers, & directed certaine Masters to repaire to Ailesbury to speake with the lord Say[2] & and others that laye there, with forces prepared (as it was conceived) for Oxford, to excuse themselves, & that they had nowe laide downe their armes & dismissed the troopers &c. But the lord Saye was not there, and those commanders that were there returned sharpe answers about demaundinge of them[3] Doctors delinquents[4], &c.

And so, uppon Saturdaye in the afternoone September 10, Sir John Byron with all his troopers, went out of Oxford &c. There went forth with him diverse schollers volonters[5]; and by name 3 Drs. viz. Dr. ⟨Peter⟩ Turner of Merton College; Dr. ⟨John⟩ Nurse[6] of

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[1] Wood adds in margin a reference to 'S. p. 36.'

[2] William Fiennes, first viscount Saye and Sele.

[3] the word is uncertain, having been doctored by a later hand.

[4] Twyne adds in the margin :—'Uppon which answers Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Pinke, then Deputy-Vicecancellor, repayred thither himselfe, to deprecate for himselfe; and was there taken as a delinquent, and sent to London to the parliament, and by them committed to the Gatehouse.'

[5] corrected by a later hand to 'volunteers.' Twyne adds in the margin :—'When they came to Woodstocke they were enformed that Mr. Fynes, one of my lord Saye's suns, with a troope of horsemen wayelayed them about Chipping-Norton. Whereuppon they hired a guide at Wodstock to have them another way, which guide was taken at Easome' ⟨the word is uncertain, having been doctored as before⟩ 'and well whipped naked for his paines.' Nathaniel and John Fiennes, lord Saye's 2nd and 3rd sons, were both colonels in the parliamentary army.

[6] Dr. Nourse fell at Edgehill: see Rev. H. A. Wilson's Magdalen College in *The Colleges of Oxford* (Methuen, 1891) p. 246.

Magdalen, a civill lawyer; & Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Rede of Newe College, another civill lawyer. It is saide that at Stowe-in-the-wold, as they were in their journey towarde the kinge, they were set uppon by the cuntry & lost 10 of their men; and, as some saye, Sir John Byron himselfe was slayne: but of this there is no certainetie as yet [&[1] nowe it is knowne to be false: but Dr. ⟨Peter⟩ Turner was taken prisoner at that combatt & brought backe to Banbury, and from thence removed nowe to Northampton gaole, & all that he left here at Oxford plundred; as Dr. ⟨John⟩ Nurse's goods allso &c.]

Uppon Munday 12 September 1642, about 10 of clocke in the morninge, there came into Oxford from Aylesbury-ward a great many of the parlamentary troopers, conducted by colonell ⟨Arthur⟩ Godwyn, & one captayne Saunders and the lord Wenman, as I heard; to be billetted here in Oxford, for howe longe I knowe not, or *durante beneplacito*. Colonell Godwyn was lodged at Merton College & other captaynes with him, the residue were scattered about the towne, and in all the villages round about the towne there were of them lodged everywhere. They sent for the mayor of the towne to Eastbridge (by Magdalen College) where they entred in; before whom they red their commission from the 2 houses and my lord of Essex their generall, and so they were lett in by 50 at a time.

Uppon Tuesdaye 13 September, they seemed as if they would ride forth out of the towne againe: and were all horsed: but then at length, word came to the contrary, & so they stayed: and that afternoone they mustered themselves in the fields or meadowes at the preachinge fryers out of Little South gate: and returninge to the towne, they put all their horses for that night into Christ-church meadowe. Many of them came into Christ Church (for nowe all the Colledge gates, which before were shutt, were nowe opened) to veiwe the church and paynted windowes, much admiringe at the idolatry thereof; and a certaine Scot beinge amongest them, saide that 'he marvayled howe the schollers could goe to their bukes for those painted idolatrous wyndowes': but at that time there was no violence offered to any thinge.—Tuesdaye night there was a great hubbub, as if there were some of the kinge's forces, viz. Prince Ruperte's, comminge to the towne, when indeed they were another troope of more parlamentary soldiers from Banbury-side, and it was saide that the lord Say would come in to the towne with more company that night, or else uppon Wednesdaye.

Uppon Wednesdaye ⟨14 Sept.⟩, the parlamentary troopers that came in to Oxford on the Munday morninge were conducted awaye out of the towne by their governours about noone; and those that came in last into Oxford, viz. on Tuesdaye night from Banbury-side, about eight score or 200 in number, went out of Oxford allso at Eastgate, to meet with the lord Saye, the newe Lord Leiutenant of Oxfordshire[1] by the parliament's authoritie, and brought him to the towne about 5 of the clocke in the eveninge, where he laye at the signe of the Starre, he comminge into the towne in a coach of 6 horses: and in comminge, gave order that the workes & trenches which the schollers had made crosse the high wayes about the towne should be demolished. —That night, somethinge late, with his guard of soldiors, & with torches, he[2] went to Newe Colledge to search there for plate and armes, and allso to Queen's College where there was a guard of soldiers sett all night, not suffering any one to goe out.

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[1] the words in square brackets are a later addition by Twyne.

On Thuresdays morninge ⟨15 Sept.⟩, the said lord with his guard went to Magdalen College uppon the like businesse; and that morninge a drumme went up & downe the towne, for volonters[3] to serve the kinge & the parliament under the lord St. Johns[4] & captaine . . .[5]. Magdelen college, Merton college, Corp: Xti, Christchurch, disarmed; the deane's[6] truncks, which he had conveyed to M^{res} Weekes' house in St. Ebbe's, found out & discovered, & carried up to the lord Saye's lodginge at the signe of the Starre, in a cart guarded with musketers; Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Iles his backe gate toward the street guarded likewise with 2 musketers lest anythinge should goe out that waye, &c.; a guard of musketers left in the great gate all night, and at every doore towards the Quadrangle a musketer.—That night they founde out Christchurch plate hid in walles behinde wainescote & in the seller. It was carried awaye in the night time in a great cowle[1] betwixt 2 men to my lord's lodginge at the Starre. —That daye at noone allso there came into towne another regiment of horses, but from whence, or who they were, I cannot yet learne.—That night allso Mr. Thomas Smith's house was searched by the soldiers, for munition, armes, plate & readie coine, either of his owne, or schollers' there hidden[2]: allso Mr. Tudball's house at Henxey was plundred by the soldiers, but nothinge taken awaye except armes.

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[1] William Fiennes first viscount Saye was substituted for Thomas Howard first earl of Berkshire in the lord lieutenancy of Oxford in August 1642. Lord Berkshire was imprisoned for his activity as head of the king's Commission of Array. Of him Wood says in Wood MS. D 20:—'Thomas Howard earl of Berks died 16 July 1669 anno aetatis 90 or thereabouts. You do not' ⟨he refers to Dugdale's Baronage II 280 b⟩ 'mention his great suffering for the king's cause: his going poor and bare all the broken times, and had it not been for his ribban would have been verie despicable, beholding to a freind for a pint of sack or meal's meat.'

[2] Wood notes:—'he, the said lord Say.'

[3] corrected by a later hand to 'volunteers.'

[4] Oliver St. John (eldest son of Oliver St. John earl of Bolingbroke) was called to the Lords in his father's barony of St. John, 14 May 1641.

[5] blank in MS.

[6] Dr. Samuel Fell, dean of Ch. Ch.

Friday ⟨16 Sept.⟩ about 4 a clocke in the afternoone the towne shewed their armes, and mustered a while before his lordship in Brokenhayes.—Mr. ⟨Humphrey⟩ Floyd[3] of Oriell College kept as prisoner[4] at the Starre, for some wordes uttered by him to this effect that 'if he were able he had rather lend the kinge a thousand pound then one penny to the parlament.' Mr. ⟨William⟩ Cartwright and Mr. ⟨William⟩ Stutevyle & Mr. ⟨John⟩ Castilion of Christchurch imprisoned likewise for utteringe of some wordes, &c., but especially for trayninge at the Universitie's musters.

Saturday ⟨17 Sept.⟩ beinge market day, there happened a muskett to be discharged from a barber's shoppe allmost over against the sign of the Beare[5], the bullett pearcinge thorough one of the butcher's stalles[6], and so thorough a wall of the Beare chambers, and hit a woaman in the legge &c. At this the lord Say was much taken, in regard that 2 or 3 schollers were found to be there in the barber's shoppe, & one captaine Staggars, whome the schollers much distasted, laye at that inne of the signe of the Beare over against that shoppe. The schollers were examined by my lord, and sent to prison, &c. And about 4 or 5 of the clocke in the eveninge, his lordship tooke coach & went to Banbury to his house thereabouts &c.

Uppon Sunday ⟨18 Sept.⟩ there was a sermon in the forenoone at St Marie's, where there was no Dr but only 2 Doctors of Physicke, Dr. ⟨John⟩ Banbridge and Dr ⟨John⟩ Sanders; a very small thin company of schollers, &c.

Munday, 19 September[7] 1642, his lordship returned againe to

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[1] a large wooden tub carried on a pole.

[2] Twyne notes in the margin:—'There was Universitie College plate found.'

[3] Humphrey Lloyd, fellow of Oriel.

[4] Twyne notes in the margin:—'These were afterwards released uppon 200*li.* baile a peice taken for them and that they should not come to the Universitie unlesse by order from my lord Saye.'

[5] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 149 note 8.

[6] 'boothe' written over, perhaps as a correction of 'stalles.' For the meat-market on Wedn. and Sat. in the High Street at Oxford, see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 483.

[7] in MS. it is 'Sunday, 18 September,' but corrected by Wood to 'Munday, 19 September.'

Oxford about dinner time; and in the afternoone, he caused diverse popish bookes & pictures, which had byn taken out of churches & papist's houses here and abroad, to be burned in the street over against the signe of the Starre where his lordship laye, and in some other places.—Mundaye toward the eveninge, one Sir Robert Pie, a Barkshire knight, came in to the towne with a fewe horsemen of his owne well appoynted, but whether he staide in the towne or no all night (and my lord Saye allso) I could not heare; for uppon a bruit cast out that prince Robert[1] was comminge toward the towne with a great power, it was said that both his lordship and Sir Robert Pie were gone, or intended to goe, out of the towne.—That daye was the choice of the towne mayor, alderman ⟨John⟩ Nixon beinge sett up by my lord Say (as it was reported) to stand for the place. But comminge forth to the commons with Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Dennis the mercer, the commons made choice of Dennis rather then of him, because at the comminge in of the kinge's troopers he fled[2] to Abingdon and left his owne towne, and 'they would have a mayor that should not flie out of the towne if occasion served' &c.

Tuesdaye ⟨20 Sept.⟩, most of the soldiers (or I thinke all of them) went out of the towne and departed severally, some one waye & others another way in severall companies. The Lundon troopers went out about noone; and as they came alonge downe the high streete, Mr. mayor[3] presented them with wyne at his doore freely; and passinge by St Marie's church, one of them discharged a brace of bulletts at the stone image of our lady over the Church porch, and at one shott strooke of her hed[4] and the hed of her child which she held in her right arme; another discharged at the image of our Saviour, over All Soules gate, and would have defaced all the worke there, had it not byn for some townesmen (amongest whom, they saye, Mr. alderman Nixon was one) who entreated them to forbeare; they replienge that they had not byn so well entertayned here at Oxford as they expected &c.—All the arms & munition which the lord Say had taken awaye from the schollers, together with Christchurch plate & none else (savinge Dr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Fell's plate taken in his trunke at M^{res} Weekes' house) the said lord carried awaye with him to his house neare Banbury. And it was reported, that he would not have taken awaye that colledge plate more then any other, if it had not byn hidden at the first: for no other colledge was taken away (except Universitie college plate) but given backe againe uppon condition it should be forth comminge at the parlament's appoyntment, and not imploied at the least against the parliament.

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[1] i.e. 'Rupert.' Twyne sometimes gives 'Rupert,' but generally 'Robert.'

[2] see note 3, p. 56.

[3] Leonard Bowman, the outgoing mayor.

[4] 'hed,' corrected, later, to 'head.'

Thurseday, 22 September, there came into Oxford, about foure of the clocke in the afternoone, a foot regiment of blewe coate soldiers, in number about 450, from Tame or Aylesbury, but originally from Lundon and beyond Lundon allso, as it is supposed; the commaunders most of them very likely and proper men; but most of the company very younge & but meanely apperrelled and very unexpert in their armes. About the very same time allso came in the lord Saye againe into the towne; about what, it is not thought, unlesse uppon some newe commission from the parlament, or for the settlinge of the militia over all the countie, or, as some say, to restrayne those footmen soldiers from pillaginge, &c.

Friday ⟨23 Sept.⟩ in the afternoone all these footmen soldiers that came in last were mustered in Newe parkes, where they appeared very untractable & undocile in their postures; and besides, they began to mutinie amonge themselves and against their commaunders, sayinge that they were promised 5*s*. by the moneth for every man as a reward besides his daily paye at their first settinge forth, and nowe the moneth was out, and they would have that which was promised them, or else they would doe no more service nor muster, &c. The lord Saye being then in towne, was faine to come amongest them, and pacifie them as well as he could for the present, and sent some of the mutiners to prison.—That daye in the eveninge allso, the lord Saye went to Newe College and searched Dr Pinke his studdy, takinge out some papers from thence; & in the lodginge one of my lord's men brake downe the kinge's picture that stood there, made of alablaster & gilt over; for which my lord was much displeased, &c.

Saturday ⟨Sept. 24⟩ in the forenoone the lord Saye sent for so many heds[1] of houses as were then in the Universitie and their deputies of such as were absent, to come to him to the signe of the Starre, where he had a great conference with them about settlinge the peace and quiet of the Universitie, which (he said) they had so much broken that they had nowe left no face of a Universitie, by takinge up armes and the like courses, and to acquaint them that unlesse they could assure him of the quiet and peace of the Universitie for the time to come, he was minded to place a garrison of soldiers here to awe bothe the Universitie & the towne, &c. To which it was answered by some there present that they hoped there would be no need of any such garrison, seinge that the Universitie was enabled well enough to govern their owne bodie, &c. Then my lord required to be assured that they should not send for any other forces, and that if any did come they should oppose them. To which it was replied by some of the schollers that they were not able to make any resistance, seinge that his lordship had disarmed all the Universitie and taken awaye their armes from them &c. Then principall Rogers[1] stood up and pleaded for a garrison to be placed here, in regard of the townesmen's insolencie here, that honest men could not passe alonge the streets but they are called Roundheds by them, &c. And so after some time spent to & fro in this kinde of doubte[2] about the garrison and the like passages, they broke of toward dinner time, without any resolution about any thinge at all.—In the afternoone that daye my lord was imploied about the mutiners' demaunds, and to such a passe they came that he would have taken away the soldiers' armes from them and dismissed them, sayenge that he cared not for their helpe, and bid them begone. They protestinge againe that they would have the paye which was first promised to them and would not be dismissed unlesse they had their armes alonge with them; otherwise they would staye here still, &c. And after some contestation about this businesse, the lord Saye, toward the eveninge, tooke coach, and went home toward Banbury, to his owne house called Broughton. 'Twas said that his lordship's minde was that these *pedites* should be for Ireland, & were appoynted to take their waye from Oxford to Burford, &c. And because they were refractory to his lordship and would not goe out of Oxford at his appointment, therefore he gave order that the Colledges' gates should be shutt against them, and they not suffered to come in, &c.

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[1] 'heds,' corr. to 'heads.'

Uppon Sunday ⟨25 Sept.⟩ there was a bruit here raysed that my lord Saye his house by Banbury was besett by Sir John Byron, and that prince Robert was comminge; whereuppon, in the afternoone, all the troopers that were then in Oxford made speed to be gone toward Banbury, and went awaye that afternoone to my lord's house as it was saide, as beinge sent for by my lord to come & succour him, &c. But what the truth of that businesse was, I knowe not.

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[1] Christopher Rogers, principal of New Inn Hall.

[2] 'debate,' altered to 'doubte.'

They sate 3 or 4 houres on horsebacke against the signe of the Starre, and went not forth till 7 of the clocke &c.

Mundaye ⟨26 Sept.⟩ all the *pedites*, or footmen blewe coates, departed out of the towne (very unwillingly, as it seemes): but whither, I could not learne: toward the kinge, and their generall, I suppose.

Tuesday ⟨27 Sept.⟩ in the eveninge, came in many more *pedites* of my lord Brookes his regiment (as it was saide) and the lord Grantham's[1]. There were 8 or 10 auntients of them of a purple cullour, with the armes of England, and 7 starres in the feild. Every auntient had an hundred men under it, and there had come in 6 hundred before in the forenoone and more; so that there lay in the towne that night about 3000 soldiers.—This day the towne trayne band went to Tame, where, at the lord Saye's appointment, all the trained bands of Oxfordshire mett.

Wednesday ⟨28 Sept.⟩ the fast daye, most of them[2] departed to Woddestocke. In the afternoone Jacke and Matthew Richardson of Granpoole were apprehended in a most violent manner by the soldiers that were left, for utteringe certaine wordes to this effect that 'they should saye *a poxe of all Round heds*[3] *that goe to fight against the kinge'* &c. They were drawne with halters up to Yeild[4] hall, from whence after some examination, they were had to Bocardo prison. There was great meanes used to Sir John Peto, beinge here present (as conducter of the parlament soldiers) for their releasement by reason of their aged parents; but when Mr. ⟨Stephen⟩ Bridges, the phisition, came to him, to the signe of the Starre, to intercede for them, Sir John Peto told him in a rough manner (as he said) that the Universitie had forefeyted all their estate by their late doeinges and takinge up armes, &c.; and that there was neither religion, honesty, nor goodnesse in the Universitie, &c.; and that he would cary away one of them (viz. the elder, Jacke Richardson) and make him an example &c. But when he went with his soldiers out of the towne, he caused them both to be bound, and put into a cart, and carried them awaye bothe of them[5], and this was uppon ⟨29 Sept.⟩ Michaelmas daye.—Uppon which daye allso in the afternoone, there came into Oxford another company of parlamentary *pedites*, to the number of sixteene hundred, goeinge toward Worster to their generall.

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[1] Robert Greville, second baron Brooke. 'Lord' Grantham is a slip for 'colonel' Grantham.

[2] i.e. the soldiers.

[3] 'heds' corrected to 'heads,' as above.

[4] i.e. the Gild hall.

[5] Twyne notes in the margin:—'Matthew was released at Wolvercote, but Jacke was carried to Wodstoke and there whipped thorough the regiment and so dismissed.'

Fridaye ⟨30 Sept.⟩ in the afternoone, many of the soldiers fell out amongest themselves, and fought with their naked swordes one with another in the high strete[1] at Carfoxe & about the Starre, some havinge their thumbes cut of, and some their fingers. The quarrell arose amongest some of them beinge in drinke, & castinge out wordes to this purpose, that 'when they came to fight, if it were against the kinge, they would take his part rather then fight against him,' &c.—as the common report was. The quarrell was betwixt the blewe coates & russett coates and their captaines, &c.

October. Sunday ⟨2 Oct.⟩ about noone, the blewe coates marched out of the towne toward Woodstocke, the russett coates stayd behind; the captaines fearinge to have them out together, lest they should fall out againe uppon the former quarrell, &c.

Munday ⟨3 Oct.⟩ the russett coates departed out of the towne about noone: but many bothe of the blewe coates and russet coates were missinge at the time of their departure; the captaines & constables goeinge up & downe the towne to seeke them: many of them havinge flunge awaye their armes, and ran awaye, &c.—That night a great company of troopers, beinge dragoners, went thorough Islep toward Worceter and to the earle of Essex his armie: and about sixe or seven score of the best sort of them came to Oxford & laye there, very well horsed, armed, and appoynted, &c., and departed the next daye after the rest of their company.

After that time there came no remarkable number of soldiers thorough Oxford, except one or two driblinge companies of 60 or an 100 at a time once or twice &c. and therefore I forbeared the notinge thereof.

Saturday, Sunday & Munday, beeinge the 22, 23, & 24 of October, two or three great fights betwixt the kinge's forces & the earle of Essex or parlament forces, about Byfeild not farre from Banbury—at Edgehill by Edgecote.

The towne of Oxford beinge nowe pretty well quitted of any more entercourse of soldiers repairinge to the earle of Essex his army at Worcester, and the Universitie beinge disarmed by the lord Saye, our townesmen began to fortifie the towne, settinge up posts and chaines at every gate & posterne, in the moneth of October 1642, Mr. Dennis the mercer beinge then mayor; and this (as it was reported) to keepe out prince Robert, the kinge's nephewe, and the kinge's forces.

Adventus regis Oxoniam: October 29, 1642, beinge Saturday, the kinge's majestie, towarde the eveninge, came from Edgehill or Keinton battell and from Banbury-side, to Oxford, in at the Northgate on horse backe, with his army of foote men; prince Robert, & his brother Maurice, allso the younge prince Charles and his brother the duke of Yorke came in allso: they lodged at Christchurch; the footemen were billetted in & about Oxford. They came in their full march into the towne, with aboute 60 or 70 cullours borne before them which they had taken at the saide battell of Edgehill from the parlament's forces, which they had vanquished uppon Sunday, the 23 of October.—The mayor and townesmen presented themselves to his majestie at Pennilesse bench, and presented him allso with a summe of money, as I heard.—The ordinance & great guns were driven into Magdalen college grove, about 26 or 27 peices, with all their carriages.—At Christchurch the Universitie stood to wellcome his majestie, Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Gardiner prebend of Christchurch makinge a speech[1] to his majestie, as Dr. ⟨William⟩ Strode the orator's deputie.

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[1] 'strete,' corr., as above, to 'streete.'

Uppon Mondaye ⟨31 Oct.⟩ the kynge's horsemen or troopers and dragoners came through Oxford, a very great many of them, in all about 4000; and marched toward Abington, stayenge not in Oxford at all[2].]

*Oct. 23, Su., the great fight at Edghill in Warwickshire, called Keynton-battle, between the armies of King Charles I and his parliament was began.—Upon the first newes[3] at Oxon that the armies were going to fight, Mr. Wood's eldest brother Thomas before mention'd left his gowne at the town's-end; ran to Edghill; did his majestie good service; return'd on horse-back well accountred; and afterwards was made an officer in the king's army. See more in 'Athenae et Fasti Oxon' (written by A. Wood) lib. 2 p. 692.

*Oct. 29, S., the king with his army of foot, prince Rupert and prince Maurice (his two nephews), prince Charles and James duke of York (his two sons), entred into Oxon.

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[1] Wood notes in the margin:—'Printed, see.'

[2] here ends the first extract from Twyne's 'Musterings.'

[3] as regards the slowness or rapidity of news in those days, I may give here a note by Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt of Ch. Ch.:—'When one remembers the extraordinary performance of Ambrose Rookwood's stud in the Powder Plot, and again, as we ourselves personally do, that the present Sir Drury Wake of Ch. Ch. galloped the distance from Oxford to the Marble Arch and back in a day of 12 hours (with 12 good but undistinguished Oxford hacks of the period) and thought nothing of it, we think that leading men in Oxford may have been very rapidly supplied with news in 1642; particularly as the wide extent of open country and soft-going allowed so great a rate of speed.'

November.—* Nov.; his father's house opposite to Merton Coll.[1] was taken up for the quarters of John lord Colepeper[2], Master of the Rolls, and of the privie councill to his majestie; whereupon Mr. Wood's father with his familie removed to a little house in his backside, which he about 2 or 3 yeares before had new built[3].

*About the same time his majestie caused his magazine to be put into New college cloister and tower &c. Whereupon the master of the school there, with his scholars (among whome A. Wood was one) were removed to the choristers' chamber at the east end of the common hall of the said Coll. It was then a dark nasty room and very unfit for such a purpose, which made the scholars often complaine, but in vaine.

[This[4] yeare, Oxford was garrisoned for the king. The scholars ⟨were⟩ put ⟨out⟩ of their colleges: and those that remained bore armes for the king in the garrison.]

[Tuesday[5] ⟨1 Nov.⟩ was All hollan daye.—Upon all Hollan daye in the afternoone their was a Convocation[6], where the yonge prince was incorporated Master of Arts[7], and his brother the duke of Yorke was created Mr. of Art: divers others allso were created graduats in all faculties &c.: and the next daye allso ⟨2 Nov.⟩, others were created.

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[1] 'My father's house . . . wherein I was borne,' in the Harl. MS.

[2] Sir John Colepeper, Privy Councillor 2 Jan. 164½; Master of the Rolls 28 Jan. 164⅔; created baron Colepeper of Thoresway 21 Oct. 1644. Wood 811 ('The Psalter of David, with titles and collects according to the matter of each Psalme,' Oxford 1644) is a souvenir of lord Colepeper's stay in the house of the Woods. Wood has written in it this note:—'Sir John Culpeper, knight, then lodging in my mother's house against Merton Coll., Christopher lord Hatton then in Oxon sent him this booke, which after Culpeper's departure came into the hands of my brother Edward Wood. These psalmes with the devotions at the end were collected and published by Christopher lord Hatton; but written by Dr. Jeremiah Taylor of Alls. Coll.' More than one member of the Wood family seems to have laid claim to the possession of this derelict book, and to have written in it their name to substantiate the claim: it contains the autographs of 'Mary Wood' the mother and of the three elder sons, 'Thomas Wood' 'Edward Wood' 'Anthony Wood.' It contains also lord Hatton's autograph, the signature to which is partly blotted out:—'For my noble and much honored frend S^{r} John Culpeper, Kt., Master of the Rolls; from your affectionate and obliged servant Christopher Hatton: 7^{o} Maii 1644.'

[3] This house was afterwards let by the family to Thomas Burnham. In Wood MS. E 33 are these entries:—'1647, Dec. 16, John Burnham, son of Thomas Burnham and Joane Potter his wife, was borne in the house of Mris à Wood in her backside . . . . 1654, Nov. 2, Thomas Burnham, son of Thomas Burnham, was borne in the backside house of Mris. à Wood.'

[4] Wood's note in MS. Tann. 456 fol. 134 b.

[5] Twyne's 'Musterings,' as before, see note p. 53.

[6] Wood notes in the margin:—'vide ⟨Reg. Convoc.⟩ S fol. 11, and papers.'

[7] on 12 March 164½ as the king and his train passed through Cambridge on his way from Newmarket to York, prince Charles had been created M.A. at Cambridge: see Hearne's MS. Collections, vol. 136 p. 88.

Wednesday ⟨2 Nov.⟩, all the foote men marched out of Oxford to Abington, and so toward Henly uppon Thames: but in their passage, & within a mile of Abington, there was one Blake, a groome of the kinge's bedchamber, hanged on a tree[1] for treason against the kinge: he should have betrayed the kinge and his 2 suns to the earle of Essex at one Sir Robert Fisher's house, &c.

Thurseday ⟨3 Nov.⟩ the kinge's majestie, with all his followers & the younge prince and duke of Yorke, departed from Oxford in the morninge, toward Henly on the Thames and so to Redinge, and a great troope of horses and dragoners followed him, as his guard as I thinke. The earles of Dorset[2] & Bristoll[3] and the lord Andover[4], with some other lords, viz. the lord Digby[5], with a troope of horsemen and dragoners were left here at Oxford for the defence of the Universitie and towne.

Uppon Fridaye ⟨4 Nov.⟩, about noone, there was a false alarum here in Oxford that the earle of Essex with his army was cominge within 4 mile of the towne, and in the afternoone the lord Digbie's regiment aforesaide went out of the towne into the feilds northward to muster and veiwe their company.—That eveninge allso about 4 or 5 of the clocke, the towne was disarmed, and a cart loade of musketts, and another cart loade of powder and shott, beinge loaded out of Yeeld hall[6], were carried to the Schooles, and lodged in the uppermost roome of the Schoole Tower by such as the kinge's councell of warre had appoynted, &c.

Saturday, 5 November, the trayned men of Oxford shire, brought in their armes at his majestie's appointment before the lords that were left here in Oxford, and shewed them at Bullington greene in the afternoone, horse & foote, and after they had shewed them, they were told by the lords that either they were to serve the kinge in their owne persons in his warres, or else to yeild up their weapons & armes; and so they yeilded up their armes, and thereby were disarmed, and their armes were conveyed to Christchurch, and put into a chamber there in Pecwater's Inne: their horses allso were either then taken from them for the kinge's use, or else they were enjoyned to have them forth comminge for his majestie's use, when they should be sent for.

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[1] Hearne notes: 'The oak on which he was hanged is still (1732) standing and is called by the name of *Blake's oak.*' For the details of the treason Hearne cites Sir Roger Manley's History of the Rebellions in England etc., 1691, 8vo, p. 49.

[2] Edward Sackville, fourth earl of Dorset.

[3] John Digby, first earl of Bristol.

[4] Charles Howard, viscount Andover, son of Thomas Howard, first earl of Berkshire.

[5] George Digby, elder son of the earl of Bristol.

[6] changed to 'Guild hall' by a later hand. Wood also spells it 'Yeild' hall; see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 154 note 2 (e).

Wednesdaye followinge ⟨9 Nov.⟩, there went out of Oxford 5 regiments of horsemen towarde Redinge & Windsore for the kinge, under the conduct of the lord Chandoys, or the lord Digby &c.: they went out of East-gate.

Sunday, 13 November, at eveninge, good newes came to Oxford of his majestie's armie's successe over the Lundoners and parlamentaries workes at Brainford uppon the Saturday before. Bells ringginge and bonfires made in Oxford &c. abundantly by the lords' appointment remaininge here at Oxford. And uppon Munday came the like tidinges of another victory at Brainford uppon the Sundaye, when fifteene hundred of the parlament side were blowen up &c.

22 November 1642, beinge Tuesdaye, a drove of fatt great oxen, brought out of Buckinghamshire, were driven into Christchurch quadrangle earely in the morninge, beinge taken by some tropers that went out of Oxford uppon Sunday night, thinkinge that they had byn the goods of Godwyn & other parlamentiers; but it proved otherwise, and that most of them were the earle of Carnarvon's, and so by night most of them were took[1] away againe by the true oweners; but some were strayed[2] &c. But uppon the Wednesdaye or Thursedaye after there came to Oxford another drove of oxen an⟨d⟩ about 300 sheepe, which were true pillages from his majestie's enemies, &c.—That daye ⟨22 Nov.⟩ in the afternoone I went to see the foundation laienge of the newe timberworke gate uppon Magdalen's bridge, and the newe earthen wall[3] raised from the saide bridge to the corner of the phisicke garden, to laye peices of ordinance there, to secure the entrance uppon the bridge, &c., by the appointment of the lords and commissioners of warre that were left at Christchurch.

Thursday, 24 November 1642, the Danish embassador landinge in the northren parts, came to Oxford; and uppon Fridaye he went hence to Redinge to the kinge; and from thence to the parliament, as I was enformed.

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[1] the word looks like 'fett' i. e. fetched, but it has been inked over to make 'took' by a later hand.

[2] the word has been inked over; it may have been 'slayne.'

[3] Twyne notes in the margin:—'the parapet.'

Tuesday, 29 November, about 2 in the afternoone, the kinge's majestie came backe from Redinge to Oxford, in a coach with the yonge prince (for the duke of Yorke came two or three dayes before) newly recovered of the meazles at Redinge, and with prince Robert. They came into the towne over Magdalen bridge. The kinge's majestie lodged at Christchurch: prince Robert & his brother were quartered at Timothy Carter's house the towne-clarke.

Wednesday ⟨30 Nov.⟩ St Andrew's day and the fast, at night the Library doore was allmost broken open. *Suspitio de incendio, &c.*

December.—Sunday, 4 December, the bellman published that all horses then beinge in the towne, except troopers' horses, should be brought into St Giles his feild to be veiwed; where about 200 or 300 of them were taken for the kinge's use for dragoners; and the next morninge a great multitude of soldiers with prince Robert, both horse & foote & dragoners, went out of Oxford toward Tame & Ailesbury &c. to meet with the parliament forces &c.

And uppon munday ⟨5 Dec.⟩, I went to see the trenches then digginge & makinge about the old trench that was formerly made by the schollers at the ende of the wall of St John's college walkes.—The same munday allso, the Universitie bellman went about the towne, warninge all priviledged men at the vicechancellor's appointment, that were house keepers, to send some of their family the next daye to Newe parkes, to digge there for the trench worke through Mr. ⟨Edmund⟩ Napper's groundes &c.; which they did. The kinge riding forth in the afternoone to see the workes; whereof that on the north of St Giles church was to be done by the townesmen, and sixescore and two on their part appointed to worke there daily till it were done: that worke by St. John's College walkes, was to be done by the cuntry or shire; and that *moles* in Newe parkes, was to be done by the priviledged persons, whereof there were then at worke a great many (the Colledges sendinge forth workemen allso); and at the town worke, there were but twelve persons only then at worke, whereof his majestie then tooke notice, and told them of it himselfe in the feild.

Uppon Tuesday ⟨6 Dec.⟩ there was an assises of *Oyer & terminer* held before the Lord Cheife Justice Heth[1] at Yeeld[2] hall in Oxon, where were arraigned of treason one Lillburne, Viuers[3], and Catesby. whereof Viuers[3] was then tried and cast. Catesby pleaded that he might have counsell to speake for him, and was respited a while.

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[1] 'Heth,' corr. by the later hand to 'Heath.'

[2] 'see *supra* p. 70 note 6.

[3] or 'Viners,' the letter, as usual, being uncertain.

Wednesday, 7 December 1642, prince Robert, with all his forces that went forth to Ailesbury from Oxford uppon the Munday the 5 of December, returned home to Oxford againe *re infecta*, the towne of Ailesbury beinge so fortified that there was no entringe into it. But two or three dayes after, prince Robert intendinge another journey thither, better provided, word came that they were fled thence &c.

Friday, 9 December, uppon a rumour brought to the court at Oxford that foure or five thousand of the parlament forces were gott into Wantage[1], there were great alarums in the morninge for expedition of his majestie's forces thither, both horse & foot: but about eleven of the clocke, there came a cornett or the like officer to certifie his majestie that all was well, and that by reason of the lord Digbie's beinge about those parts with some forces of his majestie's they were departed from thence & scattered, returninge to Newebury or some such place. Whereuppon the goeinge forthe of his majestie's forces being assembled in Christ Church quadrangle was stayed: the soldiers departed with acclamations to their quarters, it beinge a very wett daye. And, in the afternoone, the captive parlament soldiers taken at Marleborough were brought into Oxford over Southbridge, bound, & led with matches (whereat there was mutch houtinge[2]) & conveyed into some place or prison, I know not yet where[3], to be imployed in digginge of trenches (as I hear) about Oxford, or to be disposed of to his majestie's pleasure &c.

Wednesdaye 14 of December Mr. Whistler, the towne of Oxford Recorder, was brought into the towne as a prisoner[4] by three or fowre of the kinge's troopers; he came in at Southbridge &c.—And, uppon the Munday before, our soldiers returned from Winchester spoyled.

Thursday, the 15 of December, a written proclamation published by his majestie for the towne to bringe in more armes, both offensive and defensive, into his majestie's magazine &c.: which where it was, I doe not yet knowe; but most of the armes and furniture of artillerie, as bulletts, gunpowder for the ordinance, match &c. was laide up in Newe College Cloyster and Tower[1]; and at Gildhall, wheat; and oates and corne was laid up as it were in granaries in the Lawe Schole & Logicke Schole &c, one . . . Davis, a townesman, dwellinge at Carfox, havinge the oversight of those corne-provisions. The gunpowder myll was at Osney where the fulling myll stood.

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[1] Twyne notes in the margin:—'with an intention to goe to succour Marleborough that was taken a fewe ⟨dayes⟩ before by the lord Digby'—the words 'a fewe ⟨dayes⟩' are uncertain, having been inked over by a later hand. Another hand has tried to make them into 'on Tuesday.'

[2] i.e. hooting.

[3] Twyne afterwards added between the lines:—'viz., the Castle.'

[4] Twyne notes in the margin:—'he was for a while committed to the custodie of the deane of Ch: Church (Dr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Fell), and about the ende of January ⟨$164\frac{2}{3}$⟩ he was freed.'

Wednesday, the 21 of December, beinge St Thomas' day, his majestie mustered up all his horses and horsemen in Newe parkes and the workes newly made and in makinge about the towne on the north, the north-east & north-west thereof; at which time, of the shire, the priviledged persons and the towne, then were at the least 3 or 4 hundred at worke in castinge up trenches and makinge other fortifications &c.

The next daye after, viz. Thursedaye, 22 of December, uppon relation and newes brought to Oxford to his majestie that 2000 and more dragoners on the parlament side were entred into Banbury to reinforce that towne againe against the kinge (though the earle of Northampton were then with the kinge's forces in the castle) there was a great company of dragoners and other horsemen dispatched thither from the kinge from Oxford, and about 8 or nine of the clocke at night prince Robert, with a great guard, tooke his journey thitherwarde to Banbury, with an intent to give them a breakefast the next morninge &c. That Thurseday at night, the saide parlament forces made an assault uppon Banbury castle where the earle of Northampton[2] was with his soldiers, in so much as they fought allmost all night. And prince Robert came not to Banbury untill nine of the clocke on Fridaye morninge: and his approaching thither beinge discovered by a scout, about three of the clocke in the morninge, they ran all away and deserted the place, and so avoyded the kinge's forces, havinge buried their cheife peices of ordinance in the ground, but some other lesser peices were taken, and some horses, &c. And uppon Saturday ⟨24 Dec.⟩ towarde eveninge, prince Robert returned to the court at Oxford with all his dragoners &c.

A little before Christmas the doctors and heds[3] of houses, that had formerly fled from the Universitie (viz. Dr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Fell,

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[1] the MS. is rather confused here by interlinear insertions made by Twyne. It is clear from p. 83 *infra*, that it is to be punctuated as above; or else '. . . Tower, etc.; ⟨victuals⟩ at Gildhall; wheat and oates.'

[2] Spencer Compton, second earl.

[3] 'heds,' changed to 'heads' by a later hand.

Dr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Potter, Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Bayly, Dr. ⟨Accepted⟩ Frewen) to avoide the parlament's summons, returned home to their places in the Universitie.

Sunday, beinge Christmas daye, there were more dragoners dispatched out of Oxford; but whither, I cannot yet learne, or for what purpose: some saye to Redinge; others to other places, &c.; and some saye to Chichester, beinge then beseiged by the parlament forces. They went over East-bridge, which is not the direct waye from Oxford thither, but South-bridge.

Uppon Munday ⟨26 Dec.⟩ there went forth more troopers out of Oxford, the same waye; and in the afternoone, prince Robert went to Abington, where his quarters was, in a coach, and returned the same night.

And Tuesdaye ⟨27 Dec.⟩ in the afternoone, he was at Mr. Edwards his tennice[1] court, and so was the kinge.

And so on Wednesdaye morninge ⟨28 Dec.⟩, on the fast daye. For, that morninge, a trumpeter came into Oxford from my lord of Essex, about some newe tidinges, and the lordes repayred to his majestie to the tennice court, where the businesse was imparted to him: which what it concerned as yet we knowe not: but it is hoped, that it concerned some tidinges of peace, or accommodation, or the like. [Afterwardes[2], uppon better instructions, I learned that this trumpeter was sent from the parlament and the Lord Mayor of London, with a message to desire his majestie's safe-conduct for certaine persons that should be sent from the parlament & the cittie of London hither to Oxford to his majestie, to treat about articles of accommodation. Which (as I heard) was granted by his majestie, and the trumpeter dismissed; and the parties are dayly expected.]

Thurseday, 29 December 1642, the Delegates for the Vice-chancellor's accounts (as many as were in the Universitie, viz. Dr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Fell, Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Bayly, Dr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Potter, Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Clayton, Dr. ⟨John⟩ Banbridge, Dr. ⟨Daniel⟩ Estcott, and a Master of Art (for some bodie's deputie), met *in atrio venerabilis domus Congregationis, &c.*; at which meetinge I was not then present.

But hearinge thereof, uppon the next daye, beinge Fridaye ⟨30 Dec.⟩, in the morninge I addressed myselfe to them to see what would be done concerninge my wages[3] for one whole year at Michaelmas last past due unto me, where there was much inquiry & questioninge about the booke[1] of the Vicechancellor's accounts, then missinge, and not to be found, but supposed to be lost betwixt my selfe (who had sometime borrowed it of Dr. ⟨John⟩ Prideaux, and restored it safely againe, God is my judge), and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Parr[2] of Exceter College who supplied the place of Dr. Prideaux his clarke in his Vicechancellorship, and Mr. ⟨John⟩ French[3] the registerary. In Dr. Prideaux his accounts, there were some exceptions found, and would not passe or be allowed as I conceived, either[4] *in toto* or *in tanto*, viz.—about a journey to London to deliver a booke of verses; allso a matter of 16*li.* for procuringe commissions[5] to keepe the Vicechancellor his court; ten pound for sendinge letters, which was brought downe to five pound; also allowance for the mendinge of the conduit water-pipes, laide forth by Dr. Prideaux as for the Universitie, the Delegates affirminge that the towne was to contribute as well as the Universitie, seinge that they enjoyed the benefit thereof[6], and had pipes to their houses, as well as the Universitie &c; and about 40*li. per annum* for Connopius[7] the Grecian's allowance, which Dr. Prideaux had paied out of the Universitie common money when it should goe by Colledges, &c; and the like. At that meetinge the squire bedles paide in such moneys as they were charged withall; Mr. ⟨George⟩ Locksmyth[8] also the yeomen bedell paied in money, as he told me there, viz. 21*li.* or some such matter *pro tuendis privilegiis*, as he saide; William Ball allsoe was sent for from the fortification works to make up his accounts, bringinge a paper or two in his handes, but I could not see him paye in any money; Mr. ⟨Solodell⟩ Lichfeld[9] was not there, though sent for: and such wranglinge there was about this and that account, that for mine owne part I could doe no good in my businesse, and so the accounts were put of further to the next Tuesdaye &c. By occasion of the missinge of the Vicechancellor's booke of accounts, I havinge borrowed the proctors' booke[1] of Mr. ⟨John⟩ French the registrary, brought it thither to that meetinge, and restored it unto him againe. Sir Nicholas Kempe his chest[2] beinge opened there to looke what was in it, Dr. Potter[3] borrowed from thence a coppie of the newe charter which was found there in that chest, and carried it away with him downe to Queen's College, giving his hand for the same to Dr. Fell, as I thinke: at length the chest was locked up againe and committed to Mr. Parr's keeping againe, but the keys were delivered to Dr. Fell.

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[1] altered by the later hand to 'tennise.'

[2] the words in square brackets are a later addition by Twyne.

[3] i.e. as Keeper of the Archives, which office Twyne had held since 1634.

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[1] in the Archives the rolls of Vicechancellor's accounts are preserved for the years 1550–1554, etc. From 1610, I understand, they are continuously kept in a book, which is the one referred to here.

[2] see Boase's Reg. Coll. Exon. p. 67.

[3] Twyne notes in the margin:—'Mr. French had left this booke at Lipper's the apothecarie's shop or house, where afterwards it was found.' John French A.M. Mert. was elected Registrar on 19 Oct. 1629.

[4] 'would not pass *in toto*,' i.e. some items were altogether disallowed; 'would not pass *in tanto*,' i.e. portions of some items were disallowed. For an example of a vice-chancellor's account, cut down by the auditors, see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. 241–254.

[5] see *infra* p. 84.

[6] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 447.

[7] Nathaniel Conopius, see R. L. Poole in *The Colleges of Oxford* (1891) p. 47; Burrows' Register of the Visitors 196.

[8] George Locksmith was elected subbedell of Theology on 9 Dec. 1635.

[9] Solodell Lichfield was elected subbedell of Law on 22 Jan. 163$\frac{4}{5}$; ejected by the Parl. Visitors in 1648, he was restored in 1660.

⟨Saturday, 31 Dec.⟩ New Year's Eve, a Spanish embassador came to Oxford to the kinge: [vide[4] *Mercurius Aulicus*, p. 4.]—]

⟨Among the pamphlets relating to Oxford in this year collected by Wood, the following deserve mention:—

(1) Wood 514 no. 7; 'A true relation[5] of a divelish designe by the papists to blow up the city of Oxford on [Th.] 13 Jan. 1641' ⟨i.e. ½⟩, of which Wood notes 'all false.'

(2) Wood 276 A no. 307; 'A true refutation of a false and lying pamphlet entitled "A divelish designe by the papists to blow up the city of Oxford with gunpowder Jan. 13, 1641."'

(3) Wood 514 no. 8; 'Two speeches spoken by Sir Simonds D'ewes,' Lond. 1642; Wood notes 'The first of these speeches is answer'd in Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. vol. I.'

(4) Wood 514 no. 9; 'Letter from the pro-vice-chancellor [Robert Pink] of Oxford to Philip [Herbert] earl of Pembroke, with his answer [T.] Sept. 13, 1642.' Lond.

(5) Wood 514 no. 10; 'The King's Majestie's Speech [W.] 2 Nov. 1642, with William Strode's [Public Orator's] answer,' Oxford 1642.

(6) Wood 514 no. 11; 'A copy of the Speaker's letter to the Vicechancellor . . . of Oxford together with the protestation . . .' Oxford 1642 [T., 8 Feb. 164½], of which Wood notes 'This letter protestation and declaration are not regestred in the University regester[6]—A. Woode: they should have bin inserted in Reg. "R."'

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[1] in Wood MS. E 4 Wood says:—'The account book of the proctors begins 1564: Mr. ⟨Benjamin⟩ Cooper ⟨the registrar⟩ hath it.'

[2] see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 353.

[3] Dr. Christopher Potter made 'Collections concerning the privileges of the University, extracted out of the charters in the School Tower.' This paper came into Wood's hands; was bequeathed by him to the Ashmolean, where it was Wood MS. 127 (O.C. 8589); but has been missing since before 1761.

[4] the reference in square brackets is added by Wood: for Wood's copy of *Mercurius Aulicus* see *supra* p. 14.

[5] a similar 'ridiculous and impertinent pamphlet,' as Wood styles it, is Wood 373 (6) 'A plot lately discovered for the taking of the Tower,' Lond. 1641.

[6] in a note in Wood MS. E 4, p. 177, Wood says 'The Acts of Convocation from 10 Nov. 1640 to 11 July 1642 are wanting': see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 426.

(7) Wood 516 no. 6; 'An Agreement betwixt his Majesty and the inhabitants of the county of Oxford,' Oxf. [Dec.] 1642.

(8) Wood 516 no. 7; 'The requests of the Grand-Jury of Oxford, [M.] Dec. 19, 1642.'⟩

⟨164$\frac{2}{3}$: Wood aet. 11.⟩

January.—*Jan. 19; his father, Thomas Wood[1] or à Wood before mention'd, died Jan. 19, being Thursday, at about 4 of the clock in the morning to the very great grief and reluctancy of his wife and children. He died in his house in the backside before mention'd in the room over the kitchin: and being a fat and corpulent man[2], and therefore his body could not keep, he was buried[3] between 8 and 9 of the clock at night on the same day in the north part of Merton Coll. outer-chappell or church, neare to the graves of James Wood his yonger brother, who died in Sept. 1629 and John Wood his son, whome I have mention'd under the yeare 1639[4]. This Thomas Wood (father to A. W.) was borne at Islingdon neare London in January 1580[5]; was bred in grammar learning in those parts; became a student[6] in Broadgates hall (now Pembroke Coll.) in the yeare 1600, afterwards one of the clerks, I think, of Corpus Christi Coll. and, as a member of that house, he was admitted bach. of Arts on the 15 of Mar. 1603. Before which time he had taken to wife an antient and rich maid called Margaret, daughter of Hugh Wood of Kent (of the family of the Woods of Waterbury in that county) and sister to Robert Wood a haberdasher of hats living at the Plow and Harrow on Ludgate hill[7] in London, and to Henry Wood living in Kent. They were married at Wood-Eaton[1] in Oxfordshire, where shee lived in the house of Richard Taverner, esq. (uncle[2] to Thomas Wood his second wife.) About which time the[3] said second wife, named Mary (who was borne in the said house) being then a child of about two yeares old, Thomas Wood would often take her out of the cradle, dandle her in his armes, and would several times say that he hoped shee would live to be his second wife;—which accordingly came to pass, and was mother to A. Wood. By and with[4] the money which Thomas Wood had with the said Margaret Wood, and the 500*li.* which his parents bequeathed to him, he grew rich: purchased the house wherein A. Wood was borne, with its appurtenances; also the great inne called the Flour de Luce in Oxon, which I have before mention'd; land in Tetsworth, now valued at 45*li.* per ann.; and lands and tenements in other places. In the yeare 1618 the said Thomas Wood was actually created bachelor of the civil law, had some employment in that facultie, and after the death of his said first wife, which hapned at Tetsworth 14 July 1621, he took to wife Mary Pettie *alias* La Petite, mother to A. Wood (the same who had been the child in the cradle before mention'd): by whome having a good portion, and growing richer thereupon, he was fined in October 1630 for refusing the honour of knighthood, a matter[5] then lately brought up to obtaine money for his majestie's use. This money which was paid by all persons of 40*li.* per an. that refused to come in and be dub'd knights, was called *knighthood-money.* This Thomas Wood was son of Richard Wood, who, when a youth, was brought to Islingdon by Robert Wood his uncle and godfather, as[6] the tradition goeth in the family: who[7] giving him good breeding, he ever after lived in good fashion. The posterity of the said Robert, who have lands and tenements to this day in Islingdon, live at Kingston upon Thames in Surrey; where, and elswhere, they have an estate that amounts to 2000*li.* per an.; and have been several times offer'd the degree of baronet.

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[1] Thomas Wood senior's autograph ('Tho. Wood') is found in Wood 329; on a fly-leaf of which are found several fragments of memoranda probably by him:—e.g. 'Item for a quart of claret, . . . ; item for a gallon of sack with my strangers, 4*s* 4*d*'; 'claret upon my ticke, 4*d*; gallon of sack for my stranger, 4*s* 4*d*.'

[2] in MS. Phillipps 7018 Wood says:—'he was tall and bigge and in his younger dayes verie strong and active in manly sports and recreations, as football, wrestling, running, etc.'

[3] a slip on p. 67 of MS. Phillipps 7018, which Wood conjectures to be in the handwriting of his brother Edward, notes that the funeral expenses were 13*li.* 10*s.* 10*d.* In 'MS. Rawl. B 402 a' Wood notes that the funeral was 'with escocheons.'

[4] i.e. *supra*, p. 47.

[5] i.e. 158$\frac{0}{1}$.

[6] Thomas Woode appears in the University matriculation register as matriculated on 20 June 1600 from Broadgates H. 'of Middlesex, plebeii filius, aet. 18'; B.A. Corp. 15 Mar. 160$\frac{3}{4}$; B.C.L. Broadg. H. 10 Mar. 161$\frac{8}{9}$. In the 'Book of Benefactors to the building of the Schools, 1612–16,' as transcribed by Wood, he appears as giving 10*li.* in 1616, 'Thomas à Wood, A.B., quondam ex Aula Lat. Port.': see Wood MS. D 11.

[7] MS. Phillipps 7018 says 'at the signe of the Plow and Harrow over against the Bell Savage without Ludgate.'

[Munday[8], 2 of January 1642 ⟨i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$⟩, there came to Oxford two coaches from Lundon, wherein were six commissioners (as it were) from the cittie and the parlament, for whose safe conduct the trumpeter came in Christmas weeke. They were 2 aldermen and fowre of the common councell of Lundon, who brought with them a petition from the parlament to that effect as formerly had been, viz. that his majestie would be pleased to returne to the parlament and he should be protected both by the parlament and the cittizens &c: the kinge answeringe & askinge, why they could not protect themselves &c. At their first comminge in, there were of the schollers that were like to attempt somethinge against them, as they conceived, wherefore they desired that they might be garded, & so they were. They laye at the Flower de luce[1] &c. The kinge sent 2 or 3 of his gentlemen with them, who were to carry his majestie's answer printed to the cittie of Lundon, and see it red there. As they were come to Magdalen's bridge, they would be liberall, and throwe a peice to the soldiers that warded there, who flunge it backe to them into the coach againe, saienge that their master the kinge paid them their wages, and that they scorned their money, calling them Roundheds, &c., for which (as they saye) the king sent them 5 peices, &c.

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[1] MS. Phillipps 7018 says 'at Wytney.'

[2] 'my mother's uncle' in the oratio directa of the Harl. MS.

[3] 'my said mother' in the Harl. MS.

[4] 'By the money,' in the Harl. MS.

[5] 'a business,' in the Harl. MS.

[6] 'as the tradition is among us,' in the Harl. MS.

[7] 'who breeding him up, he ever after lived in gentile fashion,' in the Harl. MS.

[8] here are resumed the excerpts from Twyne's 'Musterings.'

On Tuesday morninge ⟨3 Jan.⟩ there met at the place appoynted[2] Dr. Bayly, Dr. Bambridge, and Mr. Twyne, but no more came; and so nothinge was done, etc.—Tuesday, 3 of January, there came into Oxford and to the court, diverse carts, to the number of 12 or more, loaden with prince Rupert's gooddes, and with the mint from Shrewesbury, and with some good store of silver ore to be melted into silver and coyned into money: one Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Bushell beinge the cheife dealer therein: the mint was set up in New Inne, &c.

Wednesdaye, the 4 of January, the Spanish embassadour that came downe to the kinge to complaine of the earle of Warwick's seizinge uppon one of the king of Spaine's (or a merchant of Spaine's) ship, uppon the English coast, fraught with rich merchandize as silver & cucchenell &c., obtaininge a proclamation to be published for his purpose forbiddinge any man to buy thereof, departed backe againe toward Lundon, &c. Also the Lundoners' messenger, that came from the parlament and the cittie of Lundon about the businesse formerly spoken of, was dismissed with their answer from the court; & the next daye, they sett out for Lundon, &c. The kinge sent 2 gentlemen with them.—That daye allso there came forth an order from the kinge and the lords, that neither vintner nor any other victualer in Oxford should suffer any wyne or drinke to be sold in his house to any body after nine of the clocke at night &c. uppon payne of forefeyting 10*s*. *toties quoties*, etc.

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[1] the site of this inn is now represented by Mr. Thompson's china shop no. 120 S. Aldate's.

[2] i.e. the Apodyterium, to audit the accounts: see *supra* p. 77.

[Thursday[1], Jan. 5, vide *Mercurius Aulicus*, p. 6.]

Fridaye ⟨6 Jan.⟩, beinge twelfe daye, prince Robert rode forth very early, with a good company of troopers and dragoners, to Cicester as some suppose or to the like place, &c. [The[2] place he went to was directly Cicester; but returned againe on Sunday night ⟨8 Jan.⟩ *re infecta*, in regard it was so fortified with ordinances & great peices that there was nothinge to be done uppon it, he goeinge only with foot and horse. They in the towne jeered him much at his departure, and range out their great bell, and shot of their guns &c. Others saye, that prince Robert came awaye the sooner from thence, because[3] he could not meet the marquesse of Hartford's[4] Welch forces (which were marchinge hitherward to Oxford) soone enough, the saide marquesse with 7 or 8 hundred foote men of Wales, comminge into Oxford uppon the Tuesday next afterwards.]

Munday, the 9 of January, a drummer was sent from the earle of Essex to his majestie about[5] an exchange of a certaine prisoner whom the kinge's forces had taken some where, beinge a commaunder of note under the saide earle: which saide drummer was brought into the towne over Magdalen's bridge blindefold; that so he might not see the workes of fortifications thereabouts, and so was conveyed on horsebacke to the court at Christchurch, and led forth againe blindfold to his lodginge on foote, to expect his answer.

Tuesdaye, 10 Jan., the kinge's letters came abroad to all the colledges & halls in Oxford for their plate[6] to be brought in to the mint at Oxford there to be coyned into money &c., with promise of refunding it or payeinge for it againe after 5*s* the ounce for silver and 5*s* 6*d* for silver and gilt.—Uppon the munday after ⟨i.e. 16 Jan.⟩ there was a Convocation for creation of graduates, and there was lent 300*li*. more of the Universitie's money to the kinge &c.

Thursedaye, 12 Jan., there was a muster of all the foot soldiers then in Oxford, at Newe parke⟨s⟩, the kinge and the prince, & the duke ⟨of York⟩ &c. beinge then present on foote because it was a fayre pleasant daye. There was about one & fortie or two and fortie collours: and by aestimation about 3000 men armed sufficiently for service, besides two or three hundred, standinge behind, not as yet armed: [vide[1] *Mercurius Aulicus* p. 17, Jan. 12.]

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[1] the note in square brackets is inserted by Wood.

[2] the passage in square brackets is a later addition by Twyne. At the time of its insertion, the last words of the previous sentence were scored out.

[3] Twyne notes in the margin:—'but others saye that the marquesses Welchmen made delay and hunge backe as beinge unwillinge to fight: but the place was verie easie to be taken, had they given the onset, etc.'

[4] William Seymour, second earl of Hertford, created marquis of Hertford on 3 June 1640.

[5] Twyne notes in the margin:—'he came for one leifetenant . . . Waggestaffe, a man of great service, etc.'

[6] a summary of the plate surrendered is found in MS. Tanner 338; printed in John Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa* (1791) i. 227; see note 4, p. 94 *infra*.

Friday, 13 Jan., a great solemne funerall in Oxon of lord Aubigny[2] (brother to the duke[3] of Lennox) who was slaine at Kaynton feild or at the battell of Edgehill. The body was brought up from Magdalen College and so brought and attended all the waye through the street to Christchurch the Cathedrall, and there enterred. The footmen soldiers came first with their muskets under their armes, the noses of the musketts beinge behind them; the pike men drayled their pikes on the ground; the horsemen followed with their pistolls in their hands, the handles beinge upwarde; the topps of the auntients allso was borne behind. A chariott covered with blacke velvett, where the body was drawen by 6 horses, &c. The man that drove the charriot strowed money about the streets as he passed. Three great voleys of shott at the enterringe of the body; and lastly, an herald of armes proclaymed his titles, &c.—The same daye in the morninge, there was a gibbet set up at the east side of the conduit at Carfoxe.

And the next daye ⟨Saturday, 14 Jan.⟩ beinge market daye, about xi a clocke there was one brought thither which should have byn executed for some offence or other (what it was, I knowe not) but was pardoned by the kinge, and, as I heard, was only burned in the hand and shoulders, &c. But goeing up that waye in the afternoone, there was[4] a paper written cleaved uppon the gibbett poste, publishinge his majestie's disavowinge of a certaine scandalous pamphlet concerninge the kinge's finall answer and resolution touchinge the Lundoners' late petition to his majestie, which was there declared to be none of his majestie's and adjudged to be burnt by the hangman, etc. The title page of the pamphlet was there cleaved on allso for open veiwe, printed at Oxford and with the counterfeit armes of the Universitie, viz., the booke &c.; but the saide pamphlet was allso there burnt by the hangman: [vide[5] *Mercurius Aulicus* p. 19.]

[Monday, 16 Jan.[6]; Convocation, vide ⟨Reg. Convoc.⟩ S. p. 14, p. 17.]

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[1] the reference in square brackets is added by Wood.

[2] George Stuart, lord D'Aubigny.

[3] Esmé Stuart, third duke of Lennox.

[4] Twyne wrote at first 'I saw,' and then substituted 'there was.'

[5] this reference is added by Wood.

[6] note added by Wood, afterwards scored out: see p. 81 *supra*.

Tuesday, 17 January, a soldier put uppon the woodden horse over against Gild hall, for beinge a turne coate from the kinge to the parlament and backward againe, and for sellinge his armes &c.

And uppon Wednesdaye morninge ⟨18 Jan.⟩ two more uppon the saide horse together, for other faultes &c.: [vide[1] *Mercurius Aulicus* p. 29.]

Saturday, 21 January, prince Robert went out of Oxon with a great army of horse & foote, in number about 7 thousand. They went out of Northgate, but whither it is not yet knowen.

Mundaye, 23 January, the terme began in Oxford for the lawe, accordinge to his majestie's proclamation.—The Court of Chauncery, where the lord Littleton[2] sate as Lord Keeper, was held in the newe Convocation house at the Schooles, where there were some causes pleaded that daye.—The Court of Requests was kept in the Naturall Philosophy Schoole, where Sir Thomas Ailesbury, one of the Masters of the Court of Requests, sate a little while, *pro forma*, that morninge. —That daye allso in the forenoone there was a trumpeter from the earle of Essexe brought in blindfolded to the court at Oxford, with a message to his majestie concerninge a challendge of fight or combate that was to be had about the 7 of February next or thereabouts, betwixt the lord Grandison[3] and two more on his majestie's side[4] and three of the parlament side[5], and 50 seconds on each side, in relation to the businesse that happened at Wynchester where the lord Grandison was supposed to be foyled by the parlament forces & was taken and escaped awaye againe &c. But of these thinges, I could learne no certaintie for the present as yet: only I heard, that the challendge was accepted on bothe sides; & what will become of it, we shall heare hereafter &c.—And as the magazin for armes & gunpowder was in Newe Colledge, and the magazin for vittells in the Gild hall, and for corne in the Schooles, so the magazin for cloth for soldiers' apparrell and coates was in the Musicke Schoole, and in the Astronomy Schoole adjoyninge to it. That daye allso were a great many of taylers, as well forrainers[6] as townesmen, set on worke to cutt out these coates, to the number of 4000 or 5000 (as I was told), which were presently afterward put forth to the taylors here inhabitants, and to strangers within ten miles who were called into

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[1] reference added by Wood.

[2] Sir Edward Lyttleton, Lord Keeper Jan. 19, $164\frac{0}{1}$, created baron Lyttleton of Mownslow 18 Feb. $164\frac{0}{1}$.

[3] William Villiers, second viscount Grandison.

[4] a later hand (? Rawlins') has inserted here between the lines:—'as challengers.'

[5] the same hand has inserted here:—'as defendants.'

[6] i.e. not residents in Oxford.

Oxford, to be made up & finished &c.—The drawe bridges were all made & framed in the Rhetoricke Schoole.—And in the old chappell[1] over against Newe Inne, and allso in an house made of boords on the north side of the newe buildinge, there were peices of ordinance cast, and bells were melted for that purpose.

About this time allso the taverns in Oxford, beinge formerly (a little after Christmasse) all drawen dry of wine, and insted thereof sold ale and beere, began to be supplied with wines againe, as longe as they will last; for it is not like to growe dead for wante of spendinge, witnesse old January with his *poto*[2] &c.

Tuesday, January 24, at one of the clocke in the afternoone, there was a meetinge of the Delegates of the Vicechanceller's accounts at the Schooles, Dr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Fell, Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Bayly, Dr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Potter, Dr. ⟨John⟩ Banbridge, Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Clayton, Dr. ⟨Daniel⟩ Estcote, where I attended, as formerly I had done December 29, about my wages, &c.; but there was nothinge done because Mr. ⟨Solodell⟩ Lichfeild the bedle had not brought in his account to Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Par, neither would he appear there &c. Whereuppon, Dr. Fell, Dr. Potter, Dr. Clayton, & Dr. Bambridge, walked downe to Dr. ⟨John⟩ Tollson's lodgings, then Deputie Vicechancellor, to enforme him thereof, and that he would take some order to cause ⟨Solodell⟩ Lichfeild to appeare before them and make up his accounts &c. At that meetinge there was much adoe about alloweinge expences for procuringe a commission from our Chancellor, directed to Dr. ⟨Giles⟩ Sweit to be the Chancellor's Commissary for causes[3], uppon the Vicechancellour's supposed uncapabilitie of medlinge in secular affaires accordinge to the newe act of parlament &c.; where the coppie of the saide Dr. Sweit's commission was read by Dr. Potter which Dr. Fell gave him, and it was then moved that Dr. Sweit should send in his commission to be cancelled &c., Dr. Clayton standinge in mainetenance of those expences, it beinge thought at that time (in Dr. Prideaux his Vicechancellorship) that the Vice-chancellor was made uncapable by the act of parlament, which the rest denied, saienge that the act expressed no other medlinge by spirituall persons in secular matters but only by waye of commission, whereas the Vicechancellor is a Justice by prescription & charter, &c.

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[1] i.e. of S. Mary's College (now Frewin Hall); see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. 233.

[2] the allusion appears to be to some proverbial verses (probably in an old almanac) describing the employments and amusements of the months of the year, this being the character there given to January. Thus in a student's common-place book in Lincoln College Library (written 1612–1616) we have two sets of verses on the twelve months; (1) 'ex processionali aut ejusmodi quodam libro' begins:—

'*Januarius.* Pocula Janus amat';

(2) the other 'ex almanach Johannis Jonff, 1612' begins:—

'Fecundus Janus calices escamque tepentem Poscit.'

[3] Wood notes here: 'of this matter see p. 17' of the MS. (in Hearne's time it was marked p. 41): i.e. p. 85 *infra.*

Friday, 27 January, word came to his majestie to Oxford that Redinge was beseiged the night before; allso that Brill (where his majestie had forces) was in danger of beinge taken by the enemie that came from Ailesbury. Whereuppon there was an alarum in Oxford, and after dinner the kinge's troopers were goeinge for Brill to succour it; but ere they were very farre on their waye, word was brought that the enemie had left Brill, beinge beaten backe by colonell Gerard; and so the troopers returned againe about 4 of the clocke &c.—That daye allso, word was brought (or else on the next day, viz. Saturday) that the parlament forces that were come (or comminge) to beseige Redinge were defeated and repulsed by his majestie's forces in Redinge, whereof Sir Arthur Aston was governour under his majestie.

Saturdaye morninge ⟨28 Jan.⟩, Sir Peter Killigree came to his majestie, sent by the parlament about some businesses, namely (as it was conceived) to mediate for safe conduct for certaine lords that were to come to his majestie[1] from the parlament with certaine propositions of accommodation &c.—Allso that morninge there came to his majestie a drummer from the earle of Essex about other businesse, which as yet I cannot learne: he was brought in muffled, with his drumme tied about him at his backe.—A post or two allso came to the court that morninge, but from whome, or about what, as yet I knowe not: the post was had to secretary ⟨Sir Edward⟩ Nicholas, lodginge in Pembroke College.

Munday, being the 30 of January, 1642 ⟨i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$⟩, Dr. Tollson beinge yet Deputie Vice-chancellor, there was a meetinge of the *conventus praefectorum*[2]; at which, by occasion of the disagreement amongest the Delegates for the Vicechancellor's accounts concerninge expences and moneys laid out in Dr. Prideaux his Vicechancellorship about procuringe of commissions for Dr. Sweit's commissaryship in leiu of the then Vicechancellor's uncapabilitie of intermedlinge in temporall matters by the supposed act of parlament, the saide Dr Sweit was there convented before them about that matter, and it was laide to his charge that he procured letters patents of the earle of

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[1] 'majesties' in MS., by a slip.

[2] a meeting of the heads of houses, every Monday, was enjoined by the Laudian statutes Sect. VII. Tit. xiii.

Pembroke[1], High Chancellor of the Universitie, for that power without the Universitie's consent, beinge a matter of so great consequence & moment; and delt[2] with him as farre as they could to give up his said patent: which he utterly refused, saieinge finally that he would not give it up to any man in Oxford, except one only, meaninge the kinge's majestie who was then present in Oxford &c. Dr. Potter, the deane of Worster, told him, that if he were Vicechancellor he would discommon him etc., and the deane of Christchurch, that unlesse he would give up his patent they would call a Convocation and acquaint the whole Universitie with it, etc. Howe it ended I knowe not; for I was not there; but thus much I had of Dr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Fell, dean of Christchurch, &c.

Tuesdaye ⟨31 Jan.⟩ the Lord Keeper[3] and the Judges then present in Oxford were made Drs of the Civill Lawe &c., in a Convocation in the afternoone.

February.—Wednesdaye, beinge Candlemas Eve and the first of February, betwixt 5 & 6 of the clocke in the eveninge, there came in to Oxford 4 or 5 coaches, wherein were the lords (viz. the earles of Northumberland[4], Penbroke[5], Holland[6], and Salesbury[7]) with 8 more of the house of Commons, sent from the parlament to bringe certaine propositions of accommodation to his majestie &c. They were guarded into the towne by Sir Jacobe Ashley with some souldiers, and conducted to the signe of the Starre, where they supped together that night. But, 8 of the clocke that night, his majestie sent for them to come to the court to him and deliver their message that night. Which they did accordingly; and were afterwardes dismissed to their severall lodginges, Northumberland to the signe of the Beare; Penbroke to Dr. ⟨John⟩ Bambridge his house over against Merton College; Holland to . . .[8]; and Salesbury to Edwards his house at the racket court. Where the other 8 of the house of Commons laye, I knowe not.

The next daye ⟨2 Feb.⟩, beinge Candlemas day, none of them came to the court nor appeared any where else abroad, as farre as I could understand. But in the after noone, the Doctors assembled together and went to visit the earle of Penbroke their Chancellor. Where, amonge other conference, it pleased his honour to lett them knowe that his minde was that Dr. Tollson[9] should continue Vice-chancellor out the yere[1]. He told them allso that though he were no scholler, nor could doe them little good nowe, as thinges stood, yet he would not cease to praye for them, and hereafter when thinges were better setled, he would doe for the Universitie what laye in his power. And moreover (as I was told) praied to God that he would open the kinge's eyes to see the light of the parlament. Some saye that, uppon supposall of a great dearth and scarcitie of vittells in Oxford, some of the lords (especially the earle of Penbroke) brought some store of vittells with them, as fowles and bottells of wine, on sumpter horses &c.; and findinge it otherwise here at Oxford (God be thanked) their servants made their vittels awaye, and sold of the wild fowle to the huxsters &c.

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[1] Philip Herbert, fourth earl.

[2] altered by a later hand to 'dealt.'

[3] Edward, lord Lyttleton.

[4] Algernon Percy, tenth earl.

[5] Philip Herbert, fourth earl.

[6] Henry Rich, first earl.

[7] William Cecil, second earl.

[8] blank in MS.

[9] John Tolson D.D. had been acting as *pro-vice-chancellor*, the vice-chancel-

Friday morninge, February 3, joyefull newes was brought to the court for the takinge of Cicester by prince Robert's forces uppon Candlemas daye, and the bells runge &c. But then againe there were tidinges brought that uppon Candlemas daye there were some of the parlament forces seene in & about Tame under the conduct of captaine Skipton who hovered thereabouts with a purpose to gett that place and Brill allso, and so to prepare a waye to invade Oxford &c. —That daye allso, about noone, the aforesaide parlamentary lords and other embassadors of the house of Commons were with his majestie at the court; where, in the garden, they received an answer in writinge to their propositions, yet so, as that there was some other meetinge & conferences to be had about it betwixt them. And so they were dismissed for that time, and were very merry and pleasant together in their coach as they came awaye, which was observed by many, &c.—That daye also at eveninge, his majestie appointed a thankesgivinge to be made, at a solemne eveninge praiers at Christ-church, for the saide victory. At which praiers the Vicechancellor (Dr. ⟨John⟩ Tollson) and all the Doctors of the Universitie were present in their scarlet robes, the Vicechancellor sittinge in the deane's stalle, & the deane in the subdean's stalle; but there was no newe forme of thankesgivinge saide, save only that former, for the victory at Edgehill, and a very solemne antheme, *thou*[2] *shalt set a crowne of pure gold uppon his hed*[3], &c. and *uppon*[4] *his hed shall his crowne flourish*, &c.

The next daye ⟨4 Feb.⟩, beinge Saturdaye, these lords and other

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lor (Dr. John Prideaux) having left the University without resigning. Lord Pembroke now made him *vice-chancellor* for what remained of the year.

[1] altered by the later hand to 'year.'

[2] Psm. 21, 3.

[3] altered by a later hand to 'head.'

[4] Psm. 132, 19.

parlament embassadors about noone dined all together at the Starre, and thence departed home toward Lundon &c. with their answer and his majestie's proposalls &c: and Saturday night the printed coppie came forth, &c.

Mundaye, the 6 of February, about 6 of the clocke at night the prisoners captives, to the number of above eleven hundred, with some twelve or 14 culours, taken at Cicester by prince Robert, together with 6 or 7 cart loades of pillage, were brought in to Oxford by St. Giles his church. His majestie havinge byn abroad all that afternoone as farre as Wolvercote, veiwed them as they came in, most of them beinge able and lusty fellowes. For that night they were most of them lodged in St Giles his church and Magdalen parish church: from whence they were afterwardes dispersed, some to the Castle, some to other places &c. And then some of the properest fellowes of them, after they had taken the newe protestation appointed lately by his majestie, were newe apparrelled and tooke into service for his majestie, &c., and most of them dispersed up and downe into other regiments, as occasion served.

The next daye after beinge Tuesdaye ⟨7 Feb.⟩, prince Robert himselfe with all his companie, exceptinge those that were left at Cicester for a garrison under the conduct of prince Maurice, brother to prince Robert, returned to Oxford, &c.

Febr. 17, beinge Fridaye, the Scotts commissioners came to his majestie to Oxford, viz. Lowden[1] & another lord and Henderson[2]; one for the nobilitie of Scotland, the other for the clergie and gentrie, the other for the commons. There was another lord, viz. the earle of Lanneringe[3] brother to marquesse Hambleton, & Secretary of Scotland, who had all the letters, packetts, and informations about him that were sent from Scotland to his majestie: but he came short home, as beinge either unwillingly or willingly intercepted[4] by the waye by the parlament forces in the north country, and all his lettres &c. conveyed up to the parlament. Whereuppon the kinge would not nor could hold any treatie with the other commissioners nor understande their meaninge for want of those letters and papers, and it is thought that there is some double dealinge on the Scotts side in this businesse, &c. [Nowe[1] it is well knowne why & wherefore these Scottish commissioners came; namely, to presse his majestie that the church of England might be made conformable in all points to theirs of Scotland, &c.]

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[1] John Campbell, created earl of Loudoun, 12 May, 1633.

[2] Alexander Henderson, lately minister of Leuchars, now rector of Edinburgh University.

[3] A later hand has written above:—'Lanrick.' William Hamilton, earl of Lanark (created 31 March 1639), brother of James Hamilton, third marquess (created on 12 Apr. 1643, duke) of Hamilton.

[4] Twyne adds in the margin:—'but afterwardes he came allso to Oxford to the court with his fellowe commissioners, etc.'

Mundaye, 20 Febr., the lord Digby, with 2 or 3 troopes of horsemen and as many of dragoners, set forth out of Oxford over South bridge, towarde the Vies[2] in Wiltshire (as it was thought), about some exploit, but what, we could not tell: [but[3] on the Wednesdaye after ⟨22 Febr.⟩ prince Robert went out of Oxford with other forces, toward the West country allso as it was supposed, to meete & joyne with Sir Ralfe Hopton &c.]

[21 Feb.[4] T., Convocatio ⟨vide in Registro Convoc.⟩ S ⟨fol.⟩ 21: against conferring of degrees: see in paper.]

Lent discharged this year by the kinge's proclamation, Wednesdayes & Saturdayes beinge flesh markets[5], and flesh eaten in Colledges & Halls all the lent longe. And whereas, the Wednesdaye fast for Ireland beinge kept, the market was wont to be kept uppon the Tuesdaye: nowe, uppon Wednesdaye 22 of February, being the fast daye, the market was allso kept uppon the same day in Oxford.

Saturday the 25 of Febr. the duke de Vandome, who had byn in England a good while before, base sun to king Henry 4 king of France, and brother to the queen of England, and who came into England to avoide the displeasure of the great cardinall of Fraunce (Richlieu), nowe hearinge of the said cardinall's deth[6], came to Oxford to take his leave of his majestie, with purpose nowe to returne home into his owne cuntry to Fraunce &c.—The same daye havinge occasion to paye[7] the Vicechancellor Dr. ⟨John⟩ Tollson some money for the Universitie, Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Steward deane of Paule's came to Dr. Tollson, to thanke him in the kinge's name for the Universitie's workes about the towne (for the trenches &c.) with a desire that, in regard that the towne was some thinge backwarde in their taske of worke, the Universitie would be pleased to helpe the towne forward in their taske &c.

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[1] added by Twyne at a later date.

[2] the later hand notes in the margin:—'Devizes.'

[3] added afterwards by Twyne.

[4] note added by Wood.

[5] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 483.

[6] 'deth' changed by a later hand to 'death.'

[7] the meaning seems to be that Twyne was with the vice-chancellor on this errand, when Dr. Steward came in, and so Twyne heard the message.

Munday 27 Febr. in the eveninge word was brought to Oxford & to the court that the queene was landed at Newecastle, and some bonfiers were made in the streets &c.—Judge Heth[1], Lord Cheife Justice of the kinge's bench, sent from Oxon to Abingtone to keepe assizes or gaole delivery there for Barkshire.

Tuesday, 28 Febr., prince Robert & his brother prince Maurice returned home to Oxford & came to the court. They had byn abroad in Hampshire & Surrey & at Basinge, as it was thought to intercept a great deale of money in Windsore forrest that was sent from London to the earle of Essex at Windesore, and so to be conveyed westward to paye the parlament soldiers that were that waye. Whereuppon Sir Ralfe Aston from Reddinge, and prince Robert from Basinge, thought to sett uppon it, one before & another behind: but they that had the charge of the money, havinge some inklinge of prince Robert's beinge abroad there, drove backe againe to Wyndsore, and durst not adventure the money; and so prince Robert returned home to Oxford *re infecta* &c.

Tuesday, 28 Febr., Sir Peter Killegrewe came from the parlament to the court to Oxon for a safe conduct for certaine lords and others of the house of Commons to come to Oxford, concerninge the cessation of armes for the treatie; but because the lord Saye was named for one of them, and Mr. Hamden, against whom his majestie hath excepted, as utterly dislikinge them, therefore some stoppage was made of the businesse: but Sir Peter was dismissed backe with his answer towarde the latter ende of the weeke[2].

March.—Wednesday the 1 of March, St David's daye, the assizes for gaole delivery held in Oxford by Judge Hethe, Lord Cheife Justice of the kinge's bench &c.

Saturday, 4 of March, prince Robert and his brother prince Maurice, with a great company of troopers & dragoners, went out of Oxford over Southbridge about 6 in the morninge &c; and uppon Sundaye night it was saide that he laye at Malmesbury &c. His ayme was to Bristoll (as it seemes) where it was thought a good partie would be for the kinge and come out to him or lett him in: but the parlament side & forces that were gott in there, overmastered them that were of the kinge's side in the cittie and imprisoned them &c.; and so uppon Fridaye night and Saturday morninge next followinge, beinge the 10 and 11 of March, they all returned to Oxford againe, *re infecta* &c.

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[1] 'Heth' changed by a later hand to 'Heath.' Sir Robert Heath, made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench 31 Oct. 1642.

[2] here followed, but scored out:—'and so were the Scottish commissioners allso.'

Mundaye, 13 March, a warninge from Sir Jacob Ashley, governour of the towne, for men to come forth with axes, hatchetts, & bills, for loppinge of trees & cutting up hedges about St Clement's parish & toward Hedington hill, for the better discovery of the enemy, if they had come that way, & freer passage for shootinge at them from the workes and fortifications, there beinge at that time some companies of the parlament forces at Tame and Wheatly, and drawinge hitherwardes to Oxford as it was feared, in regard that they heard of prince Robert's beinge at Bristoll, but not heard of his returne home againe. So sixe troopes of the kinge's beinge sent forth, they chaced awaye 9 troopes or more of the parlament's as farre as Wickam or farther &c.

Then allso the passage from the kinge's lodginges thorough Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Payn's garden, Corpus Christi, and Merton College into the queen's lodginges in Merton Colledge then[1] makinge ready for her majestie[2], was begun &c.

Tuesdaye 14 of March, the southerne backe workes or fortifications at and about Merton College and the river Charwell, were begun &c. The bankes were cast up to make the river overflowe the medowes.

Wednesdaye ⟨15 March⟩ a duell betwixt the lord John[3], one of the duke of Richmond's[4] brothers and Mr Ashburnham, a gent. of his majestie's bed chamber, at the further ende of Christchurch medowe; no hurt done on either side.

Friday, 17 of March, many troopers & dragoners were sent out of Oxford toward Gloceter as it was supposed, or else toward Malmesbury as others thought, and that prince Robert was to goe after uppon Munday, in regard that in the meane time the lords & others were expected from the parlament to treat about the cessation of armes &c.

Saturday, 18 March, a soldier hanged uppon the gibbet standinge at Carfox conduit, for killing of a woaman dwellinge about Gloster-hall or Brokenhayes &c. He had byn a parlament soldiour, taken at Braineford.

Friday, Saturday, & Sunday (beinge the 19 of March), many soldiers, both troopers, dragoners & footemen, marched out of

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[1] 'then,' changed by a later hand to 'there.'

[2] Wood notes in the margin:—'provision for the queen's comming.'

[3] John Stuart, fifth son of Esme Stuart third duke of Lennox.

[4] James Stuart, eldest son of the third duke of Lennox, was created duke of Richmond 8 Aug. 1641.

Oxford, to the number of 3 or 4 thousand (as it was supposed), some one waye, others another waye, but no man knoweth yet directly whether, or to what place, and prince Robert himselfe went forth on Saturdaye (as I was told); yet the concurrencie of opinion is that theye were all for Ailesbury, havinge 4 or 5 peices of ordinance with them, the earle of Essex (as it was said) havinge lately sent 5 or 6 great peices of ordinance thither for some designe.—About that time allso (as I was told) the Scotts commissioners went awaye from Oxford (if they had never come at all I thinke it had byn better) and Sir Peter Killigree allso that came for a safe conduct for the commissioners of the parlament about the cessation from armes, *si diis placeat*, returned to Oxford againe, &c. [But[1] the Scotts commissioners went not then, &c. And though there was no cessation of armes agreed uppon, yet the treatie began either uppon that Saturdaye or the Munday followinge.]

Tuesday, 21 March, prince Robert with his company retreated from Aylesbury *re infecta*, the place beinge to stronge for him, and so fortified by the parlament forces, that there was no good to be done, etc.—The same daye came the earle of Northumberland[2] and others from the parlament to the court at Oxford, to treat about the cessation of armes &c. Since prince Robert's retorne or retreat from Ailesbury, it was reported at Oxford (which I finde most probable since) that the said prince was sent for home by the kinge from Ailesbury in regard that the parliamenteers were come to Oxford about the cessation &c.

Wednesday 22 March, the Lord Cheife Justice of the kinge's bench, ⟨Sir Robert⟩ Heathe, was directed to a common counsell of our townesmen of Oxford to impart unto them his majestie's pleasure for the grasse of portmede betwixt our Lady daye and the 25 of July, for provision of haye for his majestie's horses, if he should be driven to continue here so longe, with assurance to them of his majestie's propension and furtherence to convert that meadow to their best profitt and commoditie &c.

Fridaye ⟨24 March⟩, our Lady daye eve, prince Robert went out from Oxford, as it is thought toward Malmesbury lately taken by Sir William Waller, and to Cicester & those parts &c.: and he returned againe to Oxford uppon Mundaye, havinge regained Malmesbury againe to the kinge, & good store of armes which Waller and the parlament forces had left there in their flight from Malmesbury &c.

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[1] sentences added by Twyne afterwards.

Algernon Percy, tenth earl.

Tuesdaye, March 28, 1643, prince Robert went forth with his forces againe; but whither or to what place, it is not yet knowne &c.—The same daye the flesh market was kept in Oxford by reason of the fast followeinge uppon Wednesdaye, but the corne market & other thinges, and some flesh stalles allso, was held uppon Wednesdaye it selfe &c. [It[1] appeareth since, that prince Robert went to Birmingham, which he tooke &c.]

Thursdaye, 30 of March, 3 soldiers were brought to the gibbet at Carfoxe, to be hanged for runninge awaye from their cullours: but then word came from the court that but one of them three was to suffer for all the rest, and that the dice should be cast to trie who that one should be: but when all came to all, other word was brought, that the prince had begged all their lives for this time &c., and so they were pardoned all three.—Allso that daye in the afternoone the solemnitie of the Lord Almoner's washinge poore men's feete was kept & performed solemnely in Christchurch hall[2].]

[Anthony[3] Roper, esq., was buried in the north isle joyning to Ch. Ch. choire[4], M., 27 March 1643.]

An. Dom. 1643: 19 Car. I: ⟨Wood aet. 11.⟩

*It was much lamented by the relations of the father and mother of A. W. that he and his brother Christopher were left yong, when their father dyed, and that no body was left (because of the raging of the civil warr) to take care of them, only a woman. His eldest brother, Thomas, whome I shall mention under the yeare 1651, was then a rude and boisterous soldier. His second brother, Edward, was now a yong scholler of Trinity Coll. (lately of Merton) and did in this or in the next yeare beare armes for his majesty within the garrison of Oxon, and was so farr from being a governour or tutor to others, that he could scarcely govern himself. And his third brother Robert was in France in the thirteenth yeare of his age. In this condition he continued: and yet went to schoole[5] at New coll.; but, by the great hurry and noise that was this yeare in Oxon, and by the absence of his master[1], he and his brother lost much time.

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[1] added afterwards by Twyne.

[2] here ends the excerpt from Twyne's 'Musterings.'

[3] this and the obituary notices which follow from this point are from the MS. which Wood calls his 'Oxford Obital' or his 'Obital book'; Wood MS. F 4.

[4] for interments in Ch. Ch. cathedral, see Wood's ground plan of the cathedral at the end of vol. ii. of Clark's Wood's City of Oxford. For monumental inscriptions in the cathedral, see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 467 sqq.

[5] 'continued: yet went still to schoole,' in the Harl. MS.

*This yeare the plate[2] which had been given to A. Wood at his christning[3] by his godfathers and godmother—which was considerable—was (with all other plate[4] in Oxon) carried by his majestie's com-

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[1] i.e. the master of New College school absented himself from his duty during the commotion and confusion of the year.

[2] the intention of this note is to set up a claim for Wood himself to be one of the 'loyal sufferers.'

[3] the words 'at his christning' are added from the Harl. MS.; they are omitted in the Tanner MS.

[4] see *supra*, p. 81. Dr. Bliss gives the following note about College plate. 'Account of the College plate sent in to the Mint in $164\frac{2}{3}$ (from MS. Tanner 338):

	lb.	oz.	dwt.
The cathedral church of Christ	172	3	14
Jesus college	86	11	5
Oriel.	82	0	19
Queens	193	3	1
Lincoln.	47	2	5
University	61	6	5
Brasennose.	121	2	15
St. Mary Magdalene. . .	296	6	15
All Souls	253	1	19
Balliol	41	4	0
Merton	79	11	10
Trinity	174	7	10
Exeter	246	5	1
	1856	6	19

It will be remarked that the omissions in this list are New College, Corpus, St. John's, Wadham and Pembroke. There is no doubt but that each of these colleges contributed. Corpus sent in their plate shortly after the list was made, although the exact quantity no where appears. In New College no record of the transaction has yet been discovered, but that society has no plate of an age earlier than the reign of Charles the Second, (some few pieces hereafter enumerated excepted,) and in 1643, for the first time, appears a charge in the bursar's books for glass and horn drinking vessels, and shortly after for *pewter* spoons for the use of the warden. Wadham, as is proved by a document in their archives, contributed 100lb. 1oz. 15dwt. of white, and 23lb. 4oz. of gilt, plate: Pembroke has no plate of an earlier date; whilst the following memorandum, taken from the MS. account of the Baskervilles very satisfactorily accounts for the omission of St. John's; and in corroboration of the statement, the college register of 1642 sets down 800*l*. as the exact sum paid over to the king in the first instance.

"I am informed by my worthy friend Mr. Richard Rod, that when King Charles y^{e} first had his residence in Oxford, in y^{e} time of our civil wars, the king wanting cash to pay his soldiers, he was necessitated to send for the college plate to coyne money, and accordingly had it delivered to him. But St. John's colledge people being loath to loose the memory of their benefactors gave y^{e} king a sume of money to y^{e} value of it, and so it staid with them some time, but y^{e} king's urgent occasions for money still pressing him forward, he sent to demand it a second time, and had it; upon which y^{e} king ordered the rebus of Richard Bayly, the then president of St. John's 1644, to be put on the money coyn'd with y^{e} plate. Mr. Rod did help me to half a crown of this money, wh^{ch} had y^{e} rebus of Rich. Bayly on both sides; viz. under y^{e} king a horseback on one side, and under this motto:—

REL. PRO. LE. ANG. LIB. PAR.

The Protestant religion, the laws of England, and the privilege of parliament."

'It may be added that a few, and but a few, reliques of the ancient collegiate plate are still to be found in the University; in most instances pieces either bestowed by the founders, or given by mand to the mint at Newe Inne, and there turned into money to pay his majestie's armies.

April.—[Paul Pert[1], serjeant of the counting house, was buried, S., 1 April 1643, in the north isle joyning to Ch. Ch. choire. I have printed his epitaph in 'Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon.' lib. 2 p. 287 and 288.]

[Thursday[2], 6 Aprill, in the forenoone a warninge came from his majestie, published in writinge uppon Christchurch gate under his majestie's handes, for all manner of troopers in Oxford that either had heretofore served his majestie in the warres or were to serve him nowe, together with their servants or adherents, to present themselves before his majestie uppon Saturday morninge in Newe parkes, there to be ranked & distributed for service as his majestie should see good, for the guard of his majestie's person &c. And in the afternoone his majestie had a veiwe of his owne troope at Newe parkes &c.

The nexte daye ⟨7 Apr.⟩, beinge Fridaye, in the morninge all the towne of Oxford, with the mayor & his brethren, and all house keepers else inhabitinge in Oxford, bothe priviledged and freemen, beinge housekeepers, were called together to the court at Christ-

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special benefactors, and doubtless saved from the general wreck out of a grateful respect to the memory of the donors. Thus at Exeter college, there is a salt-sellar of very beautiful workmanship; at Oriel, three pieces, a grace cup silver-gilt given by king Edward the Second, a mazer bowl and a cocoa-nut set in silver, a present from Carpenter, bishop of Worcester, about 1470; at Corpus, a remarkably chaste and fine chalices, two salt-sellars, silver-gilt, one of exquisite beauty formerly Bishop Fox's, and some spoons of considerable antiquity; at Queen's, the celebrated horn, given by the founder according to one tradition, by queen Philippa as others say, and the communion plate (1631 and 1637). At New college are several fine pieces; a salt-sellar of singular design, an ape holding a large crystal enclosed in silver gilt, and at the bottom satyrs in grotesque attitudes; this, together with a bowl of figured ware elegantly set in silver, was given by archbishop Warham; two standing cups with covers, one given by Walter Hyll; and three nuts set in silver, one apparently of considerable antiquity representing a vine with its branches running up the cup, and hedged in with a rude paling of silver; a second, not so old, resting on small sculptured angels; the third given by Catharine Baylie, who died in 1600. At Trinity, a chalice of elaborate work, and in excellent taste, which there seems no reason to doubt came from the abbey at St. Alban's, and falling into the hands of sir Thomas Pope, was bestowed by him on his newly founded college. Christ Church has a large salver originally belonging to Osney Abbey; and the communion plate at St. John's (1586), New College (1602), Brasennose (1608), as well as a chalice at Balliol (1614), Oriel (1641), Wadham (about 1613), are all anterior to the reign of Charles the First, and were probably concealed during the civil wars.'—See also *The Colleges of Oxford* (Methuen, 1891), pp. 89, 125, 267, 358, 413.

[1] note in Wood MS. F 4.

[2] Twyne's *Musterings*, resumed.

church, his majestie and the lords beinge in the council chamber (viz. the chapter house), where the mayor & his brethren & assistants were called in to his majestie & the lords,—the commonaltie, priviledged men & freemen beinge in Christch. hall &c—the principall motion beinge about a garrison to be kept here in Oxford by the Universitie & the towne uppon his majestie's departure hence whensoever it should happen &c. What was said or done in it, as yet I knowe not &c. nor who was the cheife man that broke the matter to the company in Christ church hall &c.—That afternoone, meetinge with Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Clayton, I happened to aske him about it & whether he was warned as an house keeper to come thither or not about any such businesse &c. He saide that a towne sergeant came to him to warne him to come to Gildhall as uppon that daye morninge, and from thence to goe to the court to attend his majestie's pleasure, &c. Where uppon he sent to the mayor Mr. Dennys to knowe whether he sent any such warninge or not, who answered that he sent word only for such priviledged men as did trade to come thither & for none else: but whether the priviledged men did come thither or not, I knowe not as yet, &c.

Saturday, 8 Aprill in the afternoone, all troopers & horsemen that were then in Oxford presented themselves before his majestie in Newe parke, where they were severed into 3 rankes or companies as I conceived; but what was further done about them, as yet I knowe not, &c: divers were ranked under troopes that formerly were of none.

This weeke beinge Easter weeke, and the governor of the cittie appointed by his majestie (viz. Sir Jacob Ashley) beinge sicke, there was another (viz. Sir John Penniman) joyned with him; though others conceived that the old gentleman (Sir Jacob) was displaced, why or wherefore I knowe not.—This weeke also the cutt was made thorough Timber yarde[1] for the passage of the water from Merton College privies, and the old passage under Christchurch garden wall (viz., the garden to Dr ⟨William⟩ Stroud's lodginge), and the other stinckinge ditch, were stopped up.—Allso uppon occasion of a deepe trench digged about that time from the corner of Merton College wall to the physicke garden, there were digged out a great many of stones; which as it was conjectured were used there for the buildinge of some vaults or subterranean passages[2], the earth allso beinge found to be made ground all there abouts, viz. some blacke earth, other red, without any veynes of gravell, whereof it seemes it had formerly[1] byn robbed, which gave occasion to some of the diggers, & other plebeians then present, to imagin, yea & stiffely to mainetayn, that there had byn a mote in former tymes, and that this towne had byn formerly moted about on the south side allso as well as on the north side, which on[2] my part (beinge uppon a time there present) I denied, affirminge that this towne was moated only on the north side, allso partly eastward, & partly westward, especially ever since the buildinge of the castle on the west ende of the towne; for what it was before that time we knowe not; though certaine it is that it was a walled towne longe before the buildinge of the castle, in the Saxons' time (and perhaps allso in the Britons' times) whereof we have good proofe &c.

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[1] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. 158.

[2] Wood notes in the margin:—'the water pipes that came from Halywell to Merton College.'

Tuesday, 11 of Aprill, the kinge had his troopers in Newe parke againe in the afternoone, where they were trained &c.; and so againe uppon ⟨14 Apr.⟩ Friday that weeke [and[3] ⟨18 Apr.⟩ the Tuesday followinge.]

Saturday[4], Sunday, & Munday that weeke, many forces sent out of Oxford & the parts adjacent for the releife of Readinge, beseiged by the earle of Essex & parlament forces—God prosper his majestie's businesse &c.—prince Rupert and his brother prince Maurice beinge not *domi* but *militiae* in other places.

This weeke[5] allso the parlamentary committee that were a few dayes before sent hither to his majestie to Oxford to treat together about propositions and articles of peace & disbandinge of armies, were sent for backe againe home to Lundon by the houses of parlament; and so departed *re infecta* and the treatie dissolved & broken up; and then presently after, the earle of Essex advanced to Redinge with his forces, as aforesaide.

At the latter ende allso of this weeke, the cutt of grounde toward the further ende of East bridge by St Clement's was made for the lettinge in of Charwell river the better to overflowe Christchurch mede and Cowley landes about Millham bridge[6], by the meetinge of Charwell and Thames together, for defence of the cittie &c.

Allso, Sunday 16 April, 1643, in the forenoone in sermon time at St Marie's Church, uppon the north doore, there was a paper[1] found pasted, in a fayre Italian hand, thus inscribed[2]:—

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[1] Twyne here inserted between the lines 'to have,' omitting to strike out the preceding 'it had.' The later hand seeks to combine both readings by inserting here 'used to have.'

[2] the MS. had perhaps 'one,' i.e. 'on'; the later hand has changed this to 'mor.'

[3] added by Twyne later.

[4] April 15, 16, 17.

[5] that ending Sat. Apr. 15.

[6] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 414.

> *Quaestiones discutiendae in Schola*[3] *Jurisprudentiae die* 19 *hujus mensis.*
>
> An militia regni sit malitia parliamenti? Neg.
>
> An protestatio parlamentaria sit deterior juramento cum &c.? Neg.
>
> An ecclesia pura Scoticana debeat esse moderatrix corruptae ecclesiae Anglicanae? Aff.
>
> *Respondente* Alexandro Hendersono, Scotorum commissionario: *Opponente*, quicunque vult.

But in the afternoone, when Dr ⟨John⟩ Oliver preached, it was not there to be seene.

Wednesday, 19 Aprill, at eveninge, about 6 of the clocke, his majestie's forces (of horse especially) went out of Oxford in all hast, to meet with the parlamentary horsemen about Abington (as it was saide) in number about 200, Redinge beinge then beseiged by the lord of Essex: but what became of that businesse, I knowe not.

Friday, 21 Aprill, there came into Oxford from Worcester (as it was said) about foure-score & fifteene cart loades of ammunition, and was conveyed to his majestie's magazine in Newe College and else where; for I could not learne the certaintie thereof: but some cart loades of stuffe and beddinge was driven into the court at Christchurch &c.

The next day after ⟨22 Apr.⟩, beinge Saturdaye[4], prince Maurice returned to Oxford from Glocestershire parts & followinge of Sir William Waller whom he drove into Glocester, much wounded, as it was saide, &c. It was saide that the Scottish commissioners & other Scotts were dismissed this weeke &c.

Sundaye ⟨23 Apr.⟩, toward eveninge, a company of foote soldiers marched out of Oxford toward Dorchester; where the rendevous was appoynted for that night, and so toward Redinge. In this company the kinge's standard was borne &c. There were also fowre other cullours carried, but not in that array as they should be. And uppon Munday morninge ⟨24 Apr.⟩ there was a great rumour here in Oxford, as if all those soldiers had byn cutt of that night by the parlament forces at Dorchester: but (God be thanked) it proved otherwise.

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[1] in the fashion of an ordinary notice of a degree exercise: see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon II. i. 74.

[2] Twyne notes in the margin:—'Mr. . . . Eliott brought me this coppie which he sawe upon the doore.'

[3] Twyne notes in the margin that the Law School was 'then a storehouse for corne and cheese for the king's provision.'

[4] Wood notes in the margin:—'22 Apr., king's letters, vide loos paper.'

Munday, 24 April, his majestie tooke his journey from Oxford toward Readinge betwixt 7 & 8 of the clocke in the morninge, & lay that night (as it was saide) in Walingford. And at dinner time prince Rupert returned from Lichfeild to Oxford; and after he had refreshed himselfe a little at Oxford & dined, he tooke his journey after the kinge toward Wallingford, with all his company; an abundance of soldiers bothe horse and foote came in and went out of Oxford after the kinge, that daye; and the next daye allso &c. His majestie tooke with him, his eldest sonne prince Charles, but the younge duke of Yorke he left behinde him with his tutor (the bishop[1] of Salisbury) at Christchurch &c.—Allso that daye and the next daye the cuntry men of the trained bands of this county, beinge summoned, came in and appeared here at Oxford, to receive order about a garrison to be made up of them, for the defence of the Universitie & cittie of Oxford duringe his majestie's absence, by the lords and the commissioners of the councell of warre which his majestie had left here. What became of the businesse, I knowe not.

Thursedaye, 27 of Aprill, after much fightinge & bloodshed about the towne of Readinge, the said towne was yeilded up to the parlament forces &c.

The next daye, beinge Friday 〈28 Apr.〉, there was not so much as a drumme mo heard to beate, all the morninge (as usually they did) in Oxford, nor any tramplinge of horses &c; but every thinge hush and silent.

Uppon Saturday 〈29 Apr.〉 his majestie returned home to Oxford by dinner time, and in the afternoone all the horse & foote, together with prince Rupert and prince Maurice, returned to Oxford with all their forces, and with the garrison allso that came out of Redinge, a very great number in all, and about 40 cullours &c.

May[2].—Tuesday 〈2 May〉, a great number of foote men were led forth out of Oxford towards Abington, viz. to quarter there abouts and about Newnham, to keepe out the earle of Essex his forces from goeinge to Salisbury, as it was noysed. Others saye that they staye there to expect a battell with Essex his forces &c. They have pitched their tents there for their rendevous.

This weeke the workes of fortification[3] in St. Clement's parish were begun. Colonell Feildinge was questioned allso before the lords of the councell of warre, and condemned (as it is said) for yeeldinge up of Redinge towne to the earle of Essex by trechery & other the like basenesse &c: see the articles of the yeeldinge up of Readinge in *Mercurie's* 17th weeke concerninge the deliveringe up of certaine soldiers to the earle of Essex, who were fled from his army to the kinge's part in the towne, whereof his excellencie forsoothe hanged some, and shot others, for forsakinge their rebellion & returninge to their duetie & obedience to their soveraigne leige lord &c.

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[1] the later hand notes 'Dr. 〈Brian〉 Duppa.'

[2] in Wood MS. F. 4, Wood notes:—'Sir Anthony Browne, knight, clerk-controller, was buried between the graves of Anthony Roper and Paul Pert, W., 3 May 1643.'

[3] Wood notes in the margin:—'Mr. Rawlinson of Queen's 〈i.e. Ralph Rallingson〉 engineer, vide 〈Reg. Convoc.〉 S. 〈fol.〉 37.'

Uppon Ascension daye beinge Thursdaye May ⟨4⟩ at eveninge the duke of Richmund, who had byn with the queene in Holland, came to the court.

[Su., 7 May[1] 1643, vide printed loose paper.]

[29 May[2], M., Acta convocationis ⟨in Registro Convoc.⟩ S. ⟨fol.⟩ 29.]

June.—[5 June[2], M., 1643, scholars at work at the works and beare armes: vide loose paper.]

About the 8 or 9 of June 1643, the parlament forces advanced from Redinge, & came stealinge alonge, amonge & under the wooddes, to Nettlebed, and so little by little to Stokenchurch, from whence they gott under the covert of the woods to Tame, where & about the neere adjacent places they quartered, we at Oxford thinkinge that their intention had byn to come directly uppon us, and to beseige our towne, &c. Whereuppon his majestie's leaguer removed from Abyngton warde, & was drawen to Bullington greene, & quartered in the villages thereabouts. The weeke followinge, viz. on Munday June 12, 13, 14. &c. the houses at St Clement's parish, as many as were without the works, were pulled downe[3], and Barthelmewe's grove or *ulmetum* was cutt downe[4] all in one daye, for feare lest the enemie draweinge neere to beseige the towne, might harbor there in &c, and the trees were sold to diverse men &c.

That weeke allso, his majestie sent bothe to the Universitie & the towne for another supply of money, viz. 2000*li.* of the Universitie, & as much of the towne, or else thinges could not goe one for the present safetie of his majestie & of bothe the bodies &c. The schollers wrought & digged for the raisinge of the workes and fortifications in Christchurch mead. See the printed orders.

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[1] note inserted by Wood.

[2] note jotted by Wood at the foot of the page, and scored out.

[3] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 286.

[4] see ibid. ii. 517.

14 of June and 3 or 4 dayes following his majestie borrowed of the Universitie 2000*li.* and of the town 2000*li.* and 500*li.*

Friday, beinge 17 of June, towarde night, joyefull newes came to the court of the great victory obtained by his majestie's forces in the west. Whereuppon, the bells & bonfires were sett on worke in Oxford, all alonge the streets and in Christchurch quadrangle, &c.

Sunday, 18 June[1], a great skirmish betwixt the kinge's forces, led by prince Robert, and the parlament forces, about Chislington bridge, foure miles southeast ward from Oxford, or rather at a place called Chinnor neare Tame, where prince Robert had the victory of them, returninge home about noone with diverse prisoners and 2 or 3 cornetts taken from the enemy &c.—Newes also was brought of another battell lately fought in Lyncolnshire by one Cavendish the earle of Newcastle's brother &c. much joye for this and ringinge bells at Christchurch &c.—In the other skirmish or fight, about Chinnor, it was saide that Hamden[2] was either mortally wounded or slaine; & that Godwine was one of them that were burnt in a barne, fired at that time by some of prince Rupert's soldiers, wherin many roundheds were gotten &c, but this was not so. Amonge the prisoners there taken & sent to Oxford, there were 4 or 5 Oxford townesmen, viz. a certaine joyner[3] by name . . .[4] & one Jellyman, and a man of alderman ⟨John⟩ Nixon's, which alderman had fled to London uppon the kinge's comminge hither; and these were to be hanged the next daye, beinge Munday; but they gott loose out of prison, and ran awaye, &c., as captaine Windegate had done before, when colonell Feildinge (who betrayed Redinge to the earle of Essex) should have byn behedded[5] in the Castle yard at the latter ende of Maye.

June 23, Friday morninge, great thunder, raine, and hail at Oxford, by which Christ Church steeple on the south-east side was shaken and some stones fell out.

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[1] a little later in the MS. Twyne gives this newspaper extract about this skirmish :—'Sunday, the 18 of June, a great fight betwixt the kinge's and the parlament's forces at a place called Chinnor, some 3 mile beyond Tame where the earle of Essex then laye, where prince Robert was in great danger, but came of againe with honor and wone the feild, Hamden wounded, of which he died a few daies after, etc.—soe the *Mercurius* in the 24th weeke.'

[2] John Hampden wounded on Chalgrove field, Su., 18 June, died at Thame, S., 24th June. Wood 319 (2) are 'Elegies on the death of colonell John Hampden,' by J. S., Lond. 1643; Wood noting that Hampden was 'a grand rebell of Bucks.'

[3] I think the word is 'ioyner', i.e. joyner, with the i not dotted, and not 'coyner' as Hearne reads it.

[4] blank in MS.; Wood notes in the margin 'Walker, q⟨uaere⟩.'

[5] altered by the later hand to 'beheaded.'

[27 June[1], Tuesday, soldiers to be paid by scholars, vide loos paper; and allegation against taxing scholars.]

29 of June, beinge St. Peter's daye, in the afternoone a meetinge of heds[2] of howses at the Vicechancellor his lodginge in Oriel Colledge, to advice about the order, sent to the Universitie from his majestie and the rest of his commissioners and of the councell of warre, concerninge the towne's motion to have the priviledged persons inhabitants of the towne to be joyned & concurre with them and their 5 or 6 hundred soldiers which they would raise & mainetaine, if occasion served, for the towne's defence; from which motion they were all most averse &c., refusinge utterly that their priviledged persons should be joyned with the towne, but that they should be joyned with the schollers who were to be listed, and were actually listed, for service in warre as to the defence of this Universitie & towne, and whereof there had assembled 400 of them that morninge in Christchurch mede &c.—That very eveninge allso, the Vicechancellor, accompanied with 3 or 4 other of the heds of houses, delivered a petition in the Universitie's name to his majestie, for the free use & enjoyeinge of their liberties & priviledges, so much wronged & violated, in so many passages, as in the taxinge of priviledged persons, and the like &c: to which his majestie gave a gratious answer for that time, as Mr. Vicechancellor told me: but what will become of it further, as yet we knowe not &c.

July[3].—July 6[4], Thursday, a publicke thankesgivinge appointed to be held here in Oxford by his majestie, for the late victory in the north, with a sermon preached in Christchurch by my lord archbishop of Armah ⟨James Usher⟩, & another at St. Marie's &c. Three or 4 nights before that daye there had byn bonfires in Oxford uppon that occasion &c.

8 of July, Saturday eveninge, good newes brought to the court at Oxford, concerninge the takinge of Leeds in Yorkeshire & 2 or 3 other places thereabouts, by a great victory obtained over them by the kinge's forces. That eveninge allso good tidinges from the west country, of a great victory obtained by his majestie's forces there under prince Maurice and marquesse of Hartford & Sir Ralph

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[1] note jotted by Wood at the foot of the page, and then scored out.

[2] altered by a later hand to 'heads.'

[3] in Wood MS. F. 4 Wood notes:—'Sir William Wiseman, baronet, buried in the church of St. Peter in the East, S., 1 July 1643.—Sir John Spelman, knight, buried in the chancell of St. Marie's church, W., 26 July 1643: son of Sir Henry Spelman the antiquarie.'

[4] 'July 8' in MS.

Hopton against the parliament's forces, led by Sir William Waller &c. Bonfires made over all Oxford &c.

The Tuesday followeinge ⟨11 July⟩ prince Maurice returned home to Oxford, havinge received a defeate in the west cuntry by Waller about a place called the Vize [1]; who went backe againe the next daye with more forces to encounter Waller &c.

Thursday, 13 of July, the kinge with his troopes that were here in Oxford, with the younge prince & the duke of Yorke, rode forth to meet the queene comminge out of the north cuntry, and they mett together at Edge hill, where the battell was.

And on Fridaye ⟨14 July⟩ in the eveninge the kinge and queene, with all their traine, came into Oxford. They rode into Christchurch in a coach, and as soone as they were alighted, the kinge had the queene to her owne lodginge or court appoynted in Merton college through Corpus Christi backeside &c.; where there was a speech made to the queene for her entertainement & wellcome; bookes of verses & gloves presented to her by the Universitie. Mr. Dennys, the mayor of the towne, accompanied only with his mace bearer on horse backe, brought his majestie into Christ-church, the mayor in scarlett bearinge the mace uppon his owne shoulder, ridinge with Garter the cheife of the heraldes &c. but no other of the towne came with him; and of the Universitie there rode none at all &c.—That daye allso, or the daye before, came joyefull newes to Oxford of the good successe of the kinge's forces at the Vize against Waller, and howe he was quite vanquished &c. Ringinge of bells over all the towne &c.

And uppon the next, viz. Saturday ⟨15 July⟩ all the common soldiers then at Oxford were newe apparrelled, some all in red, coates, breeches, & mounteers; & some all in blewe [2].]

August.—[William Killingtre [3], esq., was buried in the middle north isle joyning to Ch. Church choire, F., 4 Aug. 1643.

Steven Scanderet, yeoman of the wardrobe to his majestie, was buried in the north isle joyning to Ch. Ch. cathedrall, W., 16 Aug. 1643.

Sir William Pennyman, bt., governour of the garrison of Oxon, was buried in the south isle joyning to Ch. Ch. choire, Th., 24 Aug.

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[1] 'Devizes' added in the margin by a later hand.

[2] here ends the MS., Twyne's 'Musterings'; the later hand (which I take to be that of Thomas Rawlins of Pophills) has noted here 'perused Feb. 17th 172$\frac{8}{9}$,' and has noted the compass of the MS. 'From 9th Augst 1642 to 15th July 1643.' Twyne died 4 July 1644.

[3] these obituary notes are from the MS. which Wood calls 'Oxford Obital' or 'Obital Book' (now marked Wood MS. F. 4).

1643. I have printed his epitaph in 'Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon.' (edit. 1674) lib. 2 p. 290 col. 2.—Anne Pennyman, the relict of Sir William Pennyman, buried by her husband, 18 July 1644.

Edward Holt, esq., heir apparent to ⟨Sir Thomas⟩ Holt, ⟨of Aston⟩, baronet, was buried in the south isle joyning to Ch. Ch. choire neare to the head of bishop ⟨Robert⟩ King's monument, W., 30 Aug. 1643.]

September.—[Francis Bertie[1], fourth son to the earl of Lyndsey ⟨Robert Bertie⟩, was slaine in Newbury fight, W., 20 Sept. 1643, in the king's service. Whose body being embalmed was reposed in the vault belonging to All hallowes Church. Which being afterwards removed was interred in the chancell of Wytham Church by Cumnore in Berks, by the bodies of Edward Wrey and Edward Sackvill esquires, T., 10 Oct. 1658.]

October.—[William Villiers[2], viscount Grandison, buried in the south isle joyning to Ch. Church choire, neare to the dore leading into the church-yard, M., 2 Oct. 1643. There is a monument lately put up for him by his daughter Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland.]

[1643[3], 17 Oct., Convocation.]

[Sir John Burroughes[4], Garter King of Armes, was buried in the middle (a little more towards the upper part) of the Divinity Chappell, Su., 22 Oct. 1643.

Roger Jones, viscount Ranelagh in Ireland, was buried in S. Peter's Church in the East, M., 30 Oct. 1643. He was president of Connaught there, and died of the epidemicall disease then raging in Oxon.]

November.—[Nov.[5] 3, F., John Bainbridge, Dr. of Phisick, died; and was buried afterwards at the upper end of the choir at the high altar ⟨in S. John Bapt. church⟩; buried with escocheons.]

[Georg Aglionby[6], D.D. and deane of Canterbury, was buried at the foot of bishop ⟨Robert⟩ King's monument in the south isle joyning to the choire of Ch. Ch., S., 11 Nov. 1643.]

[William[7] Levins[8] of Botley in Berks neare Oxon, son of William

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4.

[2] note in Wood MS. F. 4.

[3] note by Wood in MS. Ballard 68: in the same MS. he notes also '1643, October, ⟨earl of⟩ Pembroke articled against and turned out ⟨of the Chancellorship of the University⟩; see paper on my table.'

[4] notes in Wood MS. F. 4.

[5] note in Wood MS. E 33 and MS. Rawl. B. 402 a.

[6] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 63.

[7] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 82.

[8] Wood gives these arms:—'argent on a bend sable 3 escallops of the field [Levinz]; impaling, gules a wivern passant argent [Brent].'

Levins of Oxon, was buried at the west end of Allsaints Church, T., 14 Nov. 1643. He married Elizabeth[1] one of the daughters of Anchor Brent of Little Wolford in com. Warwick; by whom he had issu, Robert (master of Arts of Lyncoln Coll., afterwards a captaine in the King's army, and executed for his loyaltie against the Old Exchang in Cornhill on S. the 13 July 1650, anno aetatis 35, leaving then a widdow named . . . daughter of Sir Peregrine Bertie son of Robert earle of Lindsey), then Richard, and a daughter (named . . . , who was married to . . . Spencer, a chandler living in the parish of St. Peter in the Baylie, sometimes chamberlain of the city of Oxon).—The said Elizabeth, wife of William Levinz, was buried by her husband, . . . 1646.]

December.—[Dec.[2] 4, M., Richard North, one that came with the queen's retinew died, buried in the north part of the outward chapel ⟨of Merton College⟩.]

[Sir[3] Peter Wyche, kt., controuler of the king's house, buried neare the lord Grandison's grave, Th., 7 Dec. 1643: father to Sir Cyrill Wyche.

Captaine John Sacvyle, buried under the north wall of the north transcept joyning to the body of Ch. Ch. cathedrall, T., 12 Decemb. 1643.

Sir Richard Lydall, kt., was buried in St. Peter's Church in the East, S., 16 Dec. an. dom. 1643.]

⟨Wood 619 (1) is John White's 'A first century of scandalous malignant priests,' Lond. 1643: pretium *2s. 6d.*: it has this note by Wood:—'few or no Oxford scholars are mentioned in this most vile century.'⟩

⟨Wood has few Oxford pamphlets of this year:—

(1) Wood 514 no. 12; 'A true relation of the cruelty[4] on . . . prisoners at Oxford, Th., 9 Feb. 1642' (i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$), London.

(2) Wood 514 no. 13; 'The inhumanity of the King's prison-keeper at Oxford,' Lond. 1643.

(3) Wood 276 A no. 126 is a proclamation by the king ordering collections to be made in Oxford churches for the wounded Loyalists in and about Oxford: a previous owner has this note in it:—'This was red publikely in the aforesaide places at the time appointed, Sunday 7 of May 1643.'⟩

⟨In Wood MS. E. 4 p. 236 in a 'list of matters to be put in the next edition of his history' Wood mentions a 'Catalogue of all scholars that were officers in the King's army, annis 1641, 42, 43': but there is no evidence that Wood ever compiled such a Catalogue. A list for Pembroke College is however found in Wood MS. F 28, fol. 241.⟩

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[1] sister of sir Nathaniel Brent, warden of Mert. Coll.

[2] note in Wood MS. E 33.

[3] notes in Wood MS. F 4 p. 63.

[4] see note p. 48.

⟨164$\frac{3}{4}$: Wood aet. 12.⟩

January.—[Jan. 30, T., 164$\frac{3}{4}$, de curia cancellarii[1]: ⟨vide Reg. Convoc.⟩ S. fol. 52, 55.]

February.—[Sir[2] Thomas Byron buried on the left side of the lord Grandison's grave in Ch. Church, F., 9 Febr. 1643 ⟨i.e $\frac{3}{4}$⟩.]

An. Dom. 1644: 20 Car. I: ⟨Wood aet. 12.⟩

March.—[Sir[3] John Smyth, kt., major generall, third son of Sir Francis Smyth of Wotton-wawen in the countie of Warwick, bt., died S. the 30 March 1644 of his wounds received the day before in the fight of Bramdeane in Hampshire: buried in the isle joyning on the south side of Ch. Church choire. There was a fair marble stone layd over his grave anno 1671 by Sir Francis Throgmorton of Great Coughton in Warwicshire, his sister's son; but the epitaph on it was made by me[4] and I intend to print it hereafter in the next edition of my book.]

April.—[John lord Stuart, brother to the duke of Richmond, was buried neare the high altar in Ch. Church choire, F., 5 Apr. 1644 on the left side of the grave of Georg lord Aubigny. He died of his wounds that he had received at Bramdene fight.—Bernard, lord Stuart, earl of Lichfeild[5], buried on the left side of his brother John, lord Stuart, W., the 11 of March 1645 ⟨i.e. $\frac{5}{6}$⟩. He ⟨was⟩ slaine in a fight neare Chester in Febr. going before.

Elizabeth Curwen, gentlewoman, buried in the cathedrall of Ch. Church, T., 23 Apr. 1644.]

⟨Wood 276 A no. 127 is a proclamation by the king directing the raising of a regiment to serve in garrison in Oxford under the earl of Dover[6], dated 28 Apr. 1644. A previous owner has headed it 'The Universitie's Militia ordered by his Majestie,' and has written this note:—'Tuesdaye the 14 of Maye 1644 the regiment of schollers and strangers here spoken of, newly listed and raised, shewed their armes and mustered in Magdalen Coll. grove to the number of 630 or thereabouts. The next Tuesdaye after, being 21 of Maye 1644, bothe the Universitie regiment and the Towne regiment mustered againe at Bullington and Coweley Greene, the King's majestie being present at both meetinges; the earle of Dover himselfe in person conducted and led the Universitie regiment, and Mr. Thomas Smith the brewer beinge then mayor was colonell of the Towne regiment.')

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[1] jotting by Wood in MS. Ballard 68 p. 57.

[2] note from Wood MS. F. 4.

[3] from Wood MS. F. 4, pp. 67, 68.

[4] see it in Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 470.

[5] the title of earl of Lichfield was to be conferred on Bernard Stuart, but he died before the patent passed the great seal. On 10 Dec. 1645 the title was conferred on his nephew Charles Stuart.

[6] Henry Carey, first earl.

May.—* May 29, on Wednesday, being the eve of the Ascension, Robert ⟨Devereux⟩ earl of Essex, generalissimo of the parliament forces, and Sir William Waller, going with their forces [1] from Abendon over Sandford Ferry, and so thro Cowley and over Bullington Green (to the end that they might go towards Islip [2]), faced the city of Oxon for several houres, whilst their carriages slipt away behind them. This gave some terror to the garrison of Oxon, his maj. being then therein; and great talke there was that a siege would suddenly follow. Mr. A. Wood's mother therefore resolving, that he and his brother Christopher should be removed out of harme's way, she sent them with an horse and man into the country: and because the infection was then in Oxon, she order'd that they should be conveyed to Tetsworth, ten miles distant from Oxon; where they continued for a fortnight or more in the house of Rich. [3] Sciense, then called the Catherine Wheel, now [4] a great new built inn of brick (1683 [5]) at the lower end of the towne. There, I say, they continued till it was thought that they had no infection about them, and then they were conveyed two miles on one side of Tetsworth, to a merkate towne called Thame, and there they were set downe and conveyed into the vicaridge house neare to and on the north side of the church, where they were very lovingly received by the vicar Mr. Thomas Henant and his wife Elizabeth one of the daughters of Leonard Pettie gent. kinsman to the mother of A⟨nthony⟩ and Ch⟨ristopher⟩ Wood; in which house their three elder brothers had before sojourn'd while they went to the free school in Thame [, founded[1] by John lord Williams of Thame.] Afterwards they were entred into the said school, there[2] to be educated till they were fit to be Academians or apprentices. The master of that school was William Burt[3], Mr. of A⟨rts⟩, somtimes fellow of New Coll., who before had married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Maximilian Pettie (of Thame and Tetsworth) kinsman to their mother. Which William Burt was afterwards schoolmaster of Wykeham's school neare Winchester, warden of the College there, and Dr. of Divinity. The Usher of the said school was one David Thomas, bach. of Arts of Jesus Coll., who before had married a maid of ordinary note, but handsome. Shee had several yeares lived in the parish where A⟨nthony⟩ and Ch⟨ristopher⟩ Wood were borne, and her sirname, I think, was Price[4], having been brought up under her kinswoman or aunt called Joane Evans who kept a publick house (now knowne by the name of the Magpie) in the same parish.

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[1] Wood 514 (14) is 'Two prayers; for the safety of his majesty's person, the other for the preservation of Oxford,' Oxford 1644; in which a note (in the hand, I think, of Gerard Langbaine) says 'this was when the army of the earle of Essex and the parliament forces came marching to Oxford over Sandford ferry, and so to Cowley and Cowley greene and Bullington Greene on the east side of Oxford, Wedn. May 29, 1644.'

[2] at Islip they got on to the main line of road from London to Worcester: see in the several editions of Ogilby's 'Roads.'

[3] 'Rich'⟨ard⟩ both in the Tanner and Harl. MSS. is in pencil: in the Harl., 'Science.'

[4] '1683', is put by Wood as a marginal note here in the Harl. MS., later than the text.

[5] '1683' is in pencil, and inserted here only in the Tanner MS.

*The said David Thomas was afterwards the second[5] master of the free-school at Dorchester in Oxfordshire, founded by John Feteplace, esqr.; and at length master of a well endow'd school at Leycester, the chief towne in Leycestershire, where he continued till the time of his death, in Aug. 1667, having before obtained a comfortable estate by the great paines he took in pedagogie, and by the many sojournours[6] that he alwaies kept in his house.

*It was observ'd by the vicar Mr. Henant[7], while A. Wood sojourned in his house, that the said A. Wood was very sedulous, was alwaies up and readie the first in the house, and alwaies ambitious of being first in the school in the morning; and if any way hindred, he would be apt to cry and make a noise to the disturbance of the family, as Mr. Henant hath several times told him when[8] he was Mr. of Arts.

*A. Wood did partly remember that he was much retired, walked mostly alone, was given much to thinking and to melancholy; which somtimes made his night's rest so much disturb'd, that he would walk in his sleep (only with his shirt on) and disturb and fright people of the house when they were going to their respective beds, two or 3 houres after he had taken up his rest. This also, besides his owne memorie, he hath been often told by his cozen Henant the wife, who lived at Great Milton neare Oxon in the house of his cozen John Cave after her husbands death.

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[1] the words in square brackets are added from the Harl. MS.

[2] the close of this sentence in the Harl. MS. is: 'there to remaine till they were made fit to be Academians.'

[3] William Burt, fellow of New Coll. 1627, M.A. 5 July 1631.

[4] 'Anne Price' is noted in the margin of the Tanner MS.

[5] i.e. in point of date. The school was a recent foundation; and David Thomas was the second person who had become master of it.

[6] i.e. boarders.

[7] 'by my cozen Henant,' in the oratio directa of the Harl. MS.

[8] 'told him after he was,' in the Harl. MS.

[Thame Schoole[1].

In the will of John lord Williams of Thame dated 18 March ⟨? $155\frac{8}{9}$⟩, he takes order for the founding a free schoole, vide 2 vol. Baronagii p. 393. ⟨His⟩ executors ⟨were⟩ Sir Walter Mildmay, John Doyley and Robert Doyley (his cousins), and William Place, his servant.

Masters of the Schoole, who have 40 marks per annum for their salary.
Edward Harrys, A.M., 1575.
Richard Bouchier, LL.B., 1597.
Hugo Evans, A.M., 1627.
William Burt, A.M., 1631; afterwards D.D. and Warden of Winchester.
William Aylyff, A.M., 1647; destracted, flung himself out of a window at Deding⟨ton⟩ and so died.
Hugo Willis, LL.B., 1655.
Thomas Middleton, A.M., 1675[2].

Educated in this schoole.
Henricus King, episcopus Cicestrensis.
Dr. ⟨John⟩ Fell, now bishop of Oxon.
Dr. Edward Pocock, that learned Orientalian.
Theophilus Higgons.

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[1] note from 'School Notes,' Wood MS. D. 11 (4) fol. 14 b. In Wood MS. D. 4 fol. 283 are notes of 'Armes in the windows of Thame schoole,' of which Wood says:—'Note that I took these armes from the imperfect notes of Richard Hawkins, painter, who took them with his pencill, 1662: but I perceive he hath committed many faults, therfore transcribe them from the windows themselves at my next going to Thame.'

[2] to these have to be added:—
8. Henry Bruges . . . . 1694.
9. William Lamplugh, June 10, 1727.
10. James Fussell, July 27, . 1727.
11. Rob. Wheeler, Apr. 7, . 1729.
12. John Kipling, June 13, . 1729.
13. William Cooke . . . 1773.
14. William Stratford . . . 1786.
15. Timothy Tripp Lee . . 1814.
16. Thomas Broadley Fooks 1841.
17. George Plummer, M.A. Lond. . . . . 1879.
18. Benjamin Sharp, M.A. Bras. . . . . 1891.

Dr. Bliss mentions 'a peculiarly rare volume in folio, containing the foundation deeds and statutes of the school, printed at London by Vautrollier, (although without his name,) and thus entitled: "1575. Schola Thamensis ex fvndatione Iohannis VVilliams Militis domini VVilliams de Thame God saue the Queene." It contains A to K in fours; then L M and N having two leaves only; and concludes with an appendix of twelve pages. A copy on vellum is in the British Museum among the books bequeathed by the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.' The Bodleian has only an *imperfect* copy, among the Rawlinson Statutes.

Edward à Wood of Mert. Coll. who hath some sermons published.
Ant. à Wood, historiographus Univers. Oxon.
Sir George Croke, a judge, was one of the first scholars.]

July.—[July 2[1], T., Ellis Roberts, one that came with the queen's retinew died; buried in the north part of S. John Bapt. church or that which they call the parish isle.—Parnell, widdow of the aforesaid Ellis Roberts, died 19 Dec., Th., 1644, and was buried by her husband. —Mris Mary Skevington, one that belonged to the queen's court was buried this year in the south part of the outward chapel.]

[Sir[2] William Boteler of Kent, kt. and baronet, was buried in the south isle joyning to the choire of the cathedrall of Ch. Church (at the upper end), Th., 4 July 1644.

Katherine Smyth, wife of Dr. William Smyth, ⟨buried in the cathedral⟩, Th., 11 July 1644, in the Divinity Chappell.]

September.—[Sir Arthur Aston[3] was governour of Oxon at what time it was garrison'd for the king, a testy, froward, imperious and tirannicall person, hated in Oxon and elswhere by God and man. Who kervetting on horsback in Bullington green before certaine ladies, his horse flung him and broke his legge[4]: so that it being cut off and he therupon rendred useless for employment, one coll. Legge succeeded[5] him. Soone after the country people comming to the market would be ever and anon asking the sentinell 'who was governor of Oxon?' They answered 'one Legge.' Then replied they:—'A pox upon him! Is he governour still?']

[Arthur Swayne[6], leivtenant colonell, was buried in the trancept or north isle joyning to the body of the cathedrall, neare to the middle dore leading into the middle north isle, Th., 26 Sept. 1644. He was slayne by his boy, teaching him to use his armes. He bid his boy aime at him (thinking the gun had not been charged), which he did too well. He was bred up in Eaton Schoole; chose scholar of King's College in Cambridge, 1638; afterwards fellow, as it seems. He was a lusty man, and a good soldier; son of Robert Swayne of Sarston in Hampshire. ⟨Armes⟩ '. . . , chevron between 3 pheons, a chief . . .'.]

October.—[Oct.[7] 4, F., Mary Jeanes, daughter of Nathaniel Jeanes upper butler of Mert. Coll. and Elizabeth his wife, was borne in

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[1] notes in Wood MS. E 33 and Rawl. MS. B. 402 a.

[2] notes from Wood MS. F. 4 p. 68.

[3] note in Wood MS. E. 32 fol. 23 b.

[4] on Sept. 19, 1644; see in Wood's *Fasti* sub anno 1644.

[5] on 25 Dec. 1644; ibid.

[6] note from Wood MS. F. 4 p. 69.

[7] note in MS. Rawl. B. 402 a.

S. Peter's parish in the east; baptized in S. John Baptist's church, Su., the 6th of the same month, by Mr. John Gurgany, chapleyne.]

*Oct. 8.—On Sunday the 8[1] of October hapned a dreadfull fire in Oxon, such an one (for the shortness of the time wherein it burned) that all ages before could hardly paralel. It began about two of the clock in the afternoon in a little poore house on the south side of Thames[2] street (leading from the north gate to High Bridg[3]) occasion'd by a foot-soldier's roasting a pigg which he had stoln. The wind being verie high and in the north, blew the flames southward very quick and strangly[4] and burnt all houses and stables (except S. Marie's Coll.[5]) standing between the back-part of those houses[6] that extend from the north gate to S. Martin's church on the east and those houses in the North Baylie (called New Inn lane) on the west: then all the old houses in the Bocherew[7] (with the Bocherew it self) which stood between S. Martin's church and the church of S. Peter in the Baylie[8], among which were two which belong'd to A. Wood's mother; besides the stables and back-houses belonging to the Flowr de Luce, which were totally consumed, to her great loss[9], and so consequently to the loss of her sons, as they afterwards evidently found it.

November.—[Sir[10] Henry St. Georg, kt., Garter King of Armes, was buried in the cathedrall of Ch. Church in the north west corner of the north isle or transcept joyning to the body of the church, W., 6 Nov. 1644: father to Sir Thomas St. Georg, kt., afterwards Norroy and Garter King of Armes; to Sir Henry St. George, afterwards

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[1] both the Tanner and Harl. MS. have 'Oct. 8': but Oct. 8 was Tuesday. The day is given as 'Oct. 6' in the Hist. et. Antiq. and in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon.

[2] now George Street.

[3] a variant in Wood's time for 'Hythe' Bridge.

[4] i. e. strongly.

[5] now Frewin Hall.

[6] i. e. the west side of Cornmarket Street.

[7] now Queen Street: in which in Wood's time the butchers' stalls stood.

[8] the old church of S. Peter le Bailey at the south-west corner of New Inn Hall Street, south of New Inn Hall.

[9] about this time she either let both her houses in Oxford or took in lodgers; in Wood MS. E 33 is the entry '164$\frac{4}{5}$, March 9, Dorothy Hall daughter of Henry Hall printer and Dorothy Bowring his wife both living in the house of Mris Mary à Wood, widdow, was borne': similar entries follow for Ellen Hall born 3 Apr. 1646 and Richard Hall born 1 Aug. 1647. Also the entry:—'1644, Frances Freake, daughter of Ralph Freake, esq., was borne in the house standing in the backside of Mris. à Wood, widdow; baptized May 22.' In MS. Rawl. B. 402 a this last entry is 'in Mris Wood's house in the backside of the tenis court.'

[10] notes from Wood MS. F. 4, p. 69.

Clarenceaux King of Armes; and to Richard St. Georg, esq., afterwards Ulster King of Armes of Ireland.

William Alford, major generall to the earl of Cleveland, was buried on the right hand of Sir Henry S. Georg, 12 Novemb. 1644. ⟨Armes of⟩ Alford of Berks: 'gules, 6[1] peares 3, 2, and 1 or; on a cheif of the second a file of 3 labells blue.']

December.—[Robert[2] Josse, yeoman of the robes, was buried in the north isle joyning to Christ Church choire neare to the dore leading from the transcept into the said isle, W., 18 Dec. 1644.

Sir John Banks, kt., Lord Cheif Justice of the Common Pleas, and privy counsellour to the king, died, S., the 28 Dec. 1644; and was ⟨buried⟩ in the north isle or transept joyning to the body of Ch. Ch. cathedrall. I have printed his epitaph in 'Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon.' (edit. 1674) lib. 2 p. 289 col. 1.]

[Anno[3] 1644 or thereabouts there was a heart dugg out at the Preaching Friaries Oxon. It was closid in lead as bigg as the bole of a man's hatt. It was carried to the king lying then ⟨at⟩ Christ Church: and when it was opened the heart looked as fresh as if it had been buried but a weeke. What else there was in the lead I have not heard; but Mr. Smith of Brasnose College had the lead. Some thought ther was a crucifixe in it.—Mr. Wrench the gardiner told me[4] their was such a thing found at the Black Fryers with the date upon it and that old Mr. Oliver Smith had ⟨it⟩ and probably ⟨the⟩ yong man[5] may have it.]

⟨Among the Oxford pamphlets of this year Wood has:—

(1) Wood 526 no. 2; 'Orders presented to his majesty by desire of the Lords and Commons of Parliament assembled at Oxford for the raising of . . . contributions,' Oxf. 1644.

(2) Wood 526 no. 3; 'The Schedule in which is contained the excise . . . upon . . . commodities . . . by order of the Parliament at Oxford,' Oxf. 1644.

(3) Wood 423 (20); An order of the Privy Council against farthing tokens, Oxford,' S., 12 Oct. 1644.

(4) Wood 276 B no. 30 is a plan of 'Oxforde as it now lyeth fortified by his majestie's forces' on which Wood notes 'anno 1644: this map is made very false.'⟩

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[1] the MS. has '5' by a slip.

[2] notes from Wood MS. F. 4, p. 69.

[3] note by Wood printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

[4] in 1659.

[5] Oliver's grandson.

⟨164$\frac{4}{5}$: Wood aet. 13.⟩

January.—[Sir Henry Gage[1], kt., colonell and governour of Oxford garrison, was killed with a straggling bullet from Abendon at Culham bridge, S., 11 Jan. 164$\frac{4}{5}$, and was buried, M., 13 of the same month in the north isle or transept joyning to the body of Ch. Church cathedrall. Soe his epitaph[2] which I have printed in 'Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon.' lib. 2 p. 289 col. 1.]

[Jan.[3] 11, S., 1644 ⟨i.e. $\frac{4}{5}$⟩ Mr. Farmer Hatton was killed on the other side of Abingdon at Colnham bridge. He was major to the prince his regiment and fought an houre with his sword and killed him that he fought withall. Att last he was shott through the throat by another with a carbine, stript and left naked. He bore to his armes att his funeral—'argent a fess sable inter 3 lyons heads erased gules a crescent for a difference.' Not in All saints' ⟨parish⟩ register.]

[Hatton Farmer[4], major to the Prince's regiment, kill'd with colonell Gage by Culham bridge neare Abendon, S., 11 Jan. 164$\frac{4}{5}$. His body, after it was stript and left naked, was at length brought to Oxon; but where buried I find not as yet.—One Hatton Farmore of Northamptonshire, son of a kt., was entred a gent. commoner of Ball. Coll. 1594, aged 15. Hatton Farmore of Eston-neston was High Sherriff of Northamptonshire 1618; he had a son called Hatton Farmore. Hatton Farmer of Eston Neston being dead, Anne his relict had letters of administration granted to her, W., 16 Dec. 1640.]

[. . . Escott[5], a captaine, died in the house of Gregorie Ballard, notarie public, situated in Magdalen parish, M., 13 Jan. 1644 ⟨i.e. $\frac{4}{5}$⟩ and was buried in Magdalen parish church. He was of the Lord Keeper's (⟨Sir Edward⟩ Littleton's) company.—In the register of

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[1] note from Wood MS. F. 4 p. 70. Wood 535 (10) is 'Alter Britanniae Heros, or the life of Sir Henry Gage,' Oxford 1645: in which Wood has the note:—'Written by Henry [so Dr. Thomas Barlow; but his name was *Edward*] Walsingham, a Roman Catholic and undersecretary to the lord George Digby, principal Secretary of State.'

[2] Wood gives a coloured drawing of his arms:—'gyronny of 4, azure and argent, a saltire gules ⟨Gage⟩; quartering, azure a sun in splendour or ⟨St. Clere⟩.'

[3] note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 70.

[4] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 70. Wood notes in the margin:—'de Easton-neston in com. Northampton.' Wood gives a coloured drawing of arms:—'argent a fess sable between 3 lion's heads erased gules langued azure, a crescent or on the fess point for difference.'

[5] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 71; an earlier form of the note is in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 70.

Magd. parish it is thus written :—'Richard Westcot, yeoman of the guard, was buried the 13 of Jan 1644' ⟨i.e. $\frac{4}{5}$⟩. Note that these[1] are Escot's armes.]

*While A. Wood and his brother Christopher continued at Thame, you cannot imagine, what great disturbances they suffer'd by the soldiers of both parties; somtimes by the parliament soldiers of Aylesbury, somtimes by the king's from Borstall house, and somtimes from the king's at Oxon and at Wallingford Castle. The chiefest disturbances and affrightments that they and the family wherein they lived endured, were these.

*On the 27 of January, being Munday, an. 1644[2], colonel Thomas Blagge, governour of Wallingford castle, roving about the country very early with a troop of stout horsmen (consisting of 70 or 80 at most) met with a partie of parliamenteirs or rebells (of at least 200) at Long Crendon about a mile northward from Thame: which 200 belong'd to the garrison of Aylesburie, and being headed by a Scot called colonel Crafford, who, as I think, was governour of the garrison there, they pretended that they were looking out quarters for them. I say that col. Blagge and his partie, meeting with these rebells at Long Crendon, fought with, and made them run, till his men following them too eagerly were overpower'd with multitudes that afterwards came in to their assistance (almost treble his number); at which time he himself with his stout captaine . . . Walter (they two only) fought against a great many of the rebells for a long while together; in which encounter the brave colonel behaved himself as manfully with his sword, as ever man did, slashing and beating so many fresh rebells with such courage and dexterity, that he would not stirr, till he had brought off all his owne men, whereof the rebells kild but two, (not a man more); tho they took sixteen who stayed too long behind. Captain Walter had six rebells upon him, and according to his custome fought it out so gallantly, that he brought himself off with his colonel; and ⟨they⟩ came home safe to Wallingford with all their men, except 18. Col. Blagge was cut over the face, and had some other hurts, but not dangerous.

*After the action was concluded at Crendon, and Blagge and his men forced to fly homeward, they took part of Thame in their way. And A. W. and his fellow-sojournours being all then at dinner in the parlour with some strangers there, of whome their master Burt and his wife were of the number, they were all alarum'd with their approach: and by that time they could run out of the house into the backside to look over the pale that parts it from the common road, they saw a great number of horsmen posting towards Thame over Crendon bridge, about a stone's cast from their house (being the out and only house on that road, before you come into Thame) and in the head of them was Blagge with a bloody face, and his party with capt. Walter's[1] following him. The number, as was then guessed by A. W. and those of the family, was 50 or more, and they all rode under the said pale and close by the house. They did not ride in order, but each made shift to be foremost; and one of them riding upon a shelving ground[2] opposite to the dore, his horse slip'd, fell upon one side, and threw the rider (a lusty man) in A. Wood's sight Colonel Crafford, who was well hors'd and at a pretty distance before his men in pursuite, held a pistol to him; but the trooper crying 'quarter,' the rebells came up, rifled him, and took him and his horse away with them. Crafford rode on without touching him, and ever or anon he would be discharging his pistol at some of the fag-end of[3] Blagg's horse, who rode thro the west end of Thame, called Priest-end, leading towards Ricot. Whether Crafford and his men followed them beyond Thame, [I[4] think not, but] went into the towne, and refreshed themselves, and so went to Aylesbury.

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[1] Wood gives a coat of arms in colours :—'sable six escallops 3, 2, and 1, or; a mullet argent on the fess point for a difference.'

[2] i. e. 164$\frac{4}{5}$.

*I find[5] one Laurence Crafford, the sixth son of Hugh Crafford (of the same family, which is noble, of Kilbourne) to have been borne in his father's castle at Jordan hill neare Gloscow[6] in Scotland, on the cal. of Nov. 1611, and to have received some education in Gloscow.[6] Afterwards it appeares, that he went beyond the seas, and served in the warrs for eleven yeares under Gustavus and Christianus, kings of Sweedland, in Germany, and afterwards for the space of three yeares he was a protobune of horse under Charles Lewis elector Palatine. In 1641 he was sent into Ireland by the parliament of England to fight against the rebells, where he served in the quality of a tribune for two yeares, and in 1643 he was sent for from thence by the parl. of England, and made *legatus secundus*[7] under Edward ⟨Montagu⟩ earl of Manchester, and afterwards in the Scotch expedition. At length when the Scots besieged Hereford, he was kil'd with a bullet, shot from the works, on the 17 of Aug. 1645, aged 34 yeares: whereupon his body being carried off to the city of Glocester, it was buried there in the larg chappel at the east end of the choire, called our Ladie's chappel, within the cathedral there, and soon after had a very fair monument set or fastned on the north wall neare to his grave, containing the proportion of a man to the middle (or the bust of a man) in white marble, with a short staff in his right hand. Which monument continuing in its luster till after the restoration of K. Ch. 2, it was then ordered to be plucked downe by the bishop, deane and prebends. This Laurence Crafford seems to be the same person with colonel Crafford before mention'd who I think was governour of Aylesbury in Bucks for a time.—As for colonel Blagge, who was borne of an antient and gentile familie in Suffolke, he suffered much between the declension of the king's cause and the restoration of K. Ch. 2, by exile and several imprisonments; but after the king was restored, he was rewarded with the governourship of Yarmouth and other things in Norfolk; yet being just settled, and in capacity of spending the remainder of his dayes in ease and quietness, he died to the great grief of his family and relations within the city of Westminster, on the 14 of Nov. 1660, aged 47 yeares: whereupon his body was buried in the great north isle joyning to the church of S. Peter (commonly called the Abbey church[2]) within the said citie.

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[1] 'Walter's' in the Harl. MS.; 'Walter' in the Tanner MS.

[2] 'a sheving or shelving ground,' in the Harl. MS.

[3] 'of the hinder men of,' in the Harl. MS.

[4] the words in square brackets are an obscure condensation in the Tanner MS. of what is said more fully and clearly in the Harl. MS.—'in truth I cannot now tell; but I think they did not, but.'

[5] in the inscription in Gloucester Cathedral, a summary of which is found in Wood MS. D. 11.

[6] 'Gloscow' in the Tanner MS.; 'Glascow' in the Harl. MS.

[7] explained in the margin of the MSS. as 'major generall.'

March.—[William Strode[3], borne in com. Devon, Dr. of Div., Canon of Ch. Church, and public orator[4] of the University, died, M., 10 Mar. anno $164\frac{4}{5}$ and was buried in the Divinity Chappell on the north side of the choire of Ch. Ch. cathedrall. He was the son of Philipp Strode neare Plimpton and he a yonger son of Sir Richard Strode of Newingham in com. Devon.— . . . Strode, widdow of Dr. Strode and daughter of Dr. . . . Sympson[5], prebendary of Canterbury, died, Su., 6 Feb. $164\frac{7}{8}$ and was buried at . . . in Bedfordshire.—They had one onlie daughter between them named Jane who was married to Henry Langley, master of Arts of Wadham Coll., son and heire of

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[1] in the Harl. MS. this sentence runs:—'Now whether this Laurence Crafford be the same with colonel Crafford before mentioned, whom I take to be governour of Aylesbury for a time, I know not.'

[2] the Harleian MS. has a pencil reference:—'see Monumenta Westmonast. p. 186.'

[3] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 82. An earlier draft of the note is in Rawl. MS. D *olim* 1290. Wood gives in colours these arms:—'argent on a chevron between 3 conies courant sable a martlet or [Strode]; impaling, per bend sinister sable and or a lion rampant counterchanged, armed and langued gules [Sympson].'

[4] in Wood MS. E. 4, he cites 'Severall speeches spoken by William Strode to King Charles I and great personages while he was Orator 1629–$164\frac{4}{5}$; some of them are in a MS. Collection of speeches and letters [made by Richard Saunders of Oriel] in Francis Barrye's hand, rector of Kingsey near Thame. One speech which he spoke to the king at Woodstock, anno 163⟨3⟩, when the heads of the Universitie went to congratulate him, hath this beginning:—"Augustissime et Christo proxime Homo-Deus! quales pro te ad aras sanctissimas, tales accedimus ad te, non oculari officio, non genubus tantum provoluti, sed animis devoti, gratulationis, laudum, et gratiarum effusissime pleni," etc.' The parallel in Acts xii. 22, 23, suggests itself. See Macray's Annals of the Bodl. (edit. 1890) p. 73; Coxe's Cat. Codd. MSS. Coll. C. C. Oxon, no. CCCI, fol. 129.

[5] John Simpson, prebendary of Canterbury, died 1630: Nicholas Simpson, prebendary of Canterbury, died 1609.

Jonathan Langley of Abbey-foriat neare Shrewsbury.—The said Mris Strode, widdow of Dr. Strode, had a sister that was married to Matthew Skinner a physitian, eldest son of Dr. Robert Skinner bishop of Worcester.]

[March 24 [1], M., 1644 ⟨i.e. 4/5⟩, Mr. . . . Smith died at New Coll.; he was an atturney and a Buckinghamshire man.]

An. Dom. 1645: 21 Car. I: ⟨Wood aet. 13.⟩

April.—* The next great disturbance whereby A. W. and his fellow sojournours were alarum'd at Thame, was this. In the latter end of Apr. 1645 a famous Buckinghamshire commander called capt. . . . Phips the rag-man was in Thame with 20 horse and dragoons to guard their committee for the excise (the chief of which committee were goodman Heywood, and goodman Hen [2] the butcher his servant) and tarrying there two dayes or more, Sir William Campion governour of Borstall house having received notice of them, sent out his captaine lievetenant called capt. . . . Bunce, with a partie of 20 horse; who instantly marching thither over Crendon bridg, as it seems [3], and so by the vicaridge house, drove them thro the towne of Thame. Whereupon Phips and his committee flying pretty fast till they came to the bridg below Thame mill (which [4] is eastward and a little by north about a stone's-cast from the vicar's house) they faced about, hoping to make good the bridge with their dragoons. But this valiant captaine Bunce, after he had receiv'd a volley from Phips and his partie (which touched only one [5] common soldier slightlie) charged over the bridg, and with his pistols shot one of them dead, and beat them off the bridg, so as they all ran away, but lost just half their number: for besides him that was killed, there were nine taken, whereof two were capt. Phips himself and his lievtenant, ten only escaping, most of which had marks bestowed on them.

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[1] this note is from a slip at the end of MS. Rawl. D *olim* 1290. The slip belongs to a note-book in which have been jotted down the deaths and burials of several persons in Oxford and Oxfordshire from 1644 onwards. A good many pages of it are found in MS. Rawl. D *olim* 1290; others in Wood MS. F 31. It is impossible that Wood, a boy at school at Thame, could have made these notes of persons dying in Oxford. The note-book may be that of some resident in Oxford. On the other hand the writing is not unlike that of Wood MS. B. 15 and other MSS. written by Wood about 1656-1658; and it may be his, the notes being transcribed from somebody's journal. They are not in strict chronological order.

[2] the name 'Hen' is omitted, by a slip, from the Tanner MS.

[3] 'as it seems' is the oratio obliqua of the Tanner MS. for 'as I remember,' the oratio directa of the Harl. MS.

[4] this parenthesis in the Harl. MS. reads thus:—'which is eastward and by north behind our house.'

[5] 'touched nobody but one' in the Harl. MS.

* Capt. Bunce returned safe to Borstall with 9 prisoners, 10 horses, six fire-lock musquets, and 4 case of pistols. This is that captaine Bunce who shot the pillaging Scot cal'd major Jecamiah Abercromy (belonging I think to Aylesbury garrison) neare Stretton-Audley in Oxfordshire; which[1] entring deep into his side, fell from his horse on the 7 of March 1644[2]: so that being carried off prisoner, with others, to Borstall house, died there soon after, full of sorrow for his activity in the rebellion against K. Ch. I.

[Richard[3] Brainthwayte[4] of Ringwood in the county of Southampton, esq., died in S. Giles parish in the north suburbs of Oxon and was buried in (the chancell, I think, of) that church. He died T., 29 Apr. 1645.—In the year 1639 he gave to the said Church of S. Giles a communion table, a carpet of purple velvet fairlie fringed, a damask linnen table cloth and two napkins of the same, a silver flaggon, a silver chalice with a cover to it, a plate of silver for the bread.]

[T., Apr. 29[5], 1645, Richard Brainthwaite, esq., died in St. Giles' Oxford and was buried in the church there with this inscription with his arms:—'Insignia spectabilis viri Ricardi Branthwayte de Ringwood in com. Southton armig. qui obiit 29 die Apr. 1645.' His armes were:—'two bendletts ingraled sable.']

May.—[Sir John Terryngham[6] died, F., 2 May 1645, and was buried in St. Marie's church.]

⟨On M., 12 May, 1645, were issued 'Orders for preventing the spreading of the plague' in Oxford: this paper is now found in Wood 276 A no. 311.⟩

[Lucia Heath[7], wife of Edward Heath (son of Robert Heath the judge), died F., 16 May 1645: embalmed in lead and laid in the vault of All Saints church.—Robert Heath of Eaton Bridge in Kent had issue Robert Heath of Micham in Surrey, justice of peace for that countie and sollicitor general to king James. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Miller of Tunbridge in Kent; by whome he had issue Edward, John, Georg, and Mary,—living anno 1623.—Note that the body of the said Lucie, wife of Edward Heath esq., was deposited in the vault under S. Ann's chapel on the north side of All Saints' chancell, F., 16 May 1645:—ita registrum Ecclesiae.]

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[1] i.e. 'which shot . . . , he fell.'

[2] i.e., F., 7 Mar. 164$\frac{4}{5}$.

[3] notes from Wood MS. F. 4, p. 73. On p. 72 space has been left for two entries, the names noted in pencil being 'Dr. ⟨S⟩troude' and Mr. Smith of N. Coll.' (see *supra* p. 117). These pencil entries are not in Wood's hand, I think; but possibly by the heraldic painter who (as I imagine) was employed by Wood to draw and colour the coats of arms.

[4] Woods gives in colours this coat:—'or, two bendlets engrailed sable: crest, on a rock proper an eagle rising argent.'

[5] note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 69.

[6] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 73: an earlier draft is in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290, where Wood notes:—'not in the register' of the parish.

[7] notes from Wood MS. F. 4 pp. 73 foll. Wood gives in colours this coat:—'Quarterly, 1 and 4, argent a cross ingrailed between twelve billets gules; 2 and 3, ermine a fess gules between 3 griffins' heads erased azure: impaling, gules a fess between six martlets argent, 3, 2, and 1.' In MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290 is an earlier draft of this note, which run:—'May 16, F., 1645, Mrs. Heath, wife to judge Heath's sonne, died, and

[John[1] West (of Hampton-poyle com. Oxon, armiger, son of Valentine West of Berwick upon Tweed com. Northumberland.) *m.* Mary (daughter of Leonard Kirk, merchant, of London).

John (son and heire, aet. 23, 1668) *m.* Katherine, daughter of ... Seaman of Oxford.
Elizabeth (uxor Samuelis Pocock).
Mary.
Alice.
Katherine.
Ann.]

[May 28[2], W., 1645, capt. . . . Blomfeld died of a consumption at the Katherine Wheele, Oxon. He was a captain of dragoners to Sir Thomas Hooper; and buried in St. Marie's church.

May 31, S., 1645, Mr. . . . Clapham, a minister died att Balliol Coll. His brother was a pensioner to the king. ⟨His⟩ armes are:—'or, on a bend sable 6 fleur de lis of the first.]

July.—[Sir[3] Thomas Gardiner[4], son[5] of the Recorder of London

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was imbalmed in lead and laid in All Saints' church in the vault, Oxon. She bore to her armes—gules a fess inter 6 martletts argent. Heath's armes are—argent a cross ingrailed inter 12 billets gules impaling quarterly ermine a fess gules inter 3 griffins' heads erased blue.'

[1] this note is on a slip pasted on to Wood MS. F. 4 p. 75. The slip is pasted in a blank space opposite to the following coat of arms drawn in colours (with which, probably, it has no connection):—'Quarterly of six: 1st., or, on a bend sable six fleur-de-liz two two and two of the field; 2nd., or, on a bend sable three covered cups (?) of the field; 3rd., sable, a swan standing on a tower argent; 4th., gules, a cock standing on an escallop or; 5th., argent, three greyhounds courant in pale sable; 6th., quarterly argent and sable, four man's heads couped counterchanged.'

[2] notes in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[3] notes in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 76. The notes in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290 referring to the two brothers are:—'July 29, 1645, being Tuesday, Sir Thomas Gardiner was killed. He bore to his armes—partie per pale gules and or, a fess inter 3 dowes trippant counterchanged of the feild.' '7 Sept. ⟨Su.⟩ 1645, captain ⟨Henry⟩ Gardiner, son of Sir Thomas Gardiner recorder of London, was killd att Tame when they beat up the parlament quarters.'

[4] Wood gives in colour these arms:—'parted per pale gules and or a fess between 3 hinds tripping counterchanged, a label of 3 points argent.'

[5] originally written 'Sir Thomas Gar-

⟨Sir Thomas Gardiner⟩, and a captane of horse under the king, was buried in the cathedrall of Ch. Church, T., 29 July 1645 under Alexander Gerard's monument. He was knighted by his majesty whilst he sate at dinner, upon the delivery of the news of prince Rupert's success against the rebells that had beseiged Newark, March 164¾.—Henry Gardiner, a capt. of horse, second son of Sir Thomas, killed at Thame when the cavaliers beat up the quarters of the Parliamentarians there, Su., 7 Sept. 1645, and was buried by his brother[1].—Sir Thomas Gardiner of Cudesden in com. Oxon., Recorder of London, died . . . Oct. 1652 and was buried in . . . . He was his majesty's sollicitor and by that name occurrs 1644.]

August.—[Sir Henry Poole[2], kt., died in the house of Mr. John Holloway[3] in St. Aldate's parish, M., 4 Aug. 1645.]

⟨T., 19 Aug. 1645, was issued 'An Order for completing the fortification of Oxford': it is found in Wood 276 A no. 341.⟩

[Edward[4] lord Littleton, baron of Mounslow, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and privi councellour, died, W., 27 Aug. 1645; and was buried[5] the next day in the cathedrall of Ch. Church in the isle on the north side of the choire under Dr. ⟨William⟩ Goodwin's monument[6].]

September.—*Another great alarme to the juvenile muses in the vicaridge house, particularly to A. W., was this:—Colonel Richard Greaves, a most confiding Presbyterian, laying couchant for a considerable time in Thame with a great partie of horse (upon what account I can not yet tell) in the beginning of Sep. 1645, it was knowne among the chief officers in Oxon. Whereupon colonel William Legge the governour thereof resolving to beat up him and his partie, he sent 400 horse from Oxon commanded by col. David Walter (high-sheriff of the countie) and col. Robert Legge the

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diner of Cudsden in Oxfordshire, kt., Recorder of London'; corrected by a marginal note.

[1] 'father' in the MS.; having been written before the above correction was made.

[2] note in Wood MS. F. 4. p. 75. Wood gives in colour this coat of arms:—'azure semée-de-liz or, a lion rampant argent, langued and armed gules; impaling, per pale gules and or three lions passant guardant in pale counterchanged.' In an earlier draft of the note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 71, Wood says:—'he bore to his armes—blue a lyon rampant argent within an orle of fleur de lis or, impaling, etc.'

[3] two slips pasted here say:—(a) 'of the Holloways see "Notes from Herald's' Office" ⟨i.e. Wood MS. B 13, B 14, or E 5⟩ p. 70, 71'; (b) 'Susan, daughter of John Holloway, was married to Dr. John Windebank of Guilford.'

[4] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 76.

[5] 'was buried in Xt. Ch. quier,' note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 71.

[6] see Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 496.

governour's brother. These, with 60 musquettiers of the governour's regiment (commanded by captaine . . . Burgh) marched forth from Oxon in the afternoon of Saturday Sept. 6; and, before they came neare to Thame, they divided into two bodies, the van headed by colonel Walter and the reer by colonel Robert Legge. They found the towne very strongly barricaded[1] at every avenue: notwithstanding which, major ⟨Scrope⟩ Medcalf (major to coll. Robert Legge) [gallantly[2] led up the forlorne hope], charged the rebells' guards, [and[2] maintained his ground so handsomly, that major . . . Aglionby coming up to his assistance the rebels were beat off the guards] so as major . . . Medcalfe with 7 troopers leapt from their horses, and, removing the carts, opened the avenue. This done, the two gallant majors charged the rebells up thro the street, doing execution al the way to the market-place, where col. Greaves himself stood with about 200 horse drawn up; but col. Walter being ready with the other troops (viz. his owne, that of col. Tooker and that of major Trist) gave the rebels such a charg as made them fly out of the towne; and after pursuing the fugitive rebels, drove them above half a mile from Thame. In the meane while coll. Legge, who with the reere guarded the towne and avenews least other of the rebells (being in all 800) should break in and defeat the whole, now drew into the towne, that others might have secure time to search houses and stables. Orders were given, and 'twas done accordingly. After which they all drew out of the towne, and marched away with their horses and prisoners.

*Before they had gone two miles, at least 200 rebels were got in their reere, but then col. Legge charged them so gallantly that the rebels ran back much faster than they came on. Yet farr had they not gone, before these vexed rebels came on againe; and then also col. Legge beat them so farr back that they never attempted to come on againe. In this last charge that most hopeful yong gentleman capt. Henry Gardiner (son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, his majestie's sollicitor gen.) was unfortunately shot dead; a youth of such high incomparable courage, mix'd with such abundance of modesty and sweetness, that wee cannot easily match him unless with his brave brother, yong Sir Thomas Gardiner, which two are now buried both in one grave[3] in the cathedral of Christ Church in Oxon, whether they were brought with much universal sorrow and affection.

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[1] 'barricadoed,' in the Harl. MS.

[2] the words in square brackets are supplied from the Harl. MS., being omitted (probably unintentionally) in the Tanner MS.

[3] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. 550.

*Besides this gallant gentleman, no officer was killed, only 3 common soldiers; nor scarce any hurt, only major ⟨Scrope⟩ Medcalfe shot in the arme. The rebels dropt plentifully in the street and in the fields, and col. Greaves escaped very narrowly, being run into the body, and at first thought to have been slaine[1]. The rebells being thus beaten, his majestie's forces brought away those prisoners they had taken; which, besides common troopers, were 27 officers: among whome were their adjutant-general . . . Puide[2], their provost-general marshall (or prov. marshal general) and their chief engineer, four captaines as capt. Hanson, John Thornhill, James the elder &c., seven lievtenants, viz. Wilmott, Hughes, Bagnall, Lampert, Canne, Wilson, Crompton, and three cornets, Bradshaw, Brooks and Symons. There were also taken 13 sergeants, qua⟨r⟩ter-masters and corporalls; and a great deal of money was found in the rebels' pockets (having lately received advance-money). Many armes also were taken and between two and three hundred good horse, besides three colours, two whereof had mottos. The one was *Non Reos Res*, and the other was *Patria poscente paratus*.

*This alarm and onset was made by the cavaliers from Oxon about break of day on Sunday morning Sept. 7. before any of the rebels were stirring. But by the alarm taken from the sentinel that stood at that end of the towne leading to Oxon, many of them came out of their beds into the market place without their doublets; whereof adj. gen. Puide was one, who fought in his shirt. Some that were quarter'd near the church, as in Vincent Barry's house between it and the school, and those in the vicar's house (wherein A. W. then sojourn'd) fled into the church (some with their horses also) and going to the top of the tower, would be peeping thence to see the cavaliers run into the houses where they quarter'd, to fetch away their goods.

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[1] Thomas Hearne adds here an excerpt from a letter, by W. B. (i.e. William Browne, scholar of Trinity in 1635 and fellow in 1643, died 21 Oct. 1669) to John Aubrey, dated Tuesday 9 Sept. 1645. 'Sunday morning last our horse from Oxon. fell on the enemies quarters at Thame, where were some 300 horse reformadoes. All the quarters thereabout made some 6 or 700 horse and dragoons. Wee fell on them unexpectedly, kill['d] and tooke 100 of them (amongst the taken was a Dutch man their agitant generall, amongst the slaine col. Greaves, hee that kept Lichfield against prince Rupert) and 200 horse. They gathered up their scattered companies and pursued us in the reare, havinge alsoe some helpe from Alisburie &c. but were repulsed with losse; onely in the last charge wee lost captain Henrie Gardiner, son to Sir Thomas Gardiner the kings sollicitour, whose losse is generally lamented, not onely in regarde of his valour, sweet disposition and hopefull carriage, but 'cause too his brother, younge Sir Thomas, was slaine in the same manner not past a month since.'

[2] a marginal reference in the Harl. MS. says:—'Puid, see *Micro-cronicon* at the end of *Querela Cantabrigiensis* anno 1645 in September.' Wood 207 (3) is 'Querela Cantab.' 1647; Wood 207 (4) is 'Micro-cronicon' 1647

*There were about 6 of the parliament soldiers (troopers) that quarter'd in the vicar's house; and one being slow and careless, was airing and warming his boots, while they were fighting in the towne: and no sooner he was withdrawne, into the garden I think, but some of the cavaliers who were retiring with their spoyle towards Borstall (for they had separated themselves from those that went to Oxon) ran into the vicar's house, and seized on cloaks and goods of the rebels, while some of the said rebels (who had lock'd themselves up in the church) were beholding out of the church windows what they were doing.

*On the day before (Saturday) some of the said rebels[1] that lodg'd in the said house had been progging for venison, in Thame park I think; and one or two pasties of it were made, and newly put into the oven before the cavaliers entred into the house. But so it was, that none of the said rebels were left at eleven of the clock to eat the said pasties, so their share fell among the school-boyes that were sojournours in the said house.

*As for the beforemention'd adj. gen. Puid, he had leave, within 3 dayes after he was brought to Oxon, to depart upon his parol; yet wanted the civility either to returne himself, or to release the gentleman (or any other) that he had promised in exchange for him. Such and no better is the faith and humanity of the rebels.

*Besides these here set downe, were other alarms and skirmishes, which being frequent and of little concern,—yet much to the school-boyes, who were interrupted thereby,—I shall forbeare the recital of them. They had also several times troopers from Borstal, who would watch and be upon the guard in the vicaridge house (the out-house northward from Thame, as I have before told you) and continue there a whole night together, while some of their partie were upon London road neare Thame[2] to lay in wait for provision or wine that came from London towards Aylesbury, or to any persons thereabouts that took part with the rebells[3]. Some of these troopers would discourse with the school-boyes that lived in the house (being of the number of six or somtimes more) while they were making their exercise in the hall against the next day. Some of them A. W. found to have grammar learning in them, as by the questions they proposed to the boys; and others having been, or lived, in Oxon, knew the relations of A. W., which would make them shew kindness to him and his brother. But that which A. W. observ'd, was, that the vicar and his wife were alwaies more kind to the parl. soldiers or rebells than to the cavaliers, as his master W. Burt and his wife were, having been alwaies acquainted with and obliged to the families of the Ingoldesbies and Hamdens in Buckinghamshire, and other puritanical and factious families[1] in the said countie; who, while yong, had been mostly bred in the said school of Thame, and had sojourned either with the vicar or master. But as for the usher David Thomas, a proper stout Welshman, A. W. alwaies took him to be a good loyallist, as indeed he was.

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[1] the Harl. MS. is less decided in its expressions, saying here 'some of the parliament troopers.'

[2] instead of 'neare Thame' the Harl. MS. reads 'eastward from the towne.'

[3] instead of 'rebells' the Harl. MS. reads 'parliament.'

[Captaine[2] Scrope Medcalf, a Yorkshire man, died in the house of John Egerley against University College in the parish of S. Peter in the East, S., 13 Sept. 1645. He[3] commanded the troop belonging to the governour of Oxon (⟨Sir William⟩ Legg) when the cavaliers beat up the parliament quarters at Thame; and receiving wounds there, died of them. He was buried in S. Peter's church in the East. ⟨Arms :⟩— 'argent, 3 calves passant sable, a mullet gules.']

November.—[Joseph[4] Eldred[5] (written sometimes Eldrige) Ll. Bac. and fellow of New Coll., died, W., 5 Nov. 1645; and was buried in that Coll. chappell. He was borne at Blackwell hall in com. Middlesex.

John Clark, of Arnton, gent., in com. Berks, died[6] in the house of one Cope a taylour living in Magdalen parish, S., 15 Nov. 1645; and was buried in Wadham College chappell. He married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Bateman. ⟨Arms⟩ :—'b⟨lue⟩, a fess betweene 3 crosses patée argent, [Clark]; impaling, argent on a bend sable three hurts[7] within a bordure gules [Bateman].'

William viscount Brouncker[8] died at Wadham Coll., T., 18 Nov. 1645 and was buried in the cathedrall of Ch. Church, Th., 20 of the same month near to the grave of Sir Henry Gage.—Winefrid the relict of William lord Brunchard was buried by her husband, F., 10 Aug. 1649.]

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[1] the Harl. MS. has simply 'other puritanical families.'

[2] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 77.

[3] an earlier draft in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290 says :—'he was shott at Tham the 7th of the said mounth: he commanded the governor's troope to his brother collonell Legg's; a valiant man.'

[4] notes in Wood MS. F. 4 pp. 77, 78.

[5] Wood gives these arms 'or, a bend ragulée . . . , in base a martlett gules beaked sable.' An earlier draft in MS. Rawl. D *olim* 1290 shews that he did not know the colour of the 'bend ragguled.'

[6] 'about 9 of the clock in the morning'; MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[7] 'three plates,' ibid.

[8] 'Broncard,' corrected in the margin. Wood gives in colour these arms :—

[Mary[1] Croft[2], wife of Dr. Richard Chaworth, LL.D., was buried in the south isle joyning to the choire of Christ Church, T., 25 Nov. 1645.]

⟨Wood 276 A no. 308 is 'An oath to be administered unto all . . . within the garrison of Oxon,' Oxford 1645.⟩

⟨164$\frac{5}{6}$: Wood aet. 14.⟩

January.—⟨M., 12 Jan. 1645 ⟨i.e. $\frac{5}{6}$⟩ was issued 'An order by the Governour' of Oxford directing every responsible person in the City and University to see that six months' provisions were in store for every person under his charge: it is now found in Wood 276 A no. 342.⟩

February.—⟨On T., 3 Feb. 164$\frac{5}{6}$, was issued a 'Proclamation for the preventing of disorders in the night-time in the garrison of Oxford.' This paper is found in Wood 276 A no. 128.⟩

March.—[Christopher Potter[3], D.D., provost of Queen's Coll.

'argent six pellets in pale three and three sable, on a cheif embattled sable a lozenge fess-ways argent charged with a Maltese cross sable; impaling, gules a cross engrailed argent, in the first quarter a lozenge argent.' In MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290, 'lord Bruncott.'

[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 79.

[2] Wood gives in colours this coat:—'barry of eight argent and gules, on the first, third, fifth, and seventh seven martlets three two two and one sable ⟨Chaworth⟩; impaling, quarterly indented azure and argent, on the first quarter a lion passant guardant or ⟨Croft⟩: crest, five ostrich feathers the second and fourth gules the others argent issuing out of a tower.'

[3] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 79. Wood gives this coat in colours:—'argent, on a pale azure 3 pairs of wings conjoined at the base in pale of the first: crest, an estoile of twelve points or, issuing out of a pair of wings conjoined at the base argent: motto, *Sursum.*' In Wood MS. E. 32 fol. 19 b is this note:—'25 Aug. 1633 or much about that time Dr. Potter presented one of his books to the king intituled *Charitie mistaken*; a prebendship of Windsore ⟨was⟩ designed him for his reward then likely to be void by the promotion of the bishop of Gloucester to Hereford. It was thought that Dr. ⟨Peter⟩ Heylyn should have been the man, and many of his friends, especially Richard Neale archbishop of York put him hard upon it; but it did not move him, onlie so far as to make this epigram upon it and so pass it by:—

When Windsore prebend late disposed was
One ask'd me sadly how it came to pass
Potter was chose and Heylyn was forsaken.
I answer'd, 'twas by *charitie mistaken.*

But the bishop of Gloucester (Godfrey Goodman) did not move, and so the business ended.' — Dr. Christopher Potter's book is 'Want of charity justly charged upon all such Romanists etc.'

Oxon, and deane of Worcester, died, T., 3 March $164\frac{5}{6}$; and was buried in Queen's College chappell. He was borne at Kendall in Westmorland; married Elizabeth the daughter of Dr. Charles Sunnybanke[1], D.D., canon of Windsore and somtimes Student of Ch. Church.]

[Dr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Potter[2] married ⟨Elizabeth⟩ daughter of Dr. ⟨Charles⟩ Sunnybank canon of Windsore, by whom he had issue, Charles (who died . . .), Christopher, and . . . — Charles Potter, A. M. sometimes of Ch. Ch. and who published a book intit. ⟨'Theses Quadragesimales'⟩ died at London about the middle of Dec. 1663. He was a gentleman usher to Henrietta Maria queen mother (rather, servant to the duke of Monmouth). — Christopher Potter married . . . . . . , a servant belonging to his aunt Mris Hickmote.—Edward Potter married the daughter of Sir Sampson Whyte, knight, of Oxford. (Mr. Edward Potter of S. Laurence lane London and Mris. Mary White married at S. Marye's church July 17, 1664. Quaere clark in my paper of initiall letters of Wadham College chapel[3].)

Charles[4] Sunnybank (D.D. of Ch.Ch. *m.* ... ...
Oxford, prebendary of Windsor, rector
of Haseley com. Oxon and of the
donative of Wrotham in Kent,
died ⟨1638⟩.)

Elizabeth, *m.* to Dr.
Christopher Potter and
Dr. Gerard Langbane,
successively provosts of
Qu. Coll.

Anne, *m.* to Dr. Nathaniel Giles,
Coll. Magd.
prebend
of Windsor.
Nathaniel Giles,
obiit apud Wells, sine prole.

Margaret, *m.* to
Georg St. Paul of
Lambith, knight.

Jone, *m.* to
John Hickmote
of Windsor,
gent., a philiser.]

Oxford 1633. On the vacancy of the see of Hereford by the translation of William Juxon to London, Goodman was elected but declined. Goodman was at this time holding a canonry at Windsor in commendam with his bishopric of Gloucester. Potter became dean of Worcester in Feb. $163\frac{5}{6}$.—In Wood MS. E. 32 fol. 28 Wood notes :—'Four Potters of Queen's Coll. Oxon. temp. Jac. et Car. I :—

Potter the wise, Potter the grave,
Potter the fool, and Potter the knave.'

But he does not indicate which of the four characters is to be assigned to this Christopher Potter here.

[1] in Wood MS. E 1 fol. 268 b is the inscription of this Charles Sonnibank buried at Hasely 14 Oct. 1638.

[2] notes on a slip now pasted in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 157.

[3] such a paper is found in Wood MS. D. 5 at pp. 11, 12 'Initials ⟨on gravestones⟩ in Wadham College chapel'; Wood wished to discover from the parish register of Holywell who the persons buried were, and when, but found difficulty for this reason :—'Note that the dayes of burials of these persons are mostly set downe false by the clerk of St. Cross *alias* Holywell in the parish register; a drunken careless clerke.' The MS. itself (Wood MS. D. 5) contains notes from the registers of Oxford parishes made in 1679 sqq., the extracts from S. Mary's register are found at p. 76 sqq.

[4] notes on a slip now pasted in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 177.

[Sir Edward Wardour[1], kt, died, Su., the 14 March 164$\frac{5}{6}$; buried in All Saints church in the chancell called the College chancell.—The lady Jane Wardour died, Th., 20 Jan., and ⟨was⟩ buried by her husband (Sir Edward), T., 1 Feb. 165$\frac{2}{3}$.]

An. Dom. 1646: 22 Car. I: ⟨Wood aet. 14.⟩

April.—[Thomas[2] Smyth[3], alderman of Oxford, died at his house in S. Aldate's parish, M., 20 Apr. 1646; and was buried by his ancestors in S. Aldate's church. He married[4] Margaret daughter of John Wilmot of S. Aldate's parish, baker; by whom he had issue Oliver Smyth (who married . . . daughter of ⟨Robert⟩ Bohun or Boon, deputy-recorder of Oxon, and by her had issue . . . who was married to ⟨Henry⟩ Evans of New Inne, now minister of Twyford in Bucks). The said Thomas Smyth had a daughter named Ann who was married to George Wake LL.D. somtimes fellow of Magd. Coll. and proctor of the University, afterwards master of the Hospitall of Northampton: and ⟨another daughter named⟩ Elizabeth[5], married to Gabriel Seymour of Oxon.—The said Oliver Smyth[6], son of Thomas, died at his house in Grandpoole, Th., 14 March 166$\frac{6}{7}$; and was buried by his father. He was commonlie called Oliver Smyth junior.]

June.—⟨Th., 4 June 1646, were issued 'Orders for preventing the spreading of the plague' in Oxford: this paper is now found in Wood 276 A no. 312.⟩

*June 10, Wednesday, the garrison of Borstall was surrendred for the use of the parliament. The schoolboys were allowed by their master a free libertie that day, and many of them went thither

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 80. Wood gives this coat in colours:—'sable, on a chevron between 3 talbots' heads erased argent three fleurs-de-liz of the first [Wardour]; impaling, argent, 2 ravens in pale sable, beaked and legged gules [Bowdler de com. Salop.].' The fleurs-de-liz in the Wardour coat are coloured sable, but Wood has marked 'b,' i. e. blue, for a correction in the margin. Wood uses 'b.' for azure constantly, probably for fear of confusing the contractions ar: (argent), az. (azure).

[2] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 80. See in Wood MS. F. 29 A, a slip at fol. 330.

[3] Wood here gives in colour these arms:—'argent, a fess dancettée gules between 3 roses of the same seeded or barbed vert; on the fess is a martlett or, for difference; impaling, argent on a fess gules between 3 eagles' heads erased sable langued gules a unicorn lodged enclosed by two escallops or.'

[4] Wood notes in the margin:—'Thomas Smyth and Margaret Wilmote were married 14 Oct. 1622 in S. Aldate's church.'

[5] 'Elizabeth' is in pencil only.

[6] see Wood MS. F. 29 A in a slip at fol. 330.

(4 miles distant) about 8 or 9 of the clock in the morning to see the forme of surrender, the strength of the garrison, and the soldiers of each partie. They, and particularly A. W., had instructions given to them before they went, that not one of them should either tast any liquor or eat any provision in the garrison; and the reason was, for feare the royal partie who were to march out thence should mix poyson among the liquor or provision that they should leave there. But as A. W. remembred, he could not get into the garrison, but stood, as hundreds did, without the works, where he saw the governour, Sir William Campion, a little man, who upon some occasion or other laid flat upon the ground on his belly to write a letter, or bill, or the form of a pass, or some such thing.

*June 24, Wednesday and Midsomer day, the garrison of Oxon, which was the chiefest hold the king had, and wherein he had mostly resided while the civil warr continued, was surrendred[1] for the use of the parliament, as most of his garrisons were this yeare, occasion'd by the fatal battle of Naisby which hapned in the last yeare, wherein the king and his partie were in a woful manner worsted. In the evening of the said day, many of the king's foot-partie that belonged to the said garrison came into Thame, and layd downe their armes there, being then a wet season. Some of whome continuing there the next day, A. W. went into the towne to see them. He knew some of their faces and they his, but he being a boy and having no money, he could not then relieve them, or make them drink: yet he talked with them about Oxford and his relations and acquaintance there; for the doing of which he was check'd when he came home.

['Divers[2] papers relating to the seige of Oxon, 1646,' from some of which I understand that cardinall Mazarin, the great favorite in the French court, had fortie thousand pounds in readiness in the hands of certaine persons to buy up the MSS. in the Public and College libraries, to be conveyed into France.]

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[1] Wood 514 (18) is 'Articles touching the surrender of the garrison of Oxford.' Wood 518 (19) is 'Articles concerning the surrender of Oxford' Oxford 1646; another copy in Wood 501 (16); another copy in Wood 612 (44). Wood 518 (20) is 'A full and true relation of the several articles and actions done at Oxon since the surrender was made,' Lond. 1646—another copy in Wood 501 (17). Wood 501 (6) is 'Treaty about the surrender of Oxford' Lond. 1646. Wood 501 (11) 'Fairfax's summons sent into Oxford,' Lond. 1646. Wood 501 (12) 'the passages of the treaty for the surrender of Oxford,' Lond. 1646. Wood 501 (13) 'Orders and instructions for the surrender of Oxford,' Lond. 1646.

[2] note in Wood MS. E. 4; Wood does not state where these papers were. The most likely place to search for them is the Twyne Collection in the University Archives.

September.—*In the latter end of Aug. or beginning of Sept. following, his brother Edward Wood (bach. of Arts and scholar of Trinity Coll.) came on foot from Oxon with Leonard Pettie (the brother of the wife of his cozen Henant the vicar) and another scholar to see him and his brother, the vicar and the master and their wives[1]. They continued at least two nights in the vicar's house and great kindness was expressed by them towards A.W. and his brother Christopher whom, the next day, the said Edward told, that they were soon after to return to Oxon, and that their mother had much suffer'd in her estate by the late dreadful fire in Oxon and therefore was not able to maintaine them any longer at school in Thame &c. A. W. seemed very sorry at this news, because he was well and warme where he was[2], had good companie, and seem'd to have a fix'd love for the place, even so much that[3] he did never afterwards care to hear of New Coll. school to have given him scholastical education but applied all that he had to that of Thame, etc. But there was no remedy for go he must, and go he did with his brother after Michaelmas following [on[4] a horse or horses that were sent for them.]

*After his returne to the house of his nativity, he found Oxford empty as to scholars, but pretty well replenish'd with parliamentarian soldiers. Many of the inhabitants had gained great[5] store of wealth from the Court and royalists that had for several yeares continued among them; but as for the yong men of the city and university he found many of them to have been debauch'd by bearing armes and doing the duties belonging to soldiers, as watching, warding[6], and sitting in tipling-houses for whole nights together. His mother put his brother Christopher to school in Oxon and himself to the tuition of his brother Edward of Trinity college, to whom he went once or twice in a day to receive instruction, and alwaies spent every afternoon in his chamber, which was a cockleloft over the common gate of that college.

*While he continued in this condition, his mother would alwaies be soliciting him to be an apprentice, which he could never endure to heare of: and somtimes she would tell him that she would set him out to an attorney or sollicitor, and he remembred well that she often mention'd Mr. John Theyer a sollicitor (of whom shall be mention made under the yeare 166⟨8⟩) as a fit master for him, but still he drew back and turn'd his eare. Nay she was so silly that she would several times propose to him some inferior mechanical trade, because she found him to have a mechanical head, and alwaies at leisure times very active in framing little trivial things or baubles[1].

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[1] the oratio directa of the Harl. MS. is here more distinct:—'to see me and my brother and our relations—the vicar and his wife, and our master (Burt) and his wife.'

[2] Harl. MS. says 'because he was very well and warm where he then was.'

[3] the Harl. MS. is briefer: 'that he alwaies owned that place ⟨to be⟩ that ⟨which⟩ gave him acad⟨emical⟩ education, and none else.'

[4] this detail is found only in the Harl. MS.

[5] Harl. MS. has 'good' for 'great.'

[6] Wood 90 (4) is M[artin] LL[ewellin's] Poems ('Men-Miracles'); on p. 44 is a 'Song at the Hollybush Guard'; there is also a poem to Vulcan, with obscure allusions to the Oxford fire of Oct. 1644.

[Note[2] that when the Queen lay in Merton College, which was from the year 1643 to 1646, there were divers marriages christnings and burialls carefully regestred in a privat register by Mr. John Gurgany, one of the chaplaynes of Merton College; but about the time of the surrender of Oxon the said register[3] among other books were stolen out of his window in his chamber joyning to the church dore.]

[In anno[4] 1646 a little after the citie of Oxon was surrendred to the Parliament forces were sent 6 presbyterian preachers[5] from the parliament to settle their doctrine there. Their names—Cornish and

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[1] the Harl. MS. speaks out more strongly here:—'Nay shee was so silly, that shee would several times forsooth propose to me the trade of a tinner or tin-man, or a man that makes kitchin-ware, lanthorns, and such like trivial things, because she found me to have a mechanical head and alwaies at leisure times active in framing little baubles.'

[2] note in Wood MS. E 33, referring to Mert. Coll. (S. John Bapt.) church.

[3] in MS. Rawl. B 402 a, p. 61 another draft of this note says:—'the register with other books was stolen away from him by the soldiers and quite lost.'

[4] note in Wood MS. E. 32 fol. 21.

[5] Henry Cornish, formerly of New Inn Hall, afterwards by the Parliamentary Visitors made Canon of Ch. Ch.; Henry Langley, formerly of Pembroke College, afterwards made Master of Pembroke; Edward Reynolds, formerly of Merton, afterwards made Dean of Ch. Ch.; Robert Harrys, formerly of Magd. Hall, afterwards made President of Trinity; Francis Cheynell, formerly of Merton, afterwards made President of S. John's; Henry Wilkinson senior, formerly of Magd. Hall, afterwards made Canon of Ch. Ch. See an account of their mission in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 489, and of the way in which the Independents contended with them, ibid. ii. 494. Wood afterwards collected the pamphlets issued in connection with this debate:—

(a) Wood 514 (21) 'A true relation of the late conference held at Oxford between Presbyterians and Independents,' 1646.

(b) Wood 514 (22) 'A publike conference betwixt the six Presbyterian ministers and some Independent commanders at Oxford, 12 Nov. 1646,' 1646.

(c) Wood 514 (23) 'Truth triumphing over Error and Heresy,' Lond. 1646; in which Wood notes 'Francis Cheynell the author (quaere).'

(d) Wood 514 (24) 'Nor Truth nor Error nor Day nor Night,' 1647; in which Wood notes:—'published by ⟨William⟩ Erbury or one of his party; rather by Cheynell.',

(e) Wood 514 (25) 'An account given to Parliament by the Ministers sent by them to Oxford,' Lond. 1647; in which Wood notes '⟨published⟩ mense Febr. 1646 ⟨i. e. 6/7⟩, the authour Fr. Cheynell.'

Langley, two fooles; Reynolds and Harrys, two knaves; Cheynell and rabbi Wilkinson, two madmen.]

[The[1] founder of Magd. ⟨Coll.⟩ his crosier and miter taken away out of the Treasury of Magd. by the presbyterians[2]: and col. ⟨Thomas⟩ Kelsey[3] countenanced them.]

⟨Wood 531 (10) 'Justa honoraria, or funeral rites in honour of Robert ⟨Devereux⟩ earl of Essex[4],' Lond. 1646, by Daniel Evance, lecturer of St. Clement's Danes, has satyrical notes written by Wood in the margin, but I doubt whether they are his own. Thus, the author's name 'Daniel Evance' is represented in an anagram as 'I, a leane Dunce.' On the lines of the preface which say—

> 'So the state orders that which walks abroad
> Must pass the press by licence; so it shou'd'

a note is made '"abroad" and "shou'd" are ryme by poetical license, not the state's.' On the opening line of the panegyric

> 'More fragrant then the bruised pomander,'

this note is written :—'they that embalm'd say No!'⟩

An. Dom. 1647 : 23 Car. I : ⟨Wood aet. 15.⟩

May.—*May 26, W., A. Wood was matriculated[5] as a member of the University and a gentleman's son[6].—This was done by his brother Edward, who obtained a certificate that he was matriculated from

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[1] note by Wood printed by Hearne in 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

[2] in MS. Tanner 338 fol. 243 is 'an account of the whole proceedings before the right honourable the house of Lords in order to the recovery of the mitre, crosiar, staffe, etc., taken out of Magd. Coll. Oxon. in the yeare 1646 by one Michael Baker, messenger of the house of Lords, under colour of an order of the house for the seizing popish reliques, estimated to be worth 2000*li.*' They were given up to Alexander Thaine, usher of the Black Rod. The said Thaine and . . . Wheeler a goldsmith (since deceased) concealed them. John Oliver, president of Magdalen, tried to recover them at the restoration. Henry Clerke, after 12 years, resumed the proceedings which had dropped at John Oliver's death in 1661. Lords Moone ⟨? Warwick Mohun, third baron⟩ and Lucas ⟨John Lucas, first baron⟩ befriended the college; the bishop of London (Gilbert Sheldon) discouraged it. I do not gather that the college ever recovered its property.

[3] deputy-governor of the Parliamentary garrison of Oxford.

[4] Wood 531 (9) is Thomas Twyn's 'An elegy upon the unhappy losse of the . . . earl of Essex,' Lond. 1646.

[5] among the Wood books are some which Wood may conceivably have bought on his entrance to the University. (a) Wood 423 (15); 'Synopsis statutorum Univ. Oxon.' 1635, a compend of the provisions of the statutes affecting undergraduates: (b) Wood 423 (16); 'Speculum Academicum,' including a 'Cyclus praelectorum' in which the chief information given is about the amount of fine incurred by *non*-attendance at a given lecture: (c) Wood 423 (19) 'Quadratura circuli studiorum,' 1643.

[6] 'filius generosi'; for the significance of this, see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 6, 165.

Matthew Cross the superior beadle of law, which[1] he kept by him to the time of his death.—But afterwards when he was master of Arts and had a full sight of the matriculation books, he could not find his name regestred in any of them.

July.—[Thomas[2] Clayton[3], Dr. of Physick, the king's professor of Physick and head or master of Pembroke Coll., died in his house in S. Aldate's parish, about 12 at night on S., the 10 of July 1647 and was buried in the chancell of S. Aldate's church. He married . . . daughter of Bartholomew Warner, Dr. of Physick and the King's professour of Physick in the University; by whome he had issue, Thomas (who succeeded his father in the professorship and is now warden of Merton College and a knight), and James, also a daughter named Elizabeth (who was married to one John Milbourne of Alleston in com. Glocester, gent.). He had also another son named William borne in S. Marie's parish Oxon. Aug. 1619.

. . . Sacvyle[4] of Bybery in com. Glouc. died in the house of Martin Lypiat an apothecary, living against S. Marie's church; died . . . July 1647, and was buried at Bybery I suppose. — . . . , the wife of Sackvyle of Bybery died Su., 18 Januar. anno 1657 ⟨i.e. $\frac{7}{8}$⟩; buried at Bybery. She was daughter of . . . Trinder of Holwell by Burford.]

August.—[Thomas Scudamore[5], son of John Scudamore of Keinchurch in com. Hereford, esq., died, M., 9 Aug. 1647, aet. 20; and was buried in the isle joyning on the south side of the chancell belonging to the church of S. Peter in the Balye.]

[1647[6], T., Aug. 24, Jane Hearne, daughter of Edmund Herne, somtimes curat of Garsingdon near Oxon, died; buried in the church yard ⟨of S. John Baptist church⟩. She died of the plague, and about the same time a certaine man died of that disease in the Pit yard. His body, I remember, was searched[7].]

October.—*Oct. 18, St. Luke's day and Munday, he was entred into the buttery-book of Merton college, being about that time made by Mr. Edward Copley [1], fellow of that house, his postmaster, and put into the chamber under him in the great quadrangle. He had not then any tutor in that Coll.; but continued still under the instruction of his brother Edward in Trin. coll.

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[1] the Harl. MS. has 'which I have yet laying by me.'

[2] notes in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 81. An earlier draft is in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[3] Wood gives in colour this coat:—'sable, an owl argent, a chief indented of the second: crest, an owl's head parted per fess indented argent & sable.' Wood 576 (John Nicodonus' 'Francisci Patricii Senensis de regno et regis institutione,' Paris 1578, possibly belonged to him, having the autograph 'Thomas Cleyton,' and the notes:—(*a*) 'Ex anima malae veniunt cogitationes: Tob. Marler'; (*b*) 'Tu ergo malus Marler.'

[4] Wood has drawn pencil outlines for a coat:—'quarterly or and gules, a bend vair, within a bordure . . .'

[5] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 81. Wood gives in colours this coat:—'gules, 3 stirrups leathered and buckled or: crest a bear's paw proper issuing out of a ducal coronet or.'

[6] note in Wood MS. E. 33.

[7] i. e. for the tokens of the plague.

November.—[Robert [2] Pynk, D.D., warden of New Coll., died Su. the 3 Nov. 1647 sine prole and was buried in New College chappell neare the pulpit.]

[3 Nov.[3] 1647, Dr. Pinke, D.D. and warden of New Coll. died and was buried in the chappell; he bore to his armes:—'argent, a pale lozengee gules, within a bordure sable charged with crosses pate fitche or.']

December.—*At that time Christmas appearing, there were fires of charcole made in the common hall on Allsaints eve, Allsaints day and night, on the holydayes their [4] nights and eves between that time and Christmas day; then on Christmas eve, Christmas day and holydayes and their nights, and on Candlemas eve, Candlemas day and night [5].

*At all these fires every night, which began to be made a little after five of the clock, the senior under-graduats would bring into the hall the juniors or freshmen between that time and six of the clock, and there make them sit downe on a forme in the middle of the hall, joyning to the declaiming desk: which done, every one in order was to speake some pretty apothegme, or make a jest or bull, or speake some eloquent nonsense, to make the company laugh. But if any of the freshmen came off dull, or not cleverly, some of the forward or pragmatical seniors would '*tuck*' them [1], that is, set the nail of their thumb to their chin, just under the lower lipp, and by the help of their other fingers under the chin, they would give him a mark, which somtimes would produce blood.

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[1] Edward Copley, B.A. Exet. 25 Oct. 1632; M.A. Mert. 22 Feb. $16\frac{39}{40}$; fellow of Merton 1633. The right of the fellows to nominate to the postmasterships was shortly after this disputed by the Parliamentary Visitors. In Wood MS. E. 33 is this entry:—'1648 [i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$], March 24 (last day of the year) Edward Copley A.Mr. and fellow of Merton Coll. died; buried in the choire ⟨of Mert. Coll. chapel⟩ against his stall.'

[2] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 82. Wood gives in colour the arms:—'argent two chevronells sable between 3 roses gules seeded or barbed vert [New College]; impaling, argent 9 lozenges in pale gules, on a bordure sable nine crosses patée fitchée or [Pynke].' Wood, in Wood MS. E. 4, has the following note about Pinke's narrative of his vice-chancellorship:—Robert Pinke's 'book containing the acts of his vice-chancellorship from July 26, 1644 to July 22, 1646—therin are severall speeches of his spoken in Convocation. It containes 80 pages of his owne handwriting; and ⟨is now, 1674⟩ in the hands (as I take it) of John Hutton, his kinsman, of Hackwood in Hampshire—a little thin folio. This book hath been perused by severall, and gave example to Dr. ⟨Ralph⟩ Bathurst when he was Vice-chancellor.' I do not know whether this MS. is still in existence or not.

[3] note in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[4] 'their' simply makes the genitive, i.e. 'the nights and eves of the Holy-days.'

[5] the Harl. MS. has 'and Candlemas night,' which seems right.

〈*Wood's contemporaries* [2] *in Merton College.*〉

[1642 [3].—*Edmund Dickenson*, Berks, son of William Dickenson of Abendon, minister, aged 16. He was an Eaton postmaster: bore armes for the king. B.A. 1647; afterwards fellow and Dr. of Physick.

Nicholas Davis, Berks, son of William Davis of Mungwell, Berks., gent., aged 17.

Edward à Wood, son of Thomas à Wood of Oxon, gent., aged 15; postmaster, afterwards fellow.

John Murcot, son of John Murcot of Warwick, aged 15.

Edward Benock, of Cornwall, son of John Benock of Botreaux, co. Cornw., pleb., aged 15.

Samuel Blount, pleb. fil., aged 16.

William Poole, of Kent, son of Benjamin Poole of Maydston, gent., aged 14.

William Hereward or Harwood, Kent, son of a minister, aged 16. Postmaster. He gave no answer to the Visitors, but withdrew himself from the College upon some (I know not what) account. Son of Dr. 〈Richard〉 Harwoode, prebendary of Gloucester, I think—quaere.

Robert Wood, Surrey, Eaton postmaster. B.A. (Mert.) 18 March $164\frac{8}{9}$; M.A. (Mert.) 1649; afterwards fellow of Lincoln.

1643.—*Henry Munday* or Mundy, son of Henry Munday of Henley-on-Thames in com. Oxon. Became postmaster from C.C.C., where he was, I think, a chorister. B.A. 1647.

1644, Nov. 27.—*Edward Boughen*, Berks, son of Edward Boughen of Woodchurch in Kent, clerk, aged 18.

$164\frac{4}{5}$, March 3.—*Thomas Rainbow*, son of a clerk or minister.

1645, June 21.—*Richard Hodgskin*, of Shropshire, son of Richard Hodgskin of Little Arcal in the same county, pleb., aged 18. He was expelled from his postmaster's place for non-submission to the Parl. Visitors, anno 1648. Afterwards he returned and was tutor for a time to John Corbet of S. Marie Hall esq. in the beginning of the yeare 1652.

$164\frac{5}{6}$, Feb. 12.—*John Newman*, of Dorsetshire, son of William Newman of Develish in the same county, pleb. B.A. 23 May 1649; submitted.

Robert Cripps, of Oxfordshire, afterwards fellow. I think originally of Magd. Hall; B.A. 14 Nov. 1648.

1646.—*Josias Prickett*, Eboracensis, son of Marmaduke Prickett, a college tenant, of Allathorp Yorkshire, pleb., aged 17; postmaster: submitted to the Visitors.

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[1] for 'tucking' see also Shaftesbury's autobiography (he matriculated at Exeter 24 March $163\frac{8}{9}$), cited in Boase's Reg. Coll. Exon. p. xxix.

[2] these notes by Wood about his contemporaries in his undergraduate days are taken from a paper in MS. Tanner 436 fol. 134 sqq. and from a portion of the same paper in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[3] 'May 20' is added: but it is not clear whether it applies only to Dickenson's admission or also to those which follow.

Robert Bostock, Bucks., son of Michael Bostock of Haversham co. Bucks, priest, aged 17. He was an Eaton postmaster. Expelled by the Visitors for non-submission, 6 Aug. 1649. After he was expelled by the Visitors he went to S. Alban Hall and as a member thereof took the degree of B.A. 7 March 16$\frac{49}{50}$. After the king's restoration he became minister of Romney in Kent.

William Kemble, son of William Kemble of Stratton in Wilts, gent., a College tenant, aged 18. Postmaster. Submitted to the Visitors; took his bachelaur's degree 25 May 1651; went to Alban Hall for a time.

Henry Hawley, of Oxford, son of Dr. Henry Hawley, a physitian, aged 15. At first he did not submit; but at last upon better thought he did submit. Postmaster. Afterwards fellow of Oriel College; proctor. Estated at Brainford in . . . , where he died. B.A., Mert., 26 May 1649.

Richard Phillips, of Shropshire, son of Andrew Phillips, minister, of Tone Atton in the same county. He was taken from Ball. Coll. where he was a servitor; by Mr. ⟨Nicholas⟩ Howson made his postmaster; aged 18 or more. At first he did not submit to the Visitors, but afterwards upon second thoughts he did. He continued in the College about 2 yeares after; where he was observed to be given much to tricking and drawing pictures with his pen, and somthing to musick. He was B.A. 22 Apr. 1651; but did not determine. An ingenious man. He went afterwards into his owne country, where he had some small cure. He was created M. of A. at the king's restoration; and about 3 or 4 yeares after died in his own country.

John Leke, postmaster, expelled for non-submission.

. . . *Smyth*, of whom I know no more.

Basil Brent, son of Sir Nathaniel Brent, warden, was a fellow-commoner; and enjoying a faire estate after his father's death neare Wallingford in Berks, became High Sherriff of that county. He had an estate also in Hereford[1].

William Cole, son of John Cole minister of Alderbury in Oxfordshire, was his uncle's Mr. John French his postmaster. He was originally one of the clerks of New College. B.A. 18 Feb. 165$\frac{0}{1}$.

1647.—*Barthelmew Grave* of Stratford Bow neare London, M.A. of St. Andrewes in Scotland, became a commoner of Merton College in expectation of preferment from the Visitors, to whom he submitted in the yeare following, and in the same yeare in April being incorporated M. of A., was made fellow of Wadham College by them in October following. He was chamber-fellow with William Cox following in the corner chamber under the library; took their commons in that chamber; and when they left the college they gave between them a little piece of plate.

William Cox, son of William Cox (somtimes fellow of Merton College, afterwards vicar of Emildon), M.A. of Andrew's University in Scotland, was a commoner of Merton College in expectation of preferment from the Visitors, to whom he submitted in the yeare following; and in the same yeare in April being incorporated M.A. was made soon after by the Visitors fellow of Brasnose College. He resigned in 1651[2]; succeeded his father in the vicaridge of Emildon anno 1657, Oct. 29, by the presentation of the College; where he died 167–.

1647, May 26.—*Anthony Wood*, Oxon., son of Thomas Wood, gent., postmaster, afterwards clerk.

Samuel Jones, Merioneth, son of John Roberts of Cawen in the said county, pleb., aged 19, was made from being a servitour of Allsoules College either a postmaster or pro-postmaster. Expelled for non-submission. Afterwards lived poore. Was in Oxon after the restoration and in 1660 was created M. of A. but then little better than crazed.

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[1] 'Hereford' is in pencil only as doubtful.

[2] this clause is substituted for 'Afterwards being expelled by Dr. ⟨Daniel⟩ Greenwood for misdemeanour.'

John Prickett, Ebor., brother to Josias before-mentioned, aged 16.

John Blanks, son of the impropriator of Bledlow com. Bucks, postmaster; expelled for non-submission. He was afterwards an attorney in Aylesbury.

Samuel Heskins, pleb. fil.

John Smart, of Evesham in Worcestershire. He afterwards submitted to the Visitors and became scholar, and afterwards fellow, of Trinity College. An excellent preacher.

Bryan Ambler, a minister's son of Shropshire, a postmaster or pro, expel'd by the Visitors 1649. Afterwards a minister in Shropshire where he died (broke his neck, they say) with a fall from his horse. 'Johannes Ambler, filius Brian Ambler de Lidbury com. Salop, clerici, aet. 17,' matriculated of Allsoules Coll., 9 April 1689.

Sylvester Switzer, son of the host of the inn called 'The Garter' in Windsore; Eaton postmaster; expelled for non-submission Aug. 1649. Afterwards taught school in Cornwall.

John Wright, son of . . . Wright minister of Bidford in Warwickshire, postmaster or pro at least. Expel'd for non-submission. Afterwards there was a strong report that he turned a Roman Catholic and afterwards a preist—which is false. After his majesty's restoration he was created M.A. (1660), and became the cheif master of the King's Schole at Worcester.

Richard Immings or Yeomans, son of Richard Immings of Stratford, Wilts, clerk; became postmaster or pro from C. C. C. (where, I think, he was chorister), aged 14 or therabouts. Expelled for non-submission, as it seems. Created M. of A. after the King's restoration. Became minister, I think, in his country; but being alwaies craz'd, as his elder brother Thomas of C.C.C. was and his sister (wife of . . . Haselwood the apothecary), killed himself by the river's side neare Osney, anno . . . , and his tenement or tenements in Oxon behind All hallows were forfeited to the University.

William Hill, a committee man's son, of Hertfordshire, bible-clerk.

Edward Reynolds, son of Dr. ⟨Edward⟩ Reynolde, of Northamptonshire; postmaster (I think). Afterwards by the endeavour of his father . . .

1648.—*Joseph Harvey*, afterwards fellow.
Richard Trevor, afterwards fellow.

These two did enter themselves commoners about the beginning of this yeare in expectation of preferment from the Visitors. They were both elected probationary fellowes this yeare.

164$\frac{8}{9}$.—*Thomas James*, of Sussex, ministri filius. Postmaster Feb. 27, 164$\frac{8}{9}$, or pro. Expelled 1649. He was a short whit-haired man, and afterwards was an officer (leivtenant) in a ship.

Stephen Richmond, pleb. fil., first, servitour, then, postmaster, and after submitting to the Visitors was by them made postmaster, 1650. He delighted much in dialling while in the College; had a mechanical head. B.A. 1 April 1652.—He was put in postmaster by one of the fellowes against the Visitors' order, removed for a time, and came in againe.

John Martin alias *Bishop*, of Witney in com. Oxon, postmaster; afterwards, upon his submission, fellow of C. C. C.

164$\frac{8}{9}$.—*William Stane*, a College tenant's son; postmaster; submitted to the Visitors and was confirmed in that place. A confessed member of ⟨Thomas⟩

Goodwin's church. B.A. 2 March 165$\frac{1}{2}$, M.A. 1655. A stout man. After the king's restoration he ran out of his estate; turn'd Tory. Though his ancestors for severall generations had held a rich farme of the College at Norton-Mandevill (for 200 yeares or more), yet this person sold it. He died in the beginning of 1684. A hair-braine fellow.

Thomas Laurence, an apothecary's son in London: forced to leave Merton College; went to Alban Hall; took both the degrees in arts as a member of that house; studied physick.

Francis Sayer, son of Francis Sayer minister, of Yattenden in Berks; postmaster; B.A. 1651, M.A. 1655.

George Owen, son of Dr. Owen of Pembrokeshire; postmaster. Put out by the Visitors 16 Jan. 165$\frac{0}{1}$, because he was put in by a fellow without their order. B.A. 18 March 165$\frac{0}{1}$. Afterwards one of the junior Officers of Armes by the endeavours of his kinsman George Owen, York herald. Afterwards fellow of Allsoules; D.D.; benefic'd and dignified in Wales.

Robert Hinkley, yonger brother to Dr. ⟨John⟩ Hinkley, was either postmaster or pro: went afterwards to Ch. Ch., and was a Student there. B.A. (Ch. Ch.) 2 Feb. 165$\frac{2}{3}$.

1649.—*George Child*, put in postmaster by the Visitors 6 Aug. 1649 in the place of ⟨Robert⟩ Bostock. Went afterwards to Queen's College of which he was B.A. 17 July 1652. M.A. (New Inn Hall) 1655.

James Bricknell, son of James Bricknell, a surgeon in the Parliamentary army, among the forces raised for the parliament by William ⟨Russell⟩ earl of Bedford. He afterwards succeeded William Hill in the clerkship of the College and took his degrees in Arts (M.A. 1655), and became a minister in Kent.

Edward Rood, an Abendon man borne, son of . . . Rood, a factious minister of that place. Bred in Eaton school. Eaton postmaster by the favour of the Visitors 12 Nov. 1649. A bold and impudent person. Afterwards fellow, etc.

Thomas Myers or Myerst, gen. fil. e com. Ebor.; put in postmaster by one of the fellows but removed by the Visitors because put in contrary to their order, 16 Jan. 165$\frac{0}{1}$.

Georg Pricket, yonger brother to Josias and John Pricket before mentioned; was postmaster also but removed because contrary to the order of the Visitors. Put in againe by them, B.A. 6 July 1653. Afterwards went to one of the Temples; became a barrester; sworne Serjeant at Law 27 Apr. 1692.

Basil Martial, Eaton postmaster an. Dom. 1649, B.A. 1653.

Abraham Thornton, postmaster, removed thence by the Visitors 16 Jan. 165$\frac{0}{1}$, because put in against their order. Went to Alban Hall: was admitted B.A. as a member of that house 28 June 1651: he did not determine.

Francis More, of Clanfield in Oxfordshire, postmaster; removed thence by the Visitors, because put in against their order. Put in againe by their order. B.A. 6 July 1654. Afterwards had a beneficial place belonging to the law.

Richard Cole, brother to William before-mentioned, was made postmaster by his uncle John French, removed by the Visitors because put in against their order. He was afterwards bound an apprentice to an apothecary in London, served his time out and soon after died. He came in after Christopher Abdy.

John Goodwin, gentleman-commoner. Admitted B.A. 29 March 1653.

Robert Clement, postmaster to his uncle Richard Franklin. B.A. 23 Feb. 165$\frac{3}{4}$, M.A. 1657. Minister of Ogburne, Wilts.

1650.—*John Stafford*, gen. fil. de Thornborow in com. Gloc., gentleman-commoner.

Richard Wright, pleb. fil., put in postmaster by the Visitors 16 Jan. 165$\frac{0}{1}$. B.A. 25 Oct. 1654; stetit in Comitiis 1657.

William Johnson, put in postmaster by the Visitors 16 Jan. 165$\frac{0}{1}$.

Robert Lister, pleb. fil., put in postmaster by the Visitors, 16 Jan. 165$\frac{0}{1}$. B.A. 1 June 1654.

. . . *Davis*, put in at the same time. I never remember him resident.

Samuel Hieron, pleb. fil., of New Inn, put in postmaster by the Visitors at the same time. B.A. 8 Feb. 165$\frac{2}{3}$; M.A. 22 June 1655.

Thomas Soley, servitor, put in also postmaster at the same time. Afterwards demie of Magd. Coll.; curat at Cassington.

William Izard or Isod, servitor, put in postmaster at the same time. Afterwards rector of Welford in Gloucestershire in which parish Birkmersh in Warwickshire is.

. . . *Spencer*, put in postmaster at the same time. I do not remember him resident.

Robert Pretty, postmaster.]

⟨164$\frac{7}{8}$: Wood aet. 16.⟩

February.—*On Candlemas day [1], or before (according as Shrove-tuesday fell out), every freshman had warning given him to provide his speech, to be spoken in the publick hall before the under-graduats and servants on Shrove-Tuesday night that followed, being alwaies the time for the observation of that ceremony. According to the said summons A. Wood provided a speech as the other freshmen did.

*Feb. 15.—Shrove-Tuesday, Feb. 15, the fire being made in the common hall before 5 of the clock at night, the fellowes would go to supper before six, and making an end sooner than at other times, they left the hall to the libertie of the under-graduats, but with an admonition from one of the fellowes (who was then principal of the under-graduats and postmasters) that all things should be carried in good order. While they were at supper in the hall, the cook (Will. Noble [2]) was making the lesser of the brass pots ful of cawdel at the freshmans' charge; which, after the hall was free from the fellows, was brought up and set before the fire in the said hall. Afterwards every freshman, according to seniority, was to pluck off his gowne and band, and if possibly [3] to make himself look like a scoundrell. This done, they were conducted each after the other to the high table, and there made to stand on a forme placed thereon; from whence they were to speak their speech with an audible voice to the company: which if well done, the person that spoke it was to have a cup of cawdle and no salted drinke; if indifferently, some cawdle and some salted drink; but if dull, nothing was given to him but salted drink or salt put in college beere, with tucks to boot. Afterwards when they were to be admitted into the fraternity, the senior cook was to administer to them an oath[1] over an old shoe, part of which runs thus—"Item tu jurabis quod penniless bench[2] non visitabis" &c. the rest[3] is forgotten, and none there are now remembers it. After which spoken with gravity, the Freshman kist the shoe, put on his gowne and band and took his place among the seniors.

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[1] Feb. 2.

[2] in Wood MS. E. 33 is this entry:—'164$\frac{4}{5}$, Feb. 10, William Noble of the parish of Comnor, Berks, upper cook of Merton Coll. was married to Hannah Bates of Farthingo in Northamptonshire' ⟨in S. John Bapt. Church, Oxford⟩.

[3] 'possibly' in both the Harl. and Tanner MSS., by a slip, for 'possible.'

*Now for a diversion and to make you laugh at the folly and simplicity of those times, I shall entertaine you with part of a speech which A. Wood spoke while he stood on the forme placed on the table, with his gowne and band off and uncovered.

"Most reverend Seniors,

"May it please your Gravities to admit into your presence a kitten of the Muses, and "a meer frog of Helicon to croak the cataracts of his plumbeous cerebrosity before "your sagacious ingenuities. Perhaps you may expect that I should thunder out "demicannon words, and level my sulphurious throat against my fellowes of the "Tyrocinian crew: but this being the universal judgment of wee fresh water Academians, behold, as so many stygian furies or ghosts risen out of their winding "sheets, wee present ourselves before your tribunal, and therefore I will not fulminate[4] nor tonitruate words nor swell into gigantick streins: such towring ebullitions do not exuberate in my Aganippe, being at the lowest ebb. I have been no "chairman in the committee of Apollo's creatures, neither was I ever admitted into "the cabinet councils of the Pyerian dames, that my braines should evaporate into[5] "high hyperboles, or that I should bastinado the times with a tart satyr[6] of a "magic pen. Indeed I am but a fresh water soldier under the banners of Phoebus, "and therefore cannot as yet set quart-pots or double juggs in battalia, or make a "good shot in sack and claret, or give fire to the pistoletto tobacco pipe[7] charg'd "with its Indian powder; and therefore having but poor skill in such service, I were "about to turne Heliconian dragooner, but as I were mounting my dapper nagg, "Pegasus, behold Shrove-tuesday night arrested me, greeting me in the name of "this honorable convocation, to appeare before their tribunal and make answer for "my self; which, most wise Seniors, shall be in this wise.

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[1] a parody on the oath and declaration required by the University at different stages in the Academical curriculum, e.g. the oath not to lecture at Stamford; see F. Madan's Brasenose College in *The Colleges of Oxford* (Methuen 1891), p. 254.

[2] Wood has added a marginal note in the Tanner MS.—'Penniless Bench is a seat joyning to St. Martin's Church apud Quadrivium where butter women and hucksters use to sit.'

[3] the Harl. MS. reads—'the rest I have forgotten and I know not how to retreive it.'

[4] 'fulminate' in the Harl. MS.; 'sublimate' in the Tanner MS., by a slip.

[5] 'with' in the Harl. MS.

[6] 'the tart satyrs' in the Harl. MS.

[7] the Tanner MS. has 'pipes,' by a slip.

"I am none of those May-pole-freshmen[1], that are tall cedars before they come "to be planted in the academian garden, who ⟨are⟩ fed with the papp of Aristotle "at twenty or thirtie yeares of age, and suck at the duggs of their mother the "University tho they be high Colossus's and youths rampant. These are they, who "come newly from a country[2] bagg-pudding and a good brown loaf to deal with a "penny-commons, as an elephant with a poor fly, tumbles it and tosses it, and at "last gives him a chop. [These[3] are the Mertonian counter-scufflers,] that tugg as "hard for a postmaster's place[4], as a dog at mutton.

"I am none of the University blood-hounds, that seek for preferment, and whose "noses are as acute as their eares, that lye perdue for places, and who, good saints! "do groan till *the Visitation*[5] comes. These are they that esteem a tavern as bad "as purgatory, and wine more superstitious than holy water: and therefore I hope "this honorable convocation will not suffer one of that tribe to tast of the sack, "least they should be troubled with a vertigo and their heads turne *round*[6].

"I never came out of the country of Lapland[7]. I am not of the number of beasts "—I meane those greedie dogs and kitchin-haunters, who noint their chops every "night with greese and rob the cook of his fees" &c.

*Thus he went forward with smart reflections on the rest of the freshmen and some of the servants, which might have been here set downe, had not the speech been borrowed of him by several of the seniors who imbezel'd it. After he had concluded his speech, he was taken downe by Edmund Dickenson, one of the bachelaur-commoners of the house; who with other bachelaurs and the senior undergraduats made him drink a good dish of cawdle, put on his gowne and band, placed him among the seniors, and gave him sack.

*This was the way and custome that had been used in the college, time out of mind, to initiate the freshmen; but between that time and the restoration of K. Ch. 2. it was disused, and now such a thing is absolutely forgotten[8].

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[1] later age at matriculation than the ordinary was a subject for satire then as now.

[2] 'country' has been omitted from the Tanner MS., by a slip.

[3] the words in square brackets have been omitted from the Tanner MS. by a slip.

[4] 'commons' is written in the margin of the Harl. MS., as an alternative for 'place.'

[5] a back-hander at the Puritanical party. One of their cant phrases was to pray for 'a visitation' of abundant grace, and the like: again, the University was at this time full of Puritans from Cambridge, &c. waiting in expectancy of preferment through the action of the Parliamentary Visitors. See *supra* pp. 135, 136.

[6] a pun on 'round-heads.'

[7] the servitors who lap or lick the dishes, when they are taken from table. The occurrence of petty thefts of food is indicated by an anecdote in Wood MS. E. 32 fol. 25 b—' "Why do you take away my bread? Why do you take away my victualls?" quoth John Powell senior of Mert. Coll. when he was at dinner in the hall. Replied the theif—"because I want them." "What!" saith Powell "do you come to the University to catch wants?" '

[8] William Huddesford, editing this Life in 1772, notes here:—' The custom described above was not, it is probable,

[Feb. 6[1], Su., 1647 ⟨i.e. $\frac{7}{8}$⟩, Mrs. Stroude, wife to Dr. William Stroud cannon of Xt. Church, and daughter to Dr. . . . Sympson canon of the same[2], departed this life and was buried att . . . Bedfordshire.]

March.—[John[3] Morris, D.D., Canon of Ch. Church and Hebrew professor of the University, died, T., 21 of March 164$\frac{7}{8}$ and was buried in the Divinity chappel by Dr. ⟨William⟩ Strode.—He married Mary, daughter of Walter Darrell or Dayrell (recorder of Abendon, but descended from the Dayrells of Lillingston-Dayrell in Bucks), sister to the wife of Charles Holloway (serjeant of law); but had no issue by her. She afterwards married Thomas Keyt of Great Wolford in Warwickshire, gent. She died without issue . . . Aug. 1681 and was buried in the church of Great Wolford in Warwickshire.]

An. Dom. 1648 : 24 Car. I : ⟨Wood aet. 16.⟩

*The Visitors appointed by Parliament having sate several times in the lodgings of Sir Nathaniel Brent, warden of Merton coll., in the last yeare, but to little purpose, they proceeded this yeare with very great rigour, to the ruin of the Universitie. The members of every college were all summoned to appeare on a certaine day, and somtimes two or 3 colleges or more appeared in one day, and if they did not give in a positive answer whether they would submit to them and their visitation as appointed by parliament, they were forthwith ejected.

⟨Wood has given a minute narrative of the proceedings of the Parliamentary Visitors in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii, 501 sqq. which it is unnecessary to repeat here. The authorities which he followed may, however, be enumerated :—

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peculiar to Merton college. Perhaps it was once general, as striking traces of it may be found in many societies in this place, and in some a very near resemblance of it has been kept up till within these few years.' Occasion may be taken here to condemn in the strongest terms this empty-headed type of note which is common in Huddesford. Had the writer had the sense to write down an account of the 'striking traces' and the 'near resemblance' with a list of the colleges in which they were found, his note would now have been both valuable and interesting for Oxford history. Hearne (see Bliss' *Reliquiae Hearnianae* III. 76) mentions Brasenose and Balliol as having customs of this kind.

[1] note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 68. The slips there probably represent an older note-book of Wood's.

[2] rather, canon of Canterbury, see p. 116.

[3] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 83. Wood gives in colours these arms :—'sable a saltire argent, on an escutcheon of pretence a cross pattée [Morris]; impaling, argent on three bars sable six cinquefoils of the field three two and one, a mullet sable in chief [Darrell] : crest, two hands proper holding up a cross pattée argent.'

(i) The Register of the Visitors, in the Bodleian Library, O.C. 3736, nunc 'MS. e Mus. 77': edited for the Camden Society by Professor Burrows in 1881. In Wood MS. E. 4 Wood gives this account of it:—'It begins 30 Sept. 1647 and ends 8 April 1658; written by William Newhouse and Ralf Austen (author of the book intituled ⟨'A treatise of Fruit-trees' Oxford, 1657, second edition⟩, died ⟨1676⟩), registers[1] successively to the said Visitors. It contains not only the acts of the Visitors appointed 1647, but of those (though slenderly) anno 1651 and anno 1654. It is kept in Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Say's hands[2].'

(ii) Original documents[3], letters, etc., connected with the Parliamentary Visitation, given to Wood by archbishop Gilbert Sheldon, and bishop Thomas Barlow, now in Wood MS. F. 35 O.C. 8497.

(iii) 'History of the Visitation of the University of Oxon by the Visitors of the Long Parliament,' by John Newton, one of the senior fellows of Bras., a few pp. of MS., now in Wood MS. F. 35, fol. 178.

(iv) Newspapers of the day: e.g. an extract from the 'Moderate Intelligencer' is found in Wood 514 (no. 45) describing lord Pembroke's entrance into Oxford on M., 17 Apr. 1648.

(v) Narrative of proceedings of the Visitors (1 June 1647 to 7 Apr. 1648), a few printed leaves, found in Wood 514 (no. 46). Wood has this note about it:—'Note that the "Narrative" following being privately in the press at Oxon was stop'd from going any farther by the Visitors' command. With much adoe I got these two sheets following of the said Narrative. I could never see any other printed copie of it or any of the MS. copie that followed. This that I got I cannot now tell from whence I had it, unless from Dr. ⟨Gerard⟩ Langbaine's papers (quaere).'

(vi) In his narrative of their proceedings (Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., *ut supra*) Wood has given lists[4] of the persons expelled by the Visitors. In Wood MS. F. 35 is Wood's MS. 'List of members expelled': in Wood 514 (54) is found 'Oxoniae Lachrymae,' a printed list of expelled members, published at London 1649, with some MS. notes by Wood.

(vii) Various printed Orders, Petitions, etc., issued by, and for or against, the Visitors are found in the Wood Collection, e.g.:—

Wood 514 (27); 'The Ordinance (1 May 1647) of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for the Visitation and Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford,' Lond. 1647; another copy in Wood 612 (52); Wood 423 (24).

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[1] i.e. registrars. Wood here notes:—'R. Austen was not chose register till 1650, but he was deputy before ⟨that date⟩. When Ralf Austen was absent, Elisha Cole, steward of Magd. Coll., supplied; and some of his hand-writing is therin p. 355, 356'—see Burrows, l. c., p. 337.

[2] Wood afterwards amended this statement by adding 'now in Bibl. Bodl.' The body of Wood's note was written in 1674. Robert Say was vice-chancellor in 1664, Provost of Oriel 1653–1691. This seems to dispose of Prof. Burrows' conjecture (l. c., p. viii) that the register remained in Austen's possession and came to the library at his death.

[3] MS. Tanner 338 contains a number of papers relating to the Parliamentary Visitation.

[4] At the end of Hearne's 'Liber Niger Scaccarii' Hearne prints a memorandum by Wood:—'Remember to aske Mr. ⟨Ralph⟩ Austen for a catalogue of the scholars that were turned out at the Visitation.' Some notes by Wood about the Visitation are found in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 254.

Wood 514 (28); Programma[1] (15 May 1647) calling the members of the University to appear at the Schools before the Visitors:—it has a MS. note by some Head of a House 'received May 24 ⟨1647⟩ after dinner: published at night to the company.'

Wood 514 (30); 'Petition of the well-affected to the Visitors against Dr. Samuel Fell,' 2 June 1647. Another copy is Wood 423 (23).

Wood 514 (26); 'The sworne confederacy between the Convocation of Oxford and the Tower of London,' Lond. 5 June 1647 (with some MS. notes), an attack on the University.

Wood 514 (33); 'The privileges[2] of the University of Oxford in point of Visitation,' 1647: ascribed by Wood to Richard Allestrie. Wood had at first written 'written as 'tis supposed by Mr. John Fell, student of Christ Church and Richard Allestrie, of the same, student: sed quaere.'

Wood 514 (29); Order of the Visitors 13 Apr. 1647, with an order by Fairfax (31 March 1648) to lieut. coll. Kelsey to send troops to Oxford to support the Visitors.

Wood 514[3] (37); Orders by the lords and commons '. . . to bursars to keep rents,' 21 Apr. 1648.

Wood 514[3] (39); 'An Order of the Commons assembled in Parliament enabling the Visitors of Oxford to displace fellows, 21 Apr. 1648,' printed 24 Apr.; another copy is Wood 276 A no. 135.

Wood 514 (40); 'The case of the University of Oxford, in a letter sent from thence to Mr. ⟨John⟩ Selden, 1648'; another copy is in Wood 614 (4); another Wood 631 (1).

(viii) The pamphlets, published in 1647 and 1648, criticising or satirizing the Visitors, several of which are described in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 579, are found in the same volume[4], Wood 514.

(a) Wood 514 (32); 'Letter from a scholar in Oxford to his friend in the countrey, 25 June 1647,' 1647.

(b) Wood 514 (41); 'Mercurius Academicus,' Numb. 1, S., 15 Apr. 1648:—in which Wood notes:—'I could never learn that any other numbers of this "Mercurius Academicus" were afterwards published.'

(c) Wood 514 (42); '✠ Lord have mercy upon us, or the Visitation at Oxford,' 1648.

(d) Wood 514 (43); 'Halifax law translated to Oxon', 1648.

(e) Wood 514 (44); John Birkenhead's 'Newes from Pembroke and Montgomery,' 1648.

(f) Wood 514 (47); Thomas Wynnyard's 'Midsummer Moone,' 1648.

(g) Wood 514 (48); 'An Owle at Athens,' 1648. Mr. Madan tells me that a MS. note in another copy in the Bodleian ascribes this to Thomas Winyard.

(h) Wood 514 (49); Thomas Barlow's 'Pegasus or the Flying horse from Oxford' [1648].

(i) Wood 514 (50); 'The third and fourth part of Pegasus,' in which Wood notes 'Thomas Pierce of Magd. Coll. the author.'

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[1] it has the autographs of these Visitors:—Christoph. Rogers, E. Corbet, Henr. Wilkinson, F. Cheynell, Na. Brent, Gul. Prynne, J. Packer, Wm. Tipping, Johannes Heylin, Ga. Becke.

[2] Wood 514 (34) is William Prynne's answer, Lond. 1647, 'The University of Oxford's plea refuted.'

[3] Wood 514 (38) combines the two orders in nos. 37, 39.

[4] at the beginning of it Wood notes that he paid for its 'binding, 6*d*, Feb. 8, 1689' ⟨i. e. $\frac{89}{90}$⟩.

(j) Wood 514 (52); 'Tragi-comoedia Oxoniensis,' in which[1] Wood notes :—'by Adam Littleton, student of Ch. Ch.; Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Barlow saith it was written by John Carrick of the same house.'

(k) Wood 514 (53); John Allibond's 'Rustica Academiae Oxoniensis . . . descriptio'; this copy[2] has marginal notes by Wood, and the note 'For my honoured friend Mr. Anthony Woode from his obedt servant, Jo. Aubrey.'⟩

May.—["My[3] name's *Whitehall*, God bless the poet,
If *I* submit the king shall know it":

quoth Robert Whitehall of Ch. Ch. to the Visitors anno 1648. The said Whitehall was turned out of his place; but, by cringing to the committee at London, became soone after fellow of Merton Coll. where, following the trade of drinking as he was wont, procured to himself a red face. Whereupon John Powell, senior, of Merton Coll. used often to tell him, especially when he playd upon him with his wit, that he was "loyned with sack and faced with claret."]

*May 12.—Friday (May 12) the members of Merton College appear'd, and when A. W. was called in (for the members were called in one by one) he was ask'd this question by one of the Visitors: 'Will you submit to the authority of parliament in this visitation?' To which he gave this answer, and wrot it downe on a paper lying on the table, as he was directed: 'I do not understand the business, and therefore I am not able to give a direct answer.'

*Afterwards his mother and brother Edward, who advised him to submit in plaine termes, were exceeding angry with him, and told him that he had ruined himself, and must therefore go a begging. At length, by the intercession of his mother made to Sir Nathaniel Brent (who usually cal'd her his little daughter, for he knew her, and us'd to set her on his knee, when shee was a girle and a sojournour in her husband's house during the time of his first wife) he was conniv'd at and kept in his place, otherwise he had infallibly gon to the pot.

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[1] another copy of this 'Tragi-comoedia Oxoniensis' is Wood 615 (21); in it is a note by a former owner (not by Wood) 'this was writt, as I take it, by one . . . Cradock, a young student of Ch. Ch.'

[2] another copy, with similar marginal notes by Wood, is Wood 423 (25); it has this note :—'These verses were made by Dr. John Allibond sometimes fellow of Magd. Coll. and rector of Bradwell com. Gloc. who died 1659.' The marginal notes are probably copied by Wood from an annotated copy by one of his elder contemporaries, e. g. from that now found in Wood 276 A no. 520.

[3] note in Wood MS. E. 32 p. 25. The answer is 'ben trovato,' but its genuineness is disputable. Whitehall's veritable answer (W., 10 May 1648) to the Visitors is given in Burrows' Register of the Visitors, p. 68.

[William Percy[1], esq., son[2] to the earl of Northumberland, died an aged bachelaur in Pennyfarthing street, after he had lived a melancholy and retired life many yeares. He was buried in the cathedrall of Ch. Church neare to the grave of Sir Henry Gage, Su., 28 May 1648.]

June.—[Samuel Radcliffe[3], D.D., and principall of Brasnose Coll., died, M., 26 June 1648 and was buried in the middle of St. Marie's chancell, sine prole: a great benefactor to his college—see what I have said of him in 'Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon.,' lib. 1 p. 392, 395, 396, 404, etc., lib. 2 p. 215 col. 2, 225 col. 2.]

[Steeple-Aston[4]. A free-schoole here built by Dr. Samuel Ratcliffe, sometimes principall of Brasenose, who endowed it with 20*li.* per annum for a master to be chosen from Brasenose: it is now fallen to 17*li.* 10*s.* per annum.—Brasnose College built an hospitall here for two women a little after the king's restauration, each woman to have 20*s.* per quarter to be paid by Brasenose. It goes under the name of 'Ratcliff's hospitall'; but he playing the knave with the college, the college at length was forced to build it.]

August.—*Aug.; his eldest brother Thomas Wood, who had served in the quality of a lievtenant of horse for his majestie during the warr, did, after the warr was terminated, returne to his coll. of Ch. Ch. and there receiv'd the profits of his place; but about the beginning of Aug. this yeare, he very abruptly left the universitie, went into Ireland, and finding out his school-fellow colonel Henry Ingoldesby, became an officer in his regiment, to fight against the rebells there. The reason of his sudden departure was this: viz. that he being one of the prime plotters of the remaining cavaliers in Oxon to seize on the garrison, Visitors, and all the armes they could find, to the end that they might joyne themselves to others that had plotted in the same manner in other parliament garrisons, to relieve the distressed cavaliers that were besieg'd in Colchester, the plot was discovered by one or more of them when they were in their cups; which made every one shift for themselves as well as they could. But some being taken, one of them named Edward Adams, a barber, was upon the point of being hang'd, having mounted the ladder in order thereunto, on the signe post of the Catherine Wheel in Magdalen parish (in which inn they had layd the foundation of their plot). Mr. Francis Croft[1], whome A. W. found to be one of the chaplaynes of Merton Coll. at his first coming thereunto, was deeply engaged in the said plot. He was a high-flo⟨w⟩ne cavalier and a boon companion, and was the man that gave to every person that was concern'd in the plot the oath of secrecy: which being done, they were to write theire names in his little paper-book which he usually carried in his pocket; but if they could not write, they were to set their mark, and he to add their names to it. At the first discovery of the plot Mr. Croft fled[2], and some of the parliament soldiers of the garrison supposing that he might be in his chamber, which joyned to that chamber which was afterwards the common room belonging to Merton coll., they broke open his dore, searched, but found the bird flown. This being done early in the morning, his dore stood open most of the day following, and A. W. with some of the juniors going into it, saw it all adorn'd with escocheons, which he (Mr. Croft) had got by burying several persons of quality in Merton Coll. Church and elswhere during the abode of the King's and Queen's Courts in Oxon; but these, his books, and bedding were not then touched.

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 83. Wood gives in colour these arms:—'or a lion rampant azure armed and langued gules; a crescent sable for difference.'

[2] third son of Henry Percy, eighth earl.

[3] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 83. Wood gives in colours these arms:—the arms of Brasenose College, viz., 'parted per pale, first, argent a chevron azure between 3 roses gules seeded or [⟨William⟩ Smyth, bishop of Lyncoln], second, gules two lions passant guardant or, on a chief azure the Virgin seated and crowned bearing the Holy Child and a sceptre of the second [see of Lyncoln], third, quarterly, in the first and fourth argent a chevron between 3 bugle horns sable, in the second and third, argent a chevron between 3 crosses croslet sable [⟨Richard⟩ Sutton, second founder]; impaling, argent a bend engrailed sable, a mullet sable for difference [Radcliffe].' In Wood MS. E 32 fol. 13 Wood notes a slip of his which attracted notice at the time:—'"A proud man will buy a dagger" ⟨said⟩ Dr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Radcliff principall of Brasnose, (⟨meaning⟩ "dye a beggar").' Ibid. fol. 16 Wood notes a similar slip of Dr. Ralph Kettell's—'"Blesse likewise all our factors and benefactors—Mistake me not, good Lord, I meane all our founders and benefactors," so Dr. Kettle president of Trinity Coll. in his prayer before sermon at St. Marie's Oxon.'

[4] notes in Wood MS. E 1 fol. 112 b.

[1648[3], Aug. 10, Th., Richard Jeanes, son of Nathaniel Jeanes[4] butler of Mert. Coll. and Elizabeth his wife was borne in the corner chamber under Mert. Coll. library; and baptized in this parish.]

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[1] Francis Croft, M.A. Oriel 18 June 1640.

[2] 'skulkd' in the Harl. MS.

[3] note in MS. Rawl. B 402 a p. 7.

[4] Wood MS. D. 20 is his notes on Dugdale's *Baronagium*; they have been perused by Dugdale and have several notes in his handwriting (mostly in red ink). Wood 418 is Vol. I of William Dugdale's 'The Baronage of England' Lond. 1675, with notes by Wood. In both places he refers to a back-stairs connection of the Jeanes family with the nobility. 'Emanuel Scroope, lord Scroope of Bolton, had a servant in his family named Martha Jeanes, daughter of . . . Jeanes, a poore taylor living at Turfeild Heath in the parish of Turfeild in Bucks near Watlington in Oxfordshire and brother' ⟨'brother' is underlined, perhaps as in error⟩ 'to Nathaniel Jeanes of Mert. Coll. Oxon. and Daniel Jeanes butler of S. Alban's Hall there: by which servant he had a son John

November.—*Nov. 6, M., Edward Wood before mentiond, bach. of Arts and scholar of Trin. Coll. (who before had submitted to the Visitors), was with others admitted probationer-fellow of Merton Coll. —They were severely examin'd, and in due course elected and admitted: which was done by the favour of the warden Sir N⟨athaniel⟩ Brent the arch-Visitor: [yet[1] all that were then admitted submitted to the Visitors.] Some admissions [of fellows] that followed were done by the sole authority of the Committee and Visitors. Soon after, E⟨dward⟩ Wood being setled in the bay-tree chamber in the first quadrangle next to the gate of Merton Coll., A. Wood was put into the cockloft[2] over him. So, then and after[3], his trudging to Trin. Coll. to receive his instruction was saved.

⟨*Parties*[4] *in the University* 1648–1660.⟩

[The generality therfore of the University were divided into two parties, Presbyterians and Independents; and each had their leading members to direct, instruct, perswade, etc.

The former ⟨the Presbyterians⟩ had ⟨Edward⟩ Reynolds, deane of Ch. Church for a time, and ⟨Francis⟩ Cheynell, president of St. John's for a time; ⟨Edmund⟩ Stanton, president of C. C. C.; ⟨Daniel⟩ Greenwood, principall of Brasenose; ⟨Robert⟩ Harrys, president of Trinity; ⟨John⟩ Conant, rector of Exeter; ⟨Henry⟩ Langley, master of Pembroke; ⟨Ralph⟩ Button, ⟨Henry⟩ Cornish, and Henry Wilkinson (senior), canons of Ch. Church; ⟨John⟩ Mills, ⟨canon⟩ of Ch. Ch. for a time; Henry Wilkinson (junior), ⟨principal⟩

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somtimes gentleman-commoner of Trin. Coll. Oxon. (who died soon after he had left Oxon, before he was of age). He had also three daughters by her, viz. one named Elizabeth who was married to Thomas ⟨Savage, third⟩ earl Rivers; another named Mary first married to Henry ⟨? Carey⟩ son of ⟨Henry Carey, second⟩ earl of Monmouth, secondly to Charles ⟨Paulet⟩ marquess of Wynchester; another named Annabella married to John Grubbam How of Gloucestershire, ⟨bro⟩ther to ⟨Sir⟩ Scroope, bart.'

[1] the words in square brackets are found only in the Harl. MS. The distinction drawn seems to be this: in the earlier admissions of fellows the College retained the semblance of autonomy, making its own election (though its choice was limited to those who had submitted to the Visitors); but in the later admissions, the College had passively to accept the nominees of the Committee in London or the Visitors in Oxford.

[2] 'cockleloft' in the Harl. MS.

[3] 'So, by that means, his,' in the Harl. MS.

[4] note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 9; with some additions from another draft of the same, ibid., fol. 6 b.

of Magd. H.; ⟨Joshua⟩ Cross, ⟨fellow of Magdalen⟩; besides others of inferior note.

The Independents they had ⟨John⟩ Owen, deane of Ch. Church; ⟨Thomas⟩ Goodwyn, president of Magd. Coll.; ⟨Jonathan⟩ Goddard, warden of Merton; John Palmer, warden of Allsoules; ⟨Thankful⟩ Owen, president of S. John's; ⟨Francis⟩ Johnson, master of University Coll.; ⟨John⟩ Wilkins, warden of Wadham; ⟨Peter⟩ French and ⟨Ambrose⟩ Upton, canons of Ch. Ch.; ⟨Francis⟩ Howell, of Exeter, afterwards principall of Jesus; ⟨James⟩ Baron, ⟨fellow⟩ of Magd.; ⟨Samuel⟩ Basnett, ⟨fellow⟩ of Allsouls; besides others of inferior note.

Which two parties[1] did in some respects make a faction in the University; and when occasion served they would both joyne against the Royallists, whom they stiled 'the common enimy.'

The former of these ⟨i.e. the Presbyterians⟩, with their disciples, seemed to be very severe in their course of life, manners or conversation, and habit or apparell; of a Scoth[2] habit, but especially those that were preachers. The other ⟨the Independents⟩ more free, gay, and (with a reserve) frollicksome[3]; of a gay habit, whether preachers or not. But both, void of publick and generous spirits.

The former, for the most part, preached nothing but damnation: the other not, but rather for libertie. Yet both joyne togeather to pluck downe and silence the prelaticall preachers, or at least expose their way to scorne.]

⟨164$\frac{8}{9}$: Wood aet. 17.⟩

January.—[The[4] 26 Jan., F., the Universitie Delegates ordered that the statutes concerning 'vestitus et habitus scholastici' according to faculties and degrees (ut in libro Statutorum tit. 14) should, being now much neglected, be revived and put in use. Also they ordered that reverence of juniors towards seniors be put in execution (ut tit. xv etc)—not then confirmed by Convocation.—The reader must know that the new commers from Cambridge and other parts in the beginning of this yeare[5] observed nothing according to statutes.

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[1] in the other draft: 'These ⟨two parties⟩ did for the most part divide the Universitie; wherby faction was fostered.'

[2] this occasional spelling for 'Scots' or 'Scotch' suggests that Wood had a lisp.

[3] in the other draft:—'rather gay, free, and inoffensively frollicksome.'

[4] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 1.

[5] i.e. the year reckoned from 25 March 1648.

Undergraduates and Bacchelaurs of Arts wore the sleeves of wide-sleev gowns as wide as those of surplices, a fashion brought into the Universitie by the Cantabrigians. This fashion did not onlie continue till the king's restauration, but for some yeares after, viz. till 1666 at what time Dr. John Fell became vice-chancellor.

Square or round caps also were not woren in publick, neither was it forced upon any one to bring caps and hoods to Congregation and Convocation. But when the Independents by degrees crept into the Universitie, who made such formalities ridiculous, then would the leading men of the Presbiterian faction use them in Congregation and Convocation but never in divine service. Some would use them in their respective colleges—viz. square and round caps—but never appeare in them abroad.

Gentlemen-commoners would we⟨a⟩re their gownes oftentimes faced with velvet, and commoners many times we⟨a⟩re the gownes of gent.-commoners. And none, whether Presbyterians or Independents, went in cassocks, or canonicall gownes or coates, or circingles, because they smelt too much of the prelaticall cut.

The new commers also (who mostly were very meane and poore at their first comming) having gotten into good fellowships, became wondrous malepert and saucy, especially to the old stock remayning. They went in half shirts, appearing at their brest and out at sleeves, great bands with tassell band-strings, and Spanish leather boots with lawne or holland tops.]

[Jan.[1] 26, F., the said Delegates ordered that exercise be performed in the Schooles according to duty and order in the Lent following, viz.—

1, that all such Bachelaurs that came from Cambridge and were entred into any college or hall and have not compleatly performed all exercises for Bachelaurship etc, shall determine in the Schooles.

2, that all Bachelaurs of this University who have not determined the last yeare do determine this Lent.

3, that all determining Bachelaurs (though there will be no Latin sermon on Ash-Wednesday) do meet at St. Marie's at 12 of the clock on that day and be conducted to the Schooles by the bedells.

4, that all reflections in the Schooles on that day and all resorting to the taverns by proceeders be forborne altogeather.

5, that all determining bachelaurs are to meet in the Natural Philosophy School on the Saturday after Ash-Wednesday where the senior Collector is to make a speech, etc.

6, that all determining Bachelaurs meet there at 9 of the clock on that Saturday towards the latter end of Lent called Absolution Saturday, and there the names of those that have determined are to be called, and those that have not determined are to be pronounced *Non-Baccalaurei.*]

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[1] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 2.

February.—[Th., Feb.[1] 1, 1648 ⟨i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩, Dr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Fell, D.D. and deane of Xt. Church Oxon, departed this life at Sunningwell com. Berks, and was there buried. He bore to his armes—'or, on 2 barres sable 3 crosses paté fitché of the first; impaling, argent, on a cheif sable 3 martletts of the first.']

[Feb.[2] 5, M., the University Delegates ordered that a matriculation-booke be provided wherin all that come to the Universitie should have their names entred.—There was one provided and all were matriculated by Bernard Hore, superior bedell of Law. After whose death it came into the hands of Samuel Clarke his successour, but when he died it could never be found[3]. His widdow is supposed to have made wast paper of it.]

[26 Feb.[4], M., Convocation: it was then shewed to the members that the citizens of Oxon did endeavour to infring the liberties and customes of the University, 'rati conatibus suis opportunum tempus se nactos fuisse.'

The originall of this controversie was thus:—When Thomas Weeks entred into the office of mayor at Michaelmas anno 1648, the vicechancellor sent two of the bedells to warne him and 62 citizens to come to St. Marie's and there according to custome and order take their oaths of fidelity to the Universitie; wherupon they denie it. Also in the beginning of Febr. this yeare the said vice-chancellor sent to the said mayor and citizens to acquaint them that they come to St. Marie's on St. Scholasticaes day ⟨10 Feb.⟩ and there according to antient custome heare prayers and offer their pence; but they denie this also and threaten to put up a petition to the parliament to shew them their greviances and to accuse the Universitie of superstition.

These things being done, they send first their greviances to the vice-chancellor which were re⟨a⟩d in Convocation 26 Feb., wherupon delegates[5] were ordered to inspect and answer them.—There is a diary under G⟨erard⟩ L⟨angbaine⟩ his hand in Turri Scholarum of all these proceedings. The citizens were more eager to prosecute this controversi, because they thought that all the old stock being ejected none were left to manage the conflict with them.]

March.—[Alice[6] daughter of Sir John Peyton the yonger, of

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 68.

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 2.

[3] Wood *infra* under the year 1686 gives the history of his discovery of it. It is now in the Archives (marked 'Liber Matriculae W.,' from 164$\frac{8}{9}$ to 1662).

[4] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 3. See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 631.

[5] in Reg. Convoc. T. pp. 35, 36 is the 'Responsum gravaminibus oppidanorum per delegatos' read in Convocation on Th., 8 March.

[6] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 84. Wood gives these arms in colours:—'gules a fess ermine between two wolves

Doddington in the isle of Ely, wife of Edward Lowe of Salisbury, master of the choristers and organist of Ch. Church, died in childbed of her 7 son, S., the 17 March 1648 ⟨i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩ aet. 42; and was buried in the upper end of the Divinity Chappell on the north side of the choire of Ch. Church cathedrall.—Edward Lowe before-mentioned died, Su., xi July 1682; buried by Alice his wife beforementioned which was his first wife.]

An. Dom. 1649: 1 Car. II: ⟨Wood aet. 17.⟩

*A. Wood's mother (Mary Wood) being much out of purse in reedyfying the stables and out-houses of the Flowr de Luce, and in repairing the inn it self, she gave off house-keeping; and taking her son Christopher and a maid with her, went to Cassington neare Woodstok, and sojourned in a fair stone-house then inhabited by one . . . Tipping lately sequestred from the vicaridg of Shabbington in Bucks, neare to Thame, who had married an Oxford gentlewoman the daughter of one William Dewey who had been acquainted with Mris Wood from her childhood. In the same house did then sojourn Mr. John Lucas[1] lately senior fellow of New College, and Mr. Richard Sherlock lately chaplain of the said college, but now (1649) curat of Cassington. A. Wood did often retire thither to see his mother, and somtimes lodge there for a night or two. Mr. Sherlock was civil to him, and would give him good instruction and talk fatherly to him. Mr. John Goad[2] was then vicar of Yarnton, a mile distant from Cassington; (to whom Christopher Wood went dayly to school) and being a suffering cavalier, did go often to the said Mr. Tipping's house to visit his brother-sufferers. This person A. W. did often see there and received instruction from him in many particulars and found him an exceeding loving and tender man.

*A. W. did not then in the least think to write the lives of the said Richard Sherlock and the said John Goad, as afterwards he did, or to live to see them well promoted and become eminent authors. But so it was, that length of time and sufferings made them forget such a little thing as A. W. was, and much adoe he had to make Dr. Sherlock know and understand him, when, 20 yeares after this time, he sent to him letters to Winwick in Lancashire (one of the fattest parsonages

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passant argent ⟨Lowe⟩; impaling, sable a cross engrailed or, in the first quarter a mullet argent ⟨Peyton⟩.'

[1] John Lucas, of S. Giles parish Oxford, gent., died in 1681, bequeathing to New College '10*li.* to be layde out in plate for the Masters' table.'

[2] John Goad, fellow of S. John's, B.D. 2 Nov. 1647.—Wood 429 (44) is 'An elegy on the death of John Goad, 28 Nov. 1689,' by Joshua Barnes, Lond. 1689. Wood 429 (47) is an elegy 'on the death of Dr. John Goad' by J. W[right], of the Middle Temple.

in England) to let him have an account of himself, to be put in Hist. et Antiq. Universit. Oxon[1]. At which time finding him shie in answering his letters, he was forced at length, when he saw where the fault lay, to tell him that he was the son of that 'little woman' (M^{ris}. Wood) that somtimes sojourn'd with him in the same house at Cassington, wherin he also had sojourn'd; and then he was free with A. W. and answer'd his letters.

*In like manner also when A. W. was consulting, 30 yeares after this time, the Athenæ et Fasti Oxon, he sent to Mr. Goad at Merchant Taylors school in London for some account of himself and writings, and found him very shie; but giving him the like answer that he gave to Dr. Sherlock, he was very free afterwards in his communications, and received from him ful[2] satisfaction, expressing himself, as Sherlock before did, verie joyfull, and congratulated themselves that they should live to see such a little junior that they had knowne him to be, to become an author and a publisher of several folios for the good and benefit of the commonwealth of learning.

*Mr. Anthony Hodges[3] rector of Wytham in Berks (a mile distant from Cassington), would often come among these royallists at Mr. Tipping's house and there make them merry. He was a very good scholar, and fit in many respects to oblige posterity by his pen; but delighting himself in mirth, and in that which was afterwards called buffooning and bantering, could never be brought to set pen to paper for that purpose. He was the mirth of the company, and they esteem'd him their *Terræ filius*.

April.—[Apr.[4] 6, F., the mayor and aldermen put up a petition to the house of Commons. I have it printed[5].]

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[1] Wood notes in the margin 'lib. 2 p. 250 b: see also in Ath. et Fasti Oxon vol. 2 p. 533.' In MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290 is a note (of date 1693) which says:—'Mr. Umb. tells me that Dr. R. Sherlock was much for confessions and some there were of quality that would come severall times in a yeare to confess to him and women of quality every yeare came to him.' Edward Umberston was Obadiah Walker's Romanist chaplain.

[2] Wood notes in the margin 'see in Ath. et Fasti Oxon. vol. 2 p. 637.'

[3] Wood notes in the margin—'see in the first vol. of Ath. et Fasti Oxon. p. 893.' Anthony Hodges, M.A. New C. 11 Apr. 1638.

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 4. See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. p. 631.

[5] Wood 515 (4) is 'The petition of the mayor aldermen bayliffs and commonalty of the city of Oxon to the House of Commons' Lond. 1649; another copy of it is Wood 609 (19). The following notes indicating the further progress of the suit may be brought in here:—'In Convocation on June 8, Frid., an answer being drawn up to the citie petition it was ordered to be printed: the vice-chancellor proposed that there should be a yearly sum of money raised from the colleges to defend the University liberties and privileges'; note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 4. Ibid., p. 6:—'June 21, Thursd., ordered by the committee that the Universitie should answer or make answer to the citie petition; July 24, Tuesd., an answer was put in which I have, printed.' Wood 515 (5) is 'The answer of the chancellor masters and scholars of the University of Oxford to the petition . . . of the city of Oxon' Oxford 1678, in which Wood notes:—'by Dr. Gerard Langbaine of Queen's College anno 1649; the first edition came out 1649 in quarto, this edition was published at Oxon 7 Feb. 1677 ⟨i. e. $\frac{7}{8}$⟩ upon certaine differences

⟨Wood 368 (7) is 'The Armie's martyr, or, a faithful relation of the barbarous proceedings upon Mr. Robert Lockier,' Lond. 1649. In it is this note, not by Wood but by a previous owner :—' Memorandum that this Lockier ⟨shot 27 Apr. 1649⟩ was a Leveller, the most violent man in the army (of his quality) against the king who was not long before martyred and murdered att Whitehall; had the overseeing of the building of the scaffold on which his sacred sovereigne was beheaded[1]; said "if none else would execute the king he would" and "hoped to wash his hands in his blood." Ἔχει Θεὸς ἔκδικον ὄμμα, the Lord saw and makes him suffer: justus es, Domine.'⟩

June.—[June 8[2], F., Convocation: it was then alledged that in some Colleges there were not Regent Masters to present such that took degrees in Congregation, wherupon it was decreed that Mr. ⟨John⟩ Good[3] of Ball. Coll., Mr. W⟨illiam⟩ Segory[3] of Ch. Ch., and Mr. ⟨William⟩ Woodward[3] of University College who were Inceptors, should be then admitted Regent Masters though it were 2 months before the Act.

Note that in anno 1648, viz. from Mich. term 1647 to the Act time 1648, were scarce 40 Inceptors, of which half or more were turned out or else had voluntarie left their places before the Act time 1648. Yet, notwithstanding, there were many created in the Pembrochian visitation who though they had gotten fellowships yet did not appear in Congregation and perhaps were not admitted *ad regendum.*]

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then on foot between the University and towne.'

[1] in the summer of 1890 a series of letters appeared in the "Times" discussing the position of Charles I at the heading-block. It may be worth while therefore to note here the evidence of the Wood pamphlets as to the executions of the time. Several of these have illustrations of beheadings, and they shew the sufferer generally lying prone on the scaffold, but occasionally with the neck resting on a slightly higher block so that the sufferer is on his elbows and his knees. See e.g. Wood 366 (9) 'A short and true relation of the life and death of Sir Thomas Wentworth,' Lond. 1641; Wood 369 (14) 'The manner of the beheading of Duke Hambleton,' Lond., . . . ; Wood 519 (5) 'A true information of the beginning and cause of all our troubles,' Lond. 1648 (on p. 9, the earl of Strafford's beheading, on p. 21 Sir Alexander Carew's beheading); Wood 519 (6) 'A brief review of the most material parliamentary proceedings,' Lond. 1652 (repeats the illustrations of the preceding book); Wood 608 (9) 'A great and bloody plot discovered against his royal majesty Charles,' Lond. [Apr.] 1660. An odd variety is given by the cuts which represent the sufferer lying supine on the scaffold; e.g. Wood E 25 (35), a ballad entitled 'A pattern of true love to you I will recite'; the same cut being found also in Wood E 25 (54), another ballad entitled 'The lady Isabella's tragedy.'

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 4.

[3] John Good M.A. Ball. 23 Jan. $164\frac{8}{9}$; William Segory M.A. Ch. Ch. 3 Nov. 1648; William Woodward M.A. Univ. 23 Jan. $164\frac{8}{9}$.—Wood in MS. E. 29 notes that :—'ad annum necessariae regentiae admissi erant in termino Trinitatis 1649, quia non erat Magister in Collegiis Ball. vel Aede Christi vel Univ. qui gratias petere et ad gradus praesentare potuit in domo Congregationis.'

[Thomas Iles[1], D.D., canon of Ch. Church, somtimes principall of Hart hall, died, W., 20 June 1649 and was buried in the north isle joyning to the choire of Ch. Ch.—Martha, daughter of . . . Vaughan (yonger brother to Dr. Richard Vaughan, bishop of London), minister of Ashted in Surrey; first, the wife of Dr. Thomas Anyan[2] somtimes president of Corpus Xti Coll., but had no issue by him; then, the second wife of the said Dr. Iles; died in Halywell near Oxon verie old and poore, Th., 11 Febr. 167$\frac{4}{5}$, and was buried by her second husband: no escocheons upon her hears. Shee had been mistris in her yonger dayes to Dr. John Williams, afterwards archbishop of York.]

July.—[14 July[3], S., Convocation, chancellour's letters, dated Th., ult. May, were read wherby he commends to them the bearer therof

> 'Hierotheus, Cephallonius, learned pious and studious, who hath spent much time and travayle in translating the confessions of faith, catechismes, and the like, of the reformed churches in forreigne parts, into the vulgur Greek, for the benefit of the Easterne churches. He is now desirous to see if any[4] here may be had to the improvement of so pious and glorious a work' and the chancellor 'desires the heads of Colleges and Halls now to give him such civill and faire reception as may become the honor of so famous a University in so worthy a cause and also how to promote and advantage his pious designe.'

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 84; Wood gives in colour these arms:—'sable a fess engrailed argent in chief 3 fleur-de-liz of the last ⟨Iles⟩; impaling, sable a chevron between 3 fleur-de-liz argent ⟨Vaughan⟩.' In MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290 Wood notes:—'he was buried that night att the upper end of the north chappel. He bore to his armes:—sable, a chevron ingrailed and 3 fleur de liz in cheif argent.'

[2] the following note is in Wood MS. E. 32 p. 17:—'On Dr. Thomas Anyon, president of C. C. C. Oxon. "They say some of us Doctors are cuckolds; is *Any one* here?" saith Dr. ⟨John⟩ Prideaux at a meeting of the Doctors, meaning Dr. Anyon who married a comly woman (daughter of one Vaughan a minister of Surrey) verily thought to have been, or then was, a mistris of ⟨John⟩ Williams bishop of Lincolne. This woman after Anyan's death was re-married to Dr. Thomas Iles canon of Ch. Ch. and lived in Oxon to the month of Feb. 167$\frac{4}{5}$. The said Dr. Iles was principal of Hart Hall, and finding himself not in a capacity ever to study in a morning without a cup of ale, would, as soon as drest, look out of his window and call to the next person he saw "'Ist! some ale." Which words he using often, scolars made it an anagram for his name.' In Wood MS. E. 32 fol. 29 b, Wood notes:—'The Fellows of C. C. Coll. have these verses running among them:—

"Dr. Spencer was a wencher And built
for us a new house
Dr. Anyan was a drinker And built for
us a brew house."

Note that Dr. John Spencer was the first married president of C. C. Coll. and built an house for her on the west side of the College; and Dr. Thomas Anyan, who succeeded him in the presidentship, being a bibber, built for the college a brewhouse neare to the College stables by Grope lane.'

[3] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 pp. 4, 5.

[4] i.e. confessions, catechisms.

The vicechancellor then shewed in Convocation 'librum vulgo Graecum quem quidem Hierotheus abbas Cephalinensis dono dederit bibliothecae[1], in quo confessio fidei secundum ecclesias reformatas vertitur in linguam vulgo Graecam in usum ecclesiarum orientalium.'

Delegates were appointed who on, M., 16 July decreed that the sum of 50*li.* should be given to the said Hierotheus 'pro sua versione confessionis et catechismi ecclesiarum reformatarum in linguam vulgo Graecam' which money was to be raised from the colleges.]

August.—[. . . Heale[2], a commoner or gentleman-commoner of Lyncolne College, pupill to Mr. Thankfull Owen, died, W., 29 Aug. 1649: buried in All Saints' Church in that chancell that they call the College chancell.]

September.—[An[3] order made by the Delegates Sept. 11, T., that proctor ⟨John⟩ Maudit, Mr. ⟨John⟩ Wilkins warden of Wadham, College and Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Cornish canon of Ch. Ch., should be appointed to conferr with the mayor and citizens about the better being and security of this place, whether they think fit it should be dismantled or retained a garrison still or what other course might be taken for the security of the University and city.—This consultation was upon the levellers rising in Oxford[4]. The officers that quell'd them had presents given to them by the University.

Sept. 20, Th., ordered by the Visitors that the head of every College in this University of Oxford be desired to call unto him such a number of discreet fellowes as he shall think fit to peruse the severall statutes of their houses and to present to the Visitors such oaths and statutes as are fit to be taken away; and that the Delegates of the University be desired to appoint such a number of themselves as they shall think fit to do the like by the statutes of the Universitie.]

[Twenty[5] horse of ⟨James⟩ Hind's company, the great robber, committed about 40 robberies about Barnet, not far from London, in the space of 2 houres, about 22 Sept. 1649.

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[1] I cannot discover this book among either the MSS. or printed books of the library.

[2] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 84. Wood gives in colours this coat:—'gules, six lozenges in bend argent.' In an earlier draft of this note (Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 71) Wood says:—'he bore to his armes, gules, five fuzilles in bend argent.' Heale does not appear in the matriculation register, which has many defects at this time.

[3] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 pp. 6, 7: these orders were approved by Convocation, Oct. 30, T.

[4] see an account of this meeting in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. pp. 625, 626. The manifesto of the mutineers is found in Wood 515 (6), 'The representation of colonel ⟨Richard⟩ Inglesby's regiment in the garrison of Oxford, 7 Sept. 1649,' Lond. 1649. Another copy is Wood 602 no. 20 (*a*).

[5] notes in Wood 372 (2) 'The English Guzman or the history of James Hind,' by G[eorge] F[idge], Lond. 1652. Wood 372 (1) is 'The Humble Petition of James Hind,' Lond. 1651. Wood 284 (8) is a chap-book on the same person:—'No jest like a true jest,

An abstract of James Hind his examination, of what he confessed of his perambulations:—W., 2nd May 1649, it being 20 dayes after he was pursued at S. Jameses by captain . . . Evans, ⟨he⟩ departed England and went to the Hague. After he had been there three dayes, he departed for Ireland in the vessell that carried the Scotch king's goods (Charles II) and landed in that vessel at Galloway; staid in Ireland 3 quarters of a yeare (part of which time he was a corporal of ⟨James Butler⟩ the lord of Ormond's life guard); and being at Youghall when he was surprized by the inhabitants for the parliament was there wounded in both hands by halberts. After which he went to Duncannon and because of the sickness he came thence to Scilly; staid there eight months and from thence he came to the Isle of Man. ⟨He⟩ staid there 13 weeks, and went from thence to Scotland; came to the king at Sterlin and kissed his hand. The king[1] being informed who he was, after some discourse commended him to ⟨George Villiers⟩ the duke of Bucks then present to ride in his troop because his life-guard was full. He came to England with the same troop; was in the engagement[2] at Warryngton com. Lanc.; also at Worcester[3] where he staied with the said troop till the king was fled, and it was after night; when, the gates being full of flying persons, he leaped over the wall (the trench) on foot by himself onlie, travail'd the country and lay 3 dayes under bushes and hedges because of the parliament soldiery that flew in every corner to search the royalists. At length he came to Sir John Packington's woods where he lay 5 dayes. Afterwards ⟨he⟩ came on foot to London, by name of Brown; lodged 5 weeks in London; and was taken 9 Nov. 1651 at Denzy's the barber, by S. Dunstan's church in Fleet Street, he having lodged there 3 weeks before by the name of Brown. He stood then committed to Newgate for high treason by order of the counsell of state: carried afterwards to Worcester and was hanged there[4].

This James Hind (borne at Chipping Norton) was a little dapper desperat fellow and his life here written[5] by one who calls himself George Fidge is very weakly performed. Many things are true in it; but most are false, and many material things are omitted. I remember one James Dewy (son of Mr. William Dewy of S. Ebbs parish in Oxon), who, long before my acquaintance with him, was one of his desperate companions—a little man, but verie metalsome and daring. Also I remember one . . . Haywood of Einsham neare Oxon, a tall, slender man, who, for carrying on the trade of robbery, about the time that Hind was executed was taken ⟨and⟩ committed

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being a compendious relation of the merry life and mad exploits of Capt. James Hind, the great robber of England': London, no date; Wood seems to have bought it in 1657.

[1] Charles II was crowned at Scone on 1 Jan. 165$\frac{0}{1}$. Wood 633 (9) is 'The form and order of the coronation of Charles the Second at Scoone,' Aberdeene 1651.

[2] 16 Aug. 1651.

[3] battle of Worcester 3 Sept. 1651.

[4] on 24 Sept. 1652.

[5] i.e. Wood 372 (2).

to Oxford Castle. But soon after, endeavouring to make an escape by the help of his sheets and bedcords tyed together to let him downe from a high place, brake his legg and was taken. Arthur Roe, a tanner of Oxford, was his servant, a downright drudge at fighting, a rustical hero: from whome I have heard many of the pranks committed by Hind. This Arthur Roe, being eaten up with the scurvies, died at Oxon in the beginning of March 168$\frac{0}{1}$, aged under 60; buried in the yard of St. Peter's Church.]

October.—[Oct.[1] 3, W., the Delegates appointed as subdelegates[2] ⟨Ralph⟩ Button, ⟨John⟩ Milward, ⟨Thankful⟩ Owen, ⟨Robert⟩ Hancock 'qui animadversiones suas (e corpore statutorum Universitatis) referrent si quae superstitiosam pravitatem sapiant.'

Oct. 3, W., the Delegates appointed certaine persons to consider a way to raise 40*li.* per annum to be allowed to an assessor to help the vice-chancellor *in rebus forensibus*; letters also to be sent to Mr. John Fell[3] for the restauration of the Universitie's goods and plate; to have writts procured out of Haberdasher's hall to arrest Edmund Gayton, Matthew Cross, William Ball, and Henry Davys, bedles[4], because they have carried away the staves[5] of their offices which are the University goods.

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[1] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 pp. 6, 7: these orders were approved by Convocation on 30 Oct.

[2] to revise the statutes of the University, see *supra* p. 155.

[3] as executor of his father Dr. Samuel Fell.

[4] Edmund Gayton M.A. S. John's was elected esquire bedell of Arts and Medicine 19 Sept. 1636; was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors who, on Apr. 1648, appointed Richard Campion in his place. Gayton was restored in 1660 by the King's Commissioners.—Matthew Crosse was elected esquire bedell of Law 23 May 1618; ejected by the Parl. Vis., who, on 12 Apr. 1648, appointed Bernard Hore in his place. Crosse died in 1655. Hore died in 1658.—William Ball was elected yeoman bedell of Arts 15 July 1637; ejected by Parl. Vis., and John Langley appointed on 12 Apr. 1648. Ball was restored in 1660.—Henry Davys was elected yeoman bedell of Divinity in 1643; ejected by the Parl. Vis., and Anthony Fido (afterwards fellow of Univ.) appointed, 12 Apr. 1648. Davys was restored in 1660.

[5] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 pp. 8, 9 may be brought in here, explaining the further course of this claim:—'at a meeting of the Delegates, 20 Nov., T., it was ordered that all meanes should be used for the regaining of the bedles' staves and that the University should not buy any': ⟨?May⟩ '1650, the Delegates ordered that money should be collected from every college to buy bedells' staves.' Ibid. p. 10, 'June 10 (and againe 13 Nov.) 1650, the bedles' staves to be enquired after from the old bedles that live in the University; Mris Fell to be sent to for Henry Jacobs' staffe taken away by her husband ⟨Dr. Samuel Fell⟩ and the virger's staff.' Henry Jacobs had been elected esquire bedell of Divinity in June 1641; the Parl. Vis. had ejected him and on 12 Apr. 1648 appointed John Blagrave M.A. Mert. in his place. Blagrave died in 1652.

William Cole, public notary and a student of 7 years' standing, was appointed deputy-registrar in the absence of John French.]

[. . . Baber[1], gent. commoner of Trinity College, buried in Magd. parish church in the north suburbs of Oxon, Th., 11 Oct. 1649; a Somersetshire man, of or neare Wells. ⟨Arms:—⟩ 'argent, on a chevron sable three mascles or between as many roundles sable each charged with a martlet argent.']

⟨Wood B 18 (9) was[2] Thomas Widdowes' 'The[3] just devill of Woodstock' 1649; Wood B 18 (10) was 'The Woodstock scuffle.' Wood has this note at the beginning of the volume:—

'Robert Plot, LL.D., in his "Natural History of Oxfordshire" (printed 1677) cap. 8 paragr. 37–40 etc, hath an account of "the just devill of Woodstock," not from this printed copie, which he never saw, as he himself hath told me, but from the relation of severall people that then (1649) lived: and so consequently (as it does) differs much from this printed relation of Thomas Widdowes. He sayes their first coming to the mannour house to sit and take a survey of it was on the 13 of Oct. 1649.'⟩

[⟨? Oct. 30, T.,⟩ the[4] vicechancellor signified to the Delegates that he had had a meeting with some of the chief of the city who presented him with the desires following, which they desired to be graunted before they would treat of the rest. It is desired:—

1, that there be no more offering pence.
2, that discommoning be taken off.
3, that the oath to the University be no more urged to the citizens.
4, that the University do not set up any trade within the University.
5, that the citizens may have as free libertie to sue priviledged persons in the city court as they have to sue citizens in the chancellour's court.

The vicechancellour's letter[5] in answer to these matters is dated Nov. 12, M.]

November.—⟨In Wood 510 is a copy of 'An Act for the day of publique thanksgiving to be observed on 1 Nov. 1649,' in which an official has written these instructions:—'To the constable of Woollvercott. By vertue of a warrant from the high shreife of this county, you are to cause this act and declaration herewith sent to you to be published on Sunday next by the minister in your parish church, and that you make returne of the doing theireof to the said shreiff, and if it be hindered or neglected by any you are to returne their names likewise to him. Hereof you are not to fayle. Dated, S., 27 October 1649. John Wood.'⟩

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 85. I learn from the Rev. H. E. D. Blakiston of Trin. Coll. that this must be Henry Baber of Somerset who appears in Arthur Charlet's *Nomenclator* (MS. in Trin. Coll.) as pupil to Ralph Bathurst in 1649. He must have died soon after coming up; and does not appear in the matriculation register.

[2] at the beginning of Wood B. 18 is this note:—'No. 4 was not found in this volume when examined by us, 13 June 1839; also nos. 9, 10, and 14 ['The demon or divil of Tidworth'], W. Kirtland, W. H. Black.' Mr. Kirtland (see *supra* p. 8 note 2) went through these volumes of pamphlets, comparing the actual contents of each volume with the list of contents given within its cover, and noting 'abstractions.' His initials 'W. K.' thus occur frequently in the Wood books, accompanying the melancholy note 'de-est.'

[3] Wood cites it in his catalogue of his own books, now in Wood MS. E. 2.

[4] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 7.

[5] found in Reg. Convoc. T. p. 79.

[At[1] a meeting of the Delegates 20 Nov., T., it was ordered that some course be taken to raise money from all colleges to carry one[2] the sute with the towne. A scheme was drawne[3] wherby every person of each college was to pay money towards defraying the charges of the controversie with the towne.

The Delegates ordered that the Tuesday sermon[4] at St. Marie's at 7 in the morning be frequented.]

[*Courses for preaching the Tuesday lecture.*

Xt Church	1	4	10	19	26
Magd. Coll.	2		11	20	27
New Coll.	3		12		28
St. John's Coll.		5		21	
Merton Coll.			13		
Brasen-Nose Coll.		6		22	
All Soules Coll.		7		23	
Exeter Coll.		8		24	
Wadham Coll.		9		25	
Corpus Xti Coll.			14		
Queen's Coll.			15		
Oriell Coll.			16		
Trinity Coll.			17		
Lincolne Coll.			18		
University Baliol					29
Jesus Pembroke					30.]

⟨This Table is found in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 151, not in Wood's hand, and undated.⟩

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[1] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 8.

[2] i. e. on.

[3] found in Reg. Convoc. T. pp. 88, 89.

[4] see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. p. 645. This weekly sermon was an old institution. In Lincoln College 'Registrum medium' fol. 160 b there is an entry '10 Jan. 162⅞: whereas some three years since it was agreed and determined that . . . whereas there is a Tuesday course to be supplied by the College in one sermon or more yearly at St. Mary's the discharge whereof much concerns the credit of the College, and whereas'. . . . In

December.—[Samuel Radcliff[1], Mr. of Arts of Brasnose, nephew to Dr. Samuel Radcliff, died, Th., 20 Dec. 1649, aet. 30; and was buried in Halywell churchyard neare the church dore. He was the son of John Radcliff of Chester, gent. He married . . . the daughter of Thomas Holt[2], Eboracensis, Novarum Scholarum Oxon architectus; but he had no issu by her that lived.—She afterwards married William Whelpdale, but hath no issue by him.]

*Dec., John Blanks, a hansome yong man and contemporarie with A. W. in Mert. Coll., being sent for home to keep his Christmas, A. W. went with him to the house of his father James Blanks, gent., impropriator of Bledlow in Bucks, neare to Thame in Oxfordshire, where he continued more than a weeke. The church there stands upon a rising ground; and at the end of the chancel is a larg deep place, having on its sides bushes and brambles growing. At the bottome of this deep place issues out one or more springs[3], and gives the original to a little river. Between the end of the chancel and the brink or edg of this deep place, is contain'd as much ground[4] as the space of six paces of a man. A. W. then heard several of the inhabitants[5] repeat two old verses, that had gon from man to man these many yeares, which run thus :—

He that lives and stil abide,
Will see the chancel fal in the Lyde.

*This deep place is with them cal'd the Lyde, and the ground between the brink of it and the end of the chancel doth sensibly

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Wood MS. E. 32 fol. 19 there is an anecdote which assigns the institution of this Tuesday sermon to quite the beginning of the century '—"who preaches at St. Marie's next Tuesday?" asked a certaine person. It was answered "Tacitus." Why *Tacitus*? Because 'twas Merton College turne to preach. You must note that when Tuesday lectures came up in the beginning of King James his raigne Sir Henry Savile, warden of Merton College, who had lately published Cornelius Tacitus with notes, would by no means consent with the heads of houses that his house should have a turne in preaching that lecture.' I have looked in the Laudian code of statutes (edit. John Griffiths, 1888) but cannot find any enactment about this course. The 30 turns in the Table represent the number of Tuesdays on which the sermon was preached each year.

[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 85. Wood gives these arms in colours:—'argent, a bend engrailed sable, in the chief a mullet sable charged with a martlet of the field for difference,' and says 'These armes are on his monument in Halywell churchyard.'

[2] see the Portfolio for 1888; and J. Wells' *Wadham College* in 'The Colleges of Oxford' (Methuen, 1891), p. 391.

[3] seven springs are now counted.

[4] in the oratio directa of the Harl. MS. 'as much ground that I can go over with about six of my paces.'

[5] the verses are still current (1891) at Bledlow and popularly ascribed to 'mother Shipton.'

weare away [and[1] fall into the Lyde], so that if some care in time be not taken, the proverbial verses may[2] prove true.

*In[3] the church here were some armes in the windowes, and an inscription or two on grave stones, of which A. W. toke notice according to his then capacity, but afterwards obtained a better method of taking them. These things are here set downe; because they were the first matters of that nature that A. W. took notice of.

[Dr. Richard Gardiner[4], a boone companion, ejected from his canonry of Ch. Church, Oxon, by the parliamentarian visitors anno 1648, preached the year following among severall ejected loyallists at Magd. parish church in Oxon and dilating himself on Xt's miracle of turning water into wine, said that "every good fellow could turne wine into water: but who or any other mortall could turne water into wine. This, I say, makes the miracle the greater."]

[In[5] the year 1649, the new president and fellowes of Magd. Coll. caused the picture of our Saviour to be taken downe out of the west window of their chappell (in which window is represented the day of judgment) but left the picture of the devill standing. Wherupon a country man seeing what had been done said:—'Blez uz! what a revormation is here! What! pluck downe God and set up the devill!' But this picture was set up againe, 1675.]

⟨$16\frac{49}{50}$: Wood aet. 18.⟩

January.—[John Wilkinson[6], D.D. president of Magdalen College, somtimes principall of Magd. Hall, died in Magd. Coll., W., 2 Jan.

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[1] the words in square brackets are in the Harl. MS.; omitted in the Tanner MS.

[2] 'will' in the Harl. MS. The church at Bledlow has been restored by the present incumbent (Rev. T. A. Sneath) and protected from the risk of this accident.

[3] The Harl. MS. has a less deceptive version of this paragraph:—'Here were then some armes in the windowes and monuments on the ground: but my sense was not then arrived at maturity and therefore I did not commit them to writing as I did afterwards things of this nature.'

[4] note in Wood MS. E. 32 p. 24.

[5] note in Wood MS. E. 32 fol. 19.

[6] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 85. Wood gives these armes in colour:—'lozengy ermine and sable on a chief of the last, 3 lilies slipped argent, ⟨Magdalen College⟩; impaling, gules a fess vair, in chief a unicorn in full course below a crescent between two mullets or within a bordure engrailed of the last: crest; a tiger's head erased or, in the mouth a wing argent ⟨Wilkinson⟩.' An earlier form of the note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 70 says:—'his funerall was solemnized at his own college, F., Jan. 11.'

$16\frac{49}{50}$; and was buried in the middle of the chancell of Great Milton Church in com. Oxon. He married Katherine, daughter of . . . . . ., but had no issue by her.]

*Jan. In the latter end of January he sent a generous requital to Mr. James Blanks for the great civilities he shew'd unto him during his being in his house last Christmas.

February.—*Feb. 16, S., his brother Edward who was his tutor thinking it more fit that he should chang him for another, he was put under the tuition of Clinton Maund, an Irish man borne of English parents as being descended from the Maunds of Chesterton near Bister in Oxfordshire. He was a bach. fellow[1], well growne in yeares, but a grand Presbyterian, alwaies praying in his chamber, and when master of Arts preaching abroad. A. Wood's brother was pevish and would be ever and anon angry if he could not take or understand Logical notions as well as he. He would be somtimes so angry that he would beat him and turne him out of his chamber; of which complaining to his mother, she was therefore willing that Anthony should take another tutor.

March.—[March[2] 16, S., the Delegates petition to the Committee for regulating the Universitie, speaking thus:—

'Wheras this Universitie have alwaies had power of electing of their officers and members into their severall societies, it is desired by the Delegates that the houses that are now setled in a collegiat way of government by the present Visitation may be left to a free election of their owne officers and members according to the severall statutes in those cases provided.']

An. Dom. 1650: 2 Car. II: ⟨Wood aet. 18.⟩

April.—*In the beginning of this yeare[3] A. W. was made one of the Bible Clerks[4], by the favour of Sir Nathaniel Brent[5], the warden, for these reasons: (1) because the Visitors cal'd into question the right of the fellows of the said Coll. their bestowing of the postmasters' places; (2) because a clerk's place was better than that of a postmaster, tho since not, because that benefactions have been after this time bestowed to make the postmasters' places better. There was then no duty in the chappel for the clerks, because the Common Prayer and Sacraments in the chapel were put downe, and but very little attendance there was for them in the hall.

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[1] 'a bachelor fellow,' i.e. fellow of his college, of only B.A. degree.

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 8.

[3] see note 5 p. 148.

[4] the Merton College books are defective at this time and the dates of Wood's appointment to and cession of the Bible Clerkship cannot be discovered from them.

[5] Wood 429 (7) is 'Epitaphium Nathanielis Brent,' who died 6 Nov. 1652. Nathaniel Brent was fifth son of Anchor Brent of Little Wolford in com. Warw.; he married Martha, daughter and heir of Robert Abbot bishop of Sarum. Wood has an elaborate pedigree of the Brents in Wood MS. F 33 fol. 268, 269.

*April 5, F., he answer'd Generals[1] in the public schools, and James Bricknell, his chamberfellow and clerk of Merton Coll., opposed him.

*Apr. 22, M., he left the cockleloft over his brother's chamber in the first quadrangle, and removed to the chamber in the little or old quadrangle, opposite to the Exchequer[2] chamber, which was appointed for the clerks.

June.—At[3] a meeting of the Delegates, 4 June, T., Mr ⟨Robert⟩ Hancock proproctor the last yeare did certifie the Delegates that one Keblewhite a citizen had served him with a writ out of the Common Pleas for false imprisonment, wheras what he did to Keblewhite was in the execution of his office for his manifest misdemeanour and for being in a tavern after 9 of the clock at night. He therfore desired to know the sense of the Delegates whether the University would owne him in this sute or no. Wherupon the Delegates voted :—

1, that if Mr. Hancock had done nothing in that business but what by the statute he might doe, then he was to be owned by the Universitie;

2, according to the relation of the matter of fact made by Mr. Hancock, he had done no more than a proctor by vertue of his office might lawfully do;

3, that in regard this buisness did concerne one of those points now depending before the committee betwixt the University and City, that Dr. ⟨Gerard⟩ Langbane and Dr ⟨Joshua⟩ Cross should signifie to Mr. Berry[4] in the name of the city that they take a course to suspend the proceedings in this suite till that controversie concerning the proctors' power be determined by treatie or otherwise before the committee, or otherwise they must expect that the Universitie would commence suites against them for injuries done upon other articles now depending.]

July.—[On 4 June[5], T., Dr. ⟨Gerard⟩ Langbane had been desired[6] to prepare an instrument to constitute a commissary[7] for the University therby, with the advice of such counsell as he should think fit to use.—July 11, Th., the Delegates met: the necessary use of the vicechancellor's court was debated and the prejudice that the

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[1] the disputations corresponding to the modern Responsions; Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 22, 33.

[2] 'the Checquer chamber,' in the Harl. MS.

[3] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 9. This vote was 'approved by Convocation, S., 8 June.'

[4] marginal note:—'citizen and goldsmith of Oxford.'

[5] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 pp. 10, 11.

[6] i.e. by the Delegates.

[7] Wood notes:—i.e. 'a commissary to help the Vicechancellor,' as we would now say 'an Assessor in the Vicechancellor's court.'

University had suffered by the discontinuance therof; wherupon there being now a treaty between the towne and University, it was therefore voted that Dr. ⟨Gerard⟩ Langbane, Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Zouch, and Dr. ⟨John⟩ Mills would take that matter into prime and speedy consideration, taking unto them one learned in the common law.—July 22, M., it was reported that, according to a former order of the delegates, Dr. Langbane, Dr. Zouch, and Dr. Mills had met and consulted about the constituting of a commissary for the University Court and had set down their opinion in writing as followeth:—

"1, wee conceive it necessary to have a court in the University and a commissary constituted to exercise the jurisdiction.

2, that, notwithstanding the vacancy of the chancellour's place at present, there is power sufficient in the University according to the statutes and customs for constituting of a commissary.

3, that this power according to the old statutes was in the senior Doctor of Divinity or Law as *cancellarius natus*, and according to the new in the vicechancellor.

4, wee conceive it more fit that this power be setled in the vicechancellor than in the senior Doctor.

5, that for the due setling therof and taking away all doubts which may be moved about that point, the Visitours of the University be desired to approve and recommend the new statute as to that particular, and it being proposed and approved in Convocation, the vicechancellour may appoint a commissary to exercise all jurisdiction in as full and ample a manner as heretofore hath been accustomed by the chancellour: to which purpose wee shall prepare a commission when it shall be required."—

July 24, W., the Visitors being acquainted with this matter did then order that the new statute devolving all power and authority of the chancellor on the vicechancellor during the vacancy of a chancellour be confirmed.—These things and the above order of the Visitors were proposed to and approved by Convocation, July 25, Th. .]

***August.**—In the latter end of Aug. several juniors of Mert. coll. as John Blanks, Brian Ambler, A. Wood, &c. got horses and rode to Wallingford[1] in Berks, purposely to see the castle[2] there, being then about to be demolished. They were in number about eight, and when they came to desire the guards to let them come into the castle, they refused to doe it, for[3] no other reason, as the scholars supposed, but that their number was too great and may have some designe upon them. Col. Arthur Evelin was then, as it seems, the governour, but was not at home, otherwise, as 'tis believed, they might have had entrance. So going back to the towne of Wallingford, they dined there, and return'd to Oxon[1].

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[1] Wood 501 (22) is 'Articles for the surrender of Wallingford' Lond. 1646. Wood 501 (23) is 'Articles for the surrender of Wallingford' Oxford 1646; another copy in Wood 612 (41).—Wood 610 (34) is 'A declaration of the general council of the Officers of the Army at Wallingford 27 Oct. 1659' Lond. 1659.

[2] see *Reliquiae Hearnianae* i. 293.

[3] in the Harl. MS. it runs:—'for no other reason, as I suppose, than that our number being larg may have some designe with us.'

November.—[Nov. 13[2], W., at a meeting of the Delegates the vicechancellor produced and shewed a book to them intituled *Selenographia*[3], most richly bound, given to the Universitie by the author Johannes Hevelius, Borussus, Urbis Gedanensis Scabinus consultissimus, to be reposed in the publick library. Which being by them perused, they ordered the orator (Ralph Button) to write a Lattin letter of thanks to him. Which accordingly was done, dated from the Congregation house XI Cal. Dec. ⟨S., 21 Nov.⟩ 1650 and subscribed 'Tibi amicissima Academia Oxoniensis,' a copy of which is in Reg. Convoc. T. p. 119.]

[Nov. 13[4], W., ordered that those that were to be matriculated hereafter should not *take an oath* as formerly and lately but only *barely promise* to observe the statutes privileges and customes of the Universitie.—So that wheras when a matriculation book was provided in Feb. 1648 ⟨i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩ they swore to observe, now upon the suggestion of some nice consciences they were onlie barely to promise—approved by Convocation, W., 1 January following.]

December.—*Dec. 14, S., one Anne Green a servant maid, was hang'd in the castle of Oxon, for murdering her bastard-child, begotten by Jeffry Reade grand-son to Sir Thomas Read of Duns-Tew in Oxfordshire. After she had suffer'd the law, she was cut downe, and carried away in order to be anatomiz'd by some yong physitians[5], but they finding life in her, would not venter upon her, only so farr, as to recover her to life. Which being look'd upon as a great wonder[1], there was a relation[2] of her recovery printed, and at the end several copies of verses made by the yong poets of the Universitie were added. See more in the next yeare[3].

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[1] the Harl. MS. adds:—'I had then by ⟨me⟩ all accounterments for a journey, which I kept till I grew too bigg for them.' Wood at a later date perhaps thought he would improve his riding by theory: Wood C. 19 is 'The Art of Riding' by G. B., Lond. 1584, which by the inscription ('A. Wood, 1662') he seems to have bought in 1662.

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 11.

[3] Wood noted in the margin 'vide titulum in Libro Benefactorum bibl. Bodl.'; then finding it was not entered there, he noted 'see the book it self and his writing before the title,' Johannes Hevelius (Dantiscanus) 'Selenographia, sive lunae descriptio . . .' Gedani 1647, fol. [Fol. BS. 62] cum inscriptione auctoris autographa.

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 12.

[5] their names are given in the pamphlet here alluded to (Wood 515 no. 12 'Newes from the dead, or a true and exact narration . . . of Anne Greene' Oxford 1651, 2nd edition). They are Dr. William Petty of Bras.; Mr. Thomas Willis of Ch.Ch.; Mr. Ralph Bathurst of Trin.; Mr. Henry Clerke of Magd.

[Dec.[4] 31, T., fit and able men were appointed by the Delegates to preach at S. Marie's every Sunday in the afternoon for the yeare following, Masters of Arts of 4 yeares standing and to be in Holy Orders—approved by Convocation, W., 1 Jan. following.]

⟨$165\frac{0}{1}$: Wood aet. 19.⟩

January.—[Jan. 11[5], S., the Delegates appointed Dr. ⟨Gerard⟩ Langbane, Dr. ⟨John⟩ Wilkins, Dr. ⟨John⟩ Sanders and others to consider 'quomodo pauperibus prospiceretur ut ne collegialem stipem mendicantes ulterius sint Universitati adeo molesti.'—These were poore soldiers, cashiered or maimed, and Irish people with petitions, that pretended to be undon by the late rebellion there.]

*Jan. 16, Th., twelve postmasters of Merton coll. were expel'd[6] by the Visitors, viz. John Blanks, John Wright, Brian Ambler, Richard Philipps, &c. Some of which, who were *godly youths*, as Georg Pricket, Stephen Richmond, William Staine[7] &c. they afterwards restored to, and confirmed them in their places. So that had A. W. continued postmaster a little longer, he had without doubt received his quietus. As for John Blanks, he afterwards retired to his father's house and became an attorney: John Wright, after the king's restoration, became master of the King's School at Worcester: Brian Ambler, a curat or minister in Shropshire: and Richard Philips, upon a second answer given in to the Visitors, was kept in; and, after he had taken a degree in Arts, he became a mortified and pious minister in Shropshire, &c.

*Jan. 22, W., Edward Wood, fellow of Merton coll., was, for divers pretended miscarriages and misdeameanors, suspended by the Visitors[8] from his commons and all profits from his place, as also from being tutor in that coll., untill farther order. The miscarriages were, first, for entertaining strangers at his chamber with more wine than 'twas thought convenient; (2) for drinking the king's health[1] at Medley neare Oxon two yeares before with some of his contemporaries of Trinity coll. &c. Which suspension was occasion'd by the uncharitable information made to the Visitors by Thomas Franke, a junior fellow of Mert. Coll.; who now did lay in wait, as 'twere, to bring the said coll. into distraction and trouble.

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[1] see Evelyn's Diary under date 22 Mar. $167\frac{4}{5}$.

[2] 'this relation in prose was written by Mr. Richard Watkins somtimes student of Ch.Ch., now rector of Whichford in Warwickshire'; Wood's note in Wood 515 (12). There is a copy of the first edition in the Bodleian, press-mark 'Bliss 2, 273.'

[3] i.e. infra p. 169.

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 12.

[5] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 12.

[6] see Burrows' 'Register of the Visitors,' pp. 316, 328.

[7] 'Stanes,' in the Harl. MS.

[8] Wood afterwards obtained a transcript of this order, if not the actual document itself, which is now found as a slip pasted to p. 10062 ⟨an odd way Wood has of writing 1062⟩ in Wood

*This Thomas Franke, after all his obsequious flatteries, fals tales, cringing to the Presbyterians and Independents, and his being actually in armes in the troop raised by the university of Oxon against King Charles 2 at Worcester, an. 1651, had the impudence after the restoration of the said king to turn about, and for his money to get the rectory of Cranfield in Derbyshire[2]; whilst others that had been great sufferers for his majestie's cause and had no money were forced to shark and live as opportunity served. He was a most vile person and not fit to live in a society; yet, if I am not mistaken, he did, when he used to retire to the college, after he had been setled at Cranfield, express some repentance of what he had done to the injury of several of the society before Mr. Peter Nicolls and John Powell senior, fellowes of the said coll.

February.—[Feb.[3] 9, Su., Mr. John French, bach. of Civil Law, fellow of Mert. Coll., and registrary of the University of Oxon, died; buried the 11th day, T., in the choire ⟨of Mert. Coll. chapel⟩ against his stall.]

[Feb. 19[4], W., it was ordered by the Delegates that, whereas no notice was given when examinations for degrees were performed in the Natural Philosophy Schoole but by tickets stuck up on certaine public corners which would be, suddenly after, taken downe by such that were appointed so to do by those who were to be examined, that

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MS. F. 1:—'Jan. 22th, 1650 ⟨i.e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩; Whereas it hath beene made appeare before us that Mr. Wood, fellow of Mert. Coll., is guilty of diverse miscarriages and misdemeanors particularly laid open before us: we therefore order that the said Mr. Wood shall be suspended from his commons and all other profitts of the house for one weeke, and alsoe suspended from being tutour in the Coll. untill farther order; by the Visitors, Ra⟨lph⟩ Austen, Reg⟨istrarius⟩ Com⟨missionariorum⟩.' See Burrows' 'Register of the Visitors,' p. 322.

[1] for a similar case see Brodrick's Merton, p. 100.

[2] underlined in pencil in the Tanner MS. and '? Bedfordshire' written in the margin. This correction is not by Wood, but by a later hand.

[3] note in Wood MS. E 33. William Whittingham, LL.B. Oriel, was elected registrar in French's place on S., 15 Feb. 165$\frac{0}{1}$.

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 12.

the clerk of the Universitie, a quarter before 9 in the morning, at what time they begin, toll the two least bells at St. Marie's.]

March.—[Sir[1] Henry Hyde, brother to Dr. Alexander Hide afterwards bishop of Salisbury, beheaded, T., 4 Mar. 1650 ⟨i.e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩. His crime was the receiving, and acting by vertue of, a commission from Charles Stuart as 'King of Great Britaine France and Ireland,' being qualified by him as his agent to the court of the Great Mogul Turk with intent to destroy the trade of the Turkey company and the parliament's interest, not only in Constantinople but also in Mytylene, Anatolia, and Smyrna (in which place he had a commission to be consul). His aime being likewise to seize upon the English merchants' goods for the use of the said Charles Stuart. For the effecting of which designe he presum'd to discharg Sir Thomas Bendish of the embassie, being leiger there for the state of England; he procured audience of the Great Visier and raised great feares and uproars among the merchants, etc.]

*This yeare[2] Jacob a Jew opened a coffey house[3] at the Angel in

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[1] notes by Wood in Wood 367 (6) 'A true copy of Sir Henry Hide's speech on the scaffold,' Lond. 1650. Wood 609 (24) is 'A true copy of Sir Henry Hide's speech on the scaffold' by John Hinde, Lond. 1650.

[2] i.e. in 1650 probably; the year with Wood ending always on Mar. 24.

[3] Dr. Bliss's note on coffee-houses deserves printing in its entirety:—'The fashion of drinking coffee in public, prevailed in Oxford immediately upon its introduction into England, and continued to a late period. I am told by a venerable friend, now (Feb. 1848) in his 93rd year, that he well remembers the time when every academic of any fashion resorted to the coffee house during the afternoon: Tom's, nearly opposite the present market, being frequented by the most gay and expensive; Horseman's, also in the High Street, nearly opposite the house of the principal of Brasenose, received the members of Merton, All Souls, Corpus, and Oriel; Harper's, the corner house of the lane leading to Edmund hall, those of Queens and Magdalen; Baggs's, the stone house (built, by the way, out of the surplus materials from Blenheim by sir John Vanburgh, who built also a similar house in New Inn Hall Lane, now occupied by Mr. Walsh, and another in St. Aldates, near Folly bridge, pulled down some twenty years since) at the corner of Holywell, facing the King's Arms, used by New college, Hertford, and Wadham; and Malbon's, a diminutive tenement some feet below the present street at the north east corner of the Turl, was filled from Trinity, and by the members of the neighbouring colleges.

It does not appear that the press took much or early notice of the new fashion. William Rumsey in 1657 printed his *Organon Salutis*, in which his "Experiments of cophie and tobacco" are much lauded by sir Henry Blount the traveller, and Howell the letter writer: and there are two other treatises:

1. The Natural History of Coffee, Thee, Chocolate, and Tobacco in four several sections; with a tract of elder and juniper-berries shewing how useful they may be in our Coffee-houses; and also the way of making Mum. Lond. for Christopher Wilkinson. 1682. 4°.

2. The manner of making of Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, as it is used in most parts of Europe, Asia, Africa and

the parish of S. Peter, in the East Oxon; and there it was by some, who delighted in noveltie, drank. When he left Oxon he sold it in Old Southampton buildings in Holborne neare London, and was living 1671.—See in 1654.

An. Dom. 1651: 3 Car. II: ⟨Wood aet. 19.⟩

April.—*Apr. 7, M., a fine[1] of thirtie pound was set by the warden and fellowes of Mert. Coll. for Mris. Wood (mother to A. W.) to pay by way of renewing for the housing and gardens against Merton Coll., and for the Flour de luce and its appurtenances in S. Martin's parish, [which[2] was soon after paid.]

*About the same time the second impression[3] of the pamphlet

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America; with their vertues. Lond. for William Crook. 1685. 8°.

Whilst upon this subject it may be worth recording, that from a printed catalogue of one of the East India Company's sales in 1719, the average price of tea at that time appears to have been seventeen shillings and sixpence per pound; and that the company were also importers of china-ware cups and saucers, which realized, in large lots, about fourteen shillings the dozen.

The wits, however, very soon took advantage of the novelty, as the following list of facetiæ, which may perhaps be much enlarged, will shew:

1. The Maiden's Complaint against Coffee: or the Coffee-house discovered, besieged, stormed, taken, untyled, and laid open to publick view, in a merry conference, &c. Lond. for J. Jones. 1663. 4°.
2. The Coffee-man's Granado discharged upon the Maiden's Complaint against Coffee, in a dialogue—wherein is discovered several strange, wonderful and miraculous cures performed by Coffee. Lond. for J. Johnson. 1663. 4°.
3. The Character of a Coffee-house, wherein is contained a Description of the Persons usually frequenting it, with their Discourse and Humors, as also the admirable Vertues of Coffee. Printed in the year 1665. 4°. (In verse.)
4. The Character of a Coffee-house, with the Symptomes of a Town-wit. Lond. for Jonathan Edwin. 1673. fol.
5. Coffee-houses vindicated in answer to the late published Character of a Coffee-house. Lond. by J. Lock. 1674. fol.
6. The Women's Petition against Coffee. Lond. 1674. 4°.
7. The Man's Answer to the Woman's Petition. Lond. 1674. 4°.
8. The School of Politicks: or the Humours of a Coffee-house. Lond. for Rich. Baldwin. 1690. 4°.' See *infra* under date March $165\frac{5}{6}$.

[1] Wood notes in the margin—'see in anno 163⟨5⟩,' i.e. p. 45 *supra*.

[2] added in the Harl. MS.

[3] Oxford, 1651, second edition: Wood 515 (12) is a copy. Wood 516 (8) is another copy which belonged to 'Mr. Watkins, C. C. C. Oxon.' Wood 484 (10) is another copy. The narrative portion is ascribed to Richard Watkins of Ch. Ch. Dr. Bliss notes 'a very rare tract on the same subject entit. "A declaration from Oxford of Anne Green, a young woman that was lately and unjustly hanged in the Castle-yard, but since recovered, her neck set straight, and her eyes fixed orderly and firmly in her head again," Lond., printed by J. Clowes, 1651, 4to, with a wood-cut representing the execution and the sufferer recovering in bed.' Dr. Bliss's copy is now in the Bodleian, press-mark 'Bliss 2, 273.'

concerning Ann Green, with the verses at the end, was published with its old title, viz. 'Newes from the dead: or a true and exact Narration of the Miraculous Deliverance of Ann Green,' &c. At the end of this impression are several copies of verses added, which were not in the first impression, among which is one[1] printed under the name of A. Wood, beginning thus:

> 'I'le stretch my muse, but that a verse
> I'le hang upon thy living hearse.
> Chime in yee wits, and rhyme a knell;
> For Death her self is lately fell; &c.'

August.—[The[2] year 1650 and 1651, coll. ⟨i.e. colonel⟩ Draper, being Governor of Oxon, sleighted the worke⟨s⟩ about the city, and fortified the Castle very strong and almost impregnable—which cost noe smal labor, and cost (some say) to the value of 2 thousand pounds. But for all that, when the Scots invaded Eng⟨land⟩ in the latter end of July and the August following, 1651; whether by coll. Draper's policy (or, as was thought, his engineer was greased in the fist) or some other t⟨h⟩ing moving him therto, he sleighted also the Castle wo⟨r⟩kes, and took in New Colledge for his garrison, [a] plucking down 2 or 3 houses joyning to the cloister by Hart Hall, and also built a new fort in the middle of New Coll. Lane to defend it and plucked downe Queen's Coll. wall that stood before it, and made great havock of their gardens laying close therby. All which was done from Munday morning ⟨18 Aug.⟩ till Thursday night ⟨21 Aug.⟩; for they heard that the King would come to Oxon by Thursday or Friday night ⟨21 or 22 Aug.⟩ but was intercepted by much raine and thunder that fell on the Wednesday night ⟨20 Aug.⟩ which made him take his abode at Worcester[3] where he was incountered by the Eng⟨lish⟩, Sept. ⟨3rd, Wedn.⟩

[a] He began to pluck downe the houses on Sunday night ⟨17 Aug.⟩. He had a troup of schollers, and had this impreese for thir ensignes—'*non arte sed Marte.*']

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[1] at the end; 52 lines; signed 'Ant. Wood, scholar of Mert. Coll.' Hearne MS. Collections vol. lxviii p. 88 attributes the verses to Edward Wood, on the strength of a copy of the second edition (now Ashm. 1672 (14), formerly belonging to John Aubrey, and having the note 'Jo. Aubrey, pret. v*id*.') having a paper with 'E. W.' pasted over 'Ant. Wood, scholar of Mert. Coll.' Hearne advances as an additional argument against Anthony's authorship of the lines, that 'Anthony was no poet,' as if the lines (they cannot be called verses) were poetry. Wood, however, it may be noticed, does not put in a strong claim to the lines: they were only 'printed under his name.'

[2] this passage occurs on an interleaf in the Almanac for Sept. 1657.

[3] Charles II entered Worcester on Friday, 22 Aug.

November.—[John[1] Skipp of Balliol Coll. died, Su., 9 Nov. 1651; and was buried in Magdalen parish Church in the north suburbs of Oxon. He was gentleman-commoner of the college and was buried in Magd. parish chancell.]

December.—*Thomas Wood, eldest brother to A. W., died of the flux at Drogheda, commonly called Tredagh, in the month of December[2]. He was borne at Tetsworth neare to Thame in Oxfordshire (where his father then had a farme), on the 24 May 1624; educated mostly in the free school at Thame under his kinsman Mr. W⟨illiam⟩ Burt; was made student of Ch. Church in 1638, as I have before told you; and afterwards was the first, or one of the first yong scholars in Oxon that threw off his gowne, and ran to Edghill battle[3]. See more under the yeare 1642[4]. At his returne thence he was actually created bach. of Arts among soldiers that had done service at the said battle: and then his father seeing that he could not persuade him from being a soldier[5], he bought a horse, armes, cloaths, &c.; set him up for a troper; and got him a place to ride in the troop of captaine Thomas Gardiner of Cudesdon neare Oxon. Afterwards he became a stout and desperat soldier; was in several battles; and besieged in divers garrisons, particularly, if I am not mistaken, at Basing in Hampshire; and was made a lievtenant of horse. When the warr was terminated, and the king's cause utterlie vanquished, he return'd to his college; was actually created Mr. of arts, an. 1647[6]; but in the next yeare being deeply engaged in the cavaliering plot, as I have told you under that yeare[7] (1648), he, to avoid being taken and hanged for it, fled into Ireland, where finding out his quondam school-fellow at Thame, called col. Henry Ingoldesbie, he became a lievtenant in his regiment, [afterwards[1] a captaine, and, as I have heard, had a commission, a little before his death, to be a major. About a yeare before that time, viz. in] 1650, he returned for a time to Oxon. to take up his arrears at Ch. Church, and to settle his other affaires; at which time being often with his mother and brethren, he would tell them of the most terrible assaulting and storming of Tredagh[2], wherein he himself had been engaged. He told them that 3000 at least, besides some women and children, were, after the assaliants had taken part, and afterwards all the towne, put to the sword on the 11 and 12 of Sept. 1649; at which time Sir Arthur Aston the governour had his braines beat out, and his body hack'd and chop'd to pieces. He told them, that when they were to make their way up to the lofts and galleries in the church and up to the tower[3] where the enimy had fled, each of the assailants would take up a child and use ⟨it⟩ as a buckler of defence, when they ascended the steps, to keep themselves from being shot or brain'd. After they had kil'd all in the church[4], they went into the vaults underneath where all the flower and choicest of the women and ladies had hid themselves. One of these, a most hansome virgin and arrai'd in costly and gorgeous apparel, kneel'd downe to Tho. Wood with teares and prayers to save her life: and being strucken with a profound pitie[5], took her under his arme, went with her out of the church, with intentions to put her over the works and to let her shift for her self; but then a soldier perceiving his intentions, he ran his sword up her belly or fundament. Whereupon Mr. Wood seeing her gasping, took away her money, jewells, &c. and flung her downe over the works, &c.

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 86. Wood gives these arms in colour:—'azure on a chevron between 5 estoiles or two roses gules seeded or barbed and slipped vert.' The flowers are towards the fess point; the slips prolonged down the legs of the chevron. In MS. Rawl. D *olim* 1290 the note runs:—'Nov. 9, 1651, Mr. Skipp of Ballioll Coll. died and was buried att Magdalen parish church. He bore to his armes:—blue on a chevron or 2 roses slipped and leavd proper inter 3 estoiles of the second.'

[2] in the Harl. MS. this sentence runs:—'1651; Thomas Wood, *alias* à Wood, eldest brother to A. W., died of the flux at Drogheda commonly called Tredagh in Ireland; but the day or month when I cannot yet tell.' On which at a later date he has noted in the margin—'he died after the 18 of Dec. 1651.'

[3] Wood has a marginal note:—'see in the second volume of Ath. et Fasti Oxon. p.' 692.

[4] i. e. *supra* p. 53.

[5] in the Harl. MS. 'soldier' corrected to 'scholar'; in the Tanner MS. 'scholar'; Wood perhaps intended to change the sentence into 'could not persuade him to be a scholar.'

[6] Wood has a marginal note:—'see more there ⟨i. e. Ath. et Fasti, *ut supra*⟩ p.' 742.

[7] *supra*, p. 145.

*In the latter end of 1680[6], when the parliament sate at Oxon, A. Wood was walking with Sir Henry St. Georg, Clarentius king of armes, in the school-quadrangle. Sir Henry then meeting with col. Henry Ingoldesbie before mention'd, and telling him who A. W. was, A. W. thereupon did discourse with him concerning his brother Thomas: and, among several things that the colonel told him, was, that Thomas was a good soldier, stout and ventrous[7], and having an art of merriment, called buffooning, his company was desired and loved by the officers of his regiment. He told him then he was buried in a church[1] at Tredagh answerable to his quality, but could not tell him when he died.—This Thomas Wood was a tall, proper, and robust man, like his father[2]; but black and swarthy, unlike in that to any of his brethren, or father.

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[1] for the words in square brackets the Harl. MS. reads:—'and at length a captain, if not major. In the year before his death.'

[2] Wood 510 (8) is 'Letters from Ireland relating to the taking of Drogheda,' Lond. 1649.

[3] the Harl. MS. has 'in churches and up to the towers.'

[4] 'churches,' in the Harl. MS.

[5] 'with a deep remorse,' in the Harl. MS.

[6] i. e. March 168$\frac{0}{1}$.

[7] 'a good soldier and very ventrous,' in the Harl. MS.

*This yeare A. W. began to exercise his natural and insatiable genie he had to musick. He exercised his hand on the violin; and, having a good eare to take any tune at first hearing, he could quickly draw it out from the violin, but not with the same tuning of strings that others used. He wanted understanding friends and money to pick him out a good master, otherwise he might have equal'd in that instrument and in singing any person then in the Universitie. He had some companions that were musical, but they wanted instruction as well as he.

[This[3] yeare I began to exercise a natural and unsatiable genie I had to musick. I played by road ⟨i.e. rote⟩, without any teacher, on the violin; and having an eare I could play any tune, but—you must conceive—not well. William Boreman[4], gentleman commoner of Pembr. Coll., of the Isle of Wight, my companion, good at the virginall: William Bull of Trin., gentleman commoner.]

⟨165½: Wood aet. 20.⟩

January.—[Jan. 2[5], F., the Delegates ordered an Act to be kept; and, T., 13 of the same month it was caused by them to be proposed in Convocation

(1) whether the caps and hoods woren by Inceptors[6] should be omitted—*not granted.*

(2) whether the oath[7] 'de gradu Henrici Simeonis' taken by all Inceptors should be abrogated—*not granted.*

(3) whether the Congregation immediatly following the Act, with that dispensation[8] therin 'de ocreis crepidis ac soccatis exeundis,' should be omitted—*granted as to the dispensation.*

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[1] 'one of the churches,' in the Harl. MS.

[2] see *supra* p. 78.

[3] note in the Harl. MS. The two persons at the end of it are probably the 'musical companions' referred to in the preceding paragraph.

[4] William Bowerman, B.A. Pembr. 30 Jan. 165$\frac{5}{6}$.

[5] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 13.

[6] see the *Laudian Code of Statutes* 1636 (edit. J. Griffiths, 1888) p. 78.

[7] *Laudian Code* pp. 69, 73. The oath against allowing Henry Symeon's degree was of unknown antiquity, see Anstey's *Munimenta Academica* p. 432. It was abrogated in 1827, see Maxwell Lyte's Hist. Univ. Oxford i. 214.

[8] see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 83, 88; *Laudian Code* p. 78.

(4) whether any one is bound to accuse himself, as it is item'd in libro Statutorum[1] Sect. II § 3—*not granted.*

(5) that there be a reservation in all oaths—*granted simpliciter.*

(6) that in leiu of names of all immoveable feasts of popish saints be substituted the days of the respective months—*conceditur simpliciter.*]

[Th.[2], Jan. 8, 1651 ⟨i.e. ½⟩ att 12 of the clock att night died Mr. . . . Harborne of Tackley; and was buried on the 20 day in the chancell. He married . . . Evers.]

⟨F., 9 Jan. 1651 ⟨i.e. ½⟩ the Vice-chancellor (Daniel Greenwood) issued a paper setting forth that there had been riots and disturbances and that 'private meetings of religion' had been interfered with, and strictly enjoining the observance of the University statutes against carrying weapons. This paper is now found in Wood 276 A no. 319.⟩

March.—[James Bricknell[3], of Merton Coll., answering under a Bachelour in Lent[4] anno 1651 ⟨i.e. ½⟩ was coursed by another scholar, but that scholar hammaring at his arguments and unable almost to produce them, would be ever and anon crying, 'non ita; sed sic, sic.' 'Immo puto quod *sic* est, nam pessime aegrotat[5],' saith Bricknell.]

An. Dom. 1652[6]: 4 Car. II: ⟨Wood aet. 20.⟩

April.—[1652[7], John Russ or Rouse, M.A. senior fellow of Oriel College and head keeper of the Bodleian Library was buried in Oriel College chapel in the beginning of April—the first of all if I am not mistaken that was there buried.]

[Apr.[8] 21, W., 1652; the Committee for the Universities was silenced and put downe by the parliament.]

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[1] *Laudian Code* p. 77.

[2] note in Wood MS. F 31 fol. 70. In Wood MS. E 1 fol. 101 are the monumental inscriptions of the Harbornes in Tackley church.

[3] note in Wood MS. E. 32 fol. 25.

[4] note in Wood MS. E. 32 fol. 27:—'a scholar disputing with another tempore XL they fell to *homogeneum* and *heterogeneum*: and one being much puzled said "If I were at *home agen* I would never come *hither agen*".'

[5] i.e. argumentum tuum.

[6] Wood 401 p. 159 b is a ballad entitled 'England new bell-man . . . ringing into all people's ears God's dreadful judgements against this land and kingdom prognosticated by the great eclipse of the sun March 29, 1652'; it begins 'Awake awake O England | Sweet England now awake.' Another copy of the same is Wood E 25 no. 128. Wood D. 28 (11) is 'Black Munday, or a full and exact description of that great eclipse of the sun which shall happen on 29 March 1652,' Lond. 1652.

[7] note in Wood MS. E. 33.

[8] note in Wood MS. D. 18 fol. 198 b.

May.—[Mris[1] Anne Parsons, daughter of Sir John Parsons, buried in All Saints commonly call'd Allhallows Church, Su., 9 May 1652, in the College chancell.]

July.—*Friday, July 2, A. Wood was examin'd for the degree of bac. of Arts in the natural philosophy school, by William Broune, M.A. of Magd. Coll., a native of Oxon. He had before answer'd twice under a bachelaur among the crowd in the divinity school, and once, if not both the times, under Matthew Bee, a determining bachelaur of Universitie Coll. in the Lent-time $165\frac{0}{1}$: which M. Bee was afterwards minister of Windlebury neare Bister in Oxfordshire: and on the 6 of the same month he was adm. bach. of Arts.

[July[2] 2, Friday, I was examined for my Bachelaur's degree in the Natural Philosophy school. The person who examined me was, as I remember, William Browne of Magd. Coll., a native of Oxon.]

⟨July 5, M., 1652, the Vice-chancellor (Daniel Greenwood) issued a paper, threatening with severe punishment all who should disturb the Act with 'hummings and other clamorous noises.'⟩

[July[2] 6, Tuesday, I was admitted bachelor of Arts. I have no certificates by me when I performed my respective exercises; and whether I had any I cannot tell. Sure I am that I answer'd twice under a bachelaur[3] among the crowd in the Divinity school, and once (if not both the times) under Matthew Bee, a determing bachelaur of University College, in the Lent time $165\frac{0}{1}$.]

*July 26, Munday, and Shabington Wake as it seems[4]; he rode in the company of a mimick and buffoon, called Thomas Williams; and the horse of A. W. being bad, or else that he was no good rider, he had a fall, and put out his . . .[5] arme. When he came to Shabbington, he put off his doublet and found his arme swel'd and exceeding tender. Thomas Williams, who had been bred an apothecary, would needs perswade him, that his arme was not out of joynt, only bruised, and so applyed a cloath and oyle to it; yet notwithstanding this he could not use it, which caus'd all his mirth to be turn'd into melancholy. In this condition he continued about a week there, rode to Thame, eat and drank, but with little comfort or rest, and at length came home in a most afflicted condition.

*After he had been at home some dayes he was advised to go to

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 86.

[2] this is the entry in the Harl. MS.

[3] see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 24.

[4] 'as it seems' is the oratio obliqua of the Tanner MS. for 'I think' in the oratio directa of the Harl. MS.

[5] a space is left both in the Harl. and Tanner MS., Wood having forgotten whether it was his left or right arm.

. . . Adams a lock-smith living in Catstreet who was an expert bone-setter, to the end that he might look upon it, and see what was to be done. T., Aug.[1] 10; he spoke mildly to A. W. when he look'd on his arme, gave him sweet words and told him all was [very] well. At length casting his[2] head aside, Adams fastned one of his hands above and [the] other below the elbow, pluck'd the arme straight, and set it. But the paine being great and unexpected (because that the [veines and] arteries had been shrunk) he fell into a great sown, and could see nothing but green before his eyes. Adams then laid him upon the bed, gave him cordials, and put him to sleep. Afterwards he found himself at ease, and better every day, but never before that time or since, knew what sowning was or is, [which without doubt is as bad as death].

*Thomas Williams before mention'd had an estate in land, houses, and money left to him by his father; but never would follow his trade, onlie live a loos life and take all advantages to do it *gratis*. Afterwards when A. W. came to understand the world better, he found him a debaucher of youth, and not fit[3] to live in an Universitie among gentlemen. His usual way was, that after he had let out[4] money to any man, he would hang upon him, eat and drink in his house: and if he could meet with any of his acquaintance, whose nature was easie, he would take him with him to eat, drink, and lodg on the debter[5]. And to this farmer of[6] Shabington [to whome he had lent money] did he go to hang upon him and take A. W. with him, as he afterwards understood.

August.—*In the latter end of Aug. or beginning of Septemb. A. W. went to angle with William Staine[7] of Mert. coll. to Wheately bridge and nutted in Shotover by the way. The day was hot and A. W. sitting and standing some houres in fishing he got an ague, came home faint and dry, with the loss of an appetite of eating[8]. It prov'd a quartan[9] ague, and an houre or two before it came on him he would be exceeding prone to vomit, and what in the well-days his stomach had contracted, he would on the sick-day vomit it out with great wretching[1] and payne. This brought his body low, but made him grow much taller: and much physick and slops being taken in the winter following, yet he could find no remedy. At length he was advised to retire into the country to take better ayre than in Oxon, follow the plow, and use what exercise he could there to shake the ague off.

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[1] this date of the visit to the bone-setter is inserted here from the Harl. MS., which has supplied also some other slight insertions enclosed in square brackets.

[2] i. e. Wood's. The Harl. MS. has 'my head.'

[3] 'and scarce fit,' in the Harl. MS.

[4] 'had lent' in the Harl. MS.

[5] 'to grind on his debter,' in the Harl. MS.

[6] 'at,' in the Harl. MS.

[7] 'an angling,' 'Stane,' in the Harl. MS.

[8] 'appetite to eat,' in the Harl. MS.

[9] 'quartern,' in the Harl. MS.

[1652[2], John Reeve and Lodovick Muggleton verie high in their ranting principles in August, both with others of the same profession living at Great Trinity Lane at a chandler's shop against one Mr. Mellis a browne baker neare Bow Lane end—their canting and blaspheming letters sent to several ministers—these two men call themselves *the two witnesses*[3]. Reeve and Muggleton were then two taylors.]

September.—[William[4] Sprygg, steward of New Coll., somtimes servànt to William ⟨Fienes⟩ lord Say, died T. the 14 Septemb. 1652 and was buried in New Coll. chappell. He had two sons, borne (as I think) at Banbury.—The eldest, named Joshua, was chaplayne, or had some office, under Thomas lord Fairfax and afterwards became fellow of Allsoules Coll.: and having been the gallant of the lady Say in the time of her husband James lord Say[5], did after the death of the said James marry her and lived at Crayford (as I take it) in Kent.—The other son, named William, was a barrester of Grey's Inn and now (1676) lives at Dublin in Ireland.]

October.—[6 (?) Oct.[6] 1652, Sir Thomas Gardiner of Cudesdon com. Oxon., recorder of London and the king's sollicitor, departed this life and was buried at . . .]

[In the year[7] 1652 declamations were appointed in the Natural Philosophy Schoole in the place of wall-lectures. About which time one Best[8], a Bachelor of Ball. Coll., being to declaime in the tub or pew where those that are examined stand, began thus:—'Florentissimi Academici, licet ego sum Diogenes in dolio, tamen non doleo quod ita sum,' etc. He pretended to be verie careless of what he said, and conceived it to be great wit. But many of the seniors laughed at him, and one flung an old shoe at him.]

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[1] 'reching,' in the Harl. MS.

[2] note in Wood MS. D. 18 fol. 199 b.

[3] of Rev. xi. 3.

[4] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 86. Wood gives this coat in colours:—'checquy or and azure, a fess ermine.'

[5] James Fienes second viscount Say died 1674.

[6] note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 72.

[7] note in Wood MS. E 32 fol. 24 b.

[8] there is a note in Wood MS. E. 32 p. 17, and in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 105, probably referring to the same person:—'Even as a horse-mill is not a mill-horse, and even as "goe ere you drinke" is not "drink ere you goe" even so oratour Best is not the best orator—this was made on Best a pretended orator (I thinke, of Ball. Coll.).' Edward Best, B.A. Ball. 12 Oct. 1650, M.A. 23 Feb. 165$\frac{3}{4}$.

⟨165$\frac{2}{3}$: Wood aet. 21.⟩

February.—*Tuesday (Feb. 15) A. W. went to Cassington before mention'd[1], and because Mr. Tipping and his wife had quitted their quarters in that towne, he took up his quarters at the next dore, in the house of an honest and sufficient farmer[2] called Francis Bolter; whose house tho thatched, yet he[3] had a very fair chamber therein with a chimney and a place to lay his books in.

[Edward Lyngen[4] of Balliol College died, W., 16 Feb. 1652 ⟨i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$⟩, and was buried in Magdalen parish church in the north suburbs of Oxon. He was a gentleman commoner of that college and of the family of Lyngens of Sutton in Herefordshire.]

*Feb. 21, M., A. W. had a very sad dreame in his sleep. He was in a melancholy place, had no companion &c.

*His body was much out of order, and on those nights, wherein he had his hot fit (for his cold fit would come with extreame vomiting about 5 or 6 at night) he would have disconsolate dreames, which would make him melancholy on the dayes following.

*While he continued in the country, he followed the plow on his well-dayes and somtimes plowed. He learnt there to ring on the six bells then newly put up: and having had from his most tender yeares an[5] extraordinary ravishing delight in musick, he practiced privately there, without the help of an instructer, to play on the violin. It was then that he set and tuned his[6] strings in fourths, and not in fifths according to the manner: and having a good eare and being ready to sing any tune upon hearing it once or twice, he would play them all in short time with the said way of tuning, which was never knowne before.

[Robert Townsend[7] of Balliol Coll. died, Th., 24 Feb. 1652 ⟨i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$⟩

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[1] the Harl. MS. adds 'under the yeare 1649': the reference is to p. 151 *supra*.

[2] 'fermour,' in the Harl. MS.

[3] i. e. Wood had; in the oratio directa of the Harl. MS. it is 'I had.'

[4] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 86. Wood gives these arms in colour:—'barry of six argent and azure on a bend gules 3 roses or, a label of 3 points sable for difference.' The earlier form of this note is found in Wood MS. F 31 fol. 68.

[5] 'a most extraordinary,' in the Harl. MS.

[6] the Tanner MS. has 'tuned in strings,' 'in' being a slip for 'his.' The Harl. MS. has 'tuned my strings.'

[7] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 87. Wood gives these arms in colours:—'azure a chevron ermine between 3 escallops argent: crest: a stag passant

and was buried in Magdalen parish church. He was gent.-commoner of that college.—One captaine Robert Townsend of the king's army, and that bore these armes, was buried in the same church, M., 7 Nov. 1642.]

March.—*Mar. 4, F., his landlord did once perswade him to drink his ague away: and thereupon going to the alehouse an houre or two before it was come, they set hand to fist and drank very desperatly. But then vomiting all up before it made any continuance in his stomach or before it got up in his head, he was forced, after he had spent three shillings, to lead his landlord home, notwithstanding he had[1] put in Mr. Wood's cup tobacco. This country man (a merry fellow, and one that pretended to wit) thought, that the ague was a little spirit or devil, that had got within him[2]; and therefore when hot weather came, he would have him go into the water and drowne it, or go to Oxon in a boat and so shift it from him into the water and row hastily from it, and leave it to shark for it self. A. W. told him this was a Pythagoræan opinion of his: at which hard word being startled, he thought it was none of his[3], but the little devil within him that sent it out of his mouth, &c. In this condition he continued till the weather was alter'd and[4] grew hotter, and then his ague and fits grew less; yet when cold weather came againe it would be apt to return, and would have fastned on him againe had he not prevented it by taking physick.

*Saturday, Mar. 12, his brother⟨s⟩ Edward and Robert Wood, with Mr. Thomas Cole[5] steward of Merton Coll., were with him to comfort him in his disconsolate condition; they dined with him and then departed.

[John[6] Saunders, Dr of Physick, provost of Oriell Coll., died

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azure on a cushion parted per fesse engrailed gules and ermine.' The earlier form of this note is Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 68.

[1] in the Harl. MS., 'he had secretly put tobacco in my drinke.'

[2] i. e. within Wood.

[3] i. e. of Wood's.

[4] in the Harl. MS., 'and then as the weather grew hotter and hotter, so my ague and fits grew less.'

[5] see pedigree on p. 180.

[6] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 87. Wood gives these arms in colours:—'parted per chevron sable and azure 3 elephants heads erased counterchanged: crest; an elephants head erased argent ⟨Saunders⟩; impaling, sable on a chevron between three leopards' faces or a crescent sable ⟨Wentworth⟩.' In MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290 an earlier draft says:—'March 20, $165\frac{2}{3}$, being Sunday, the bell rung out for Dr. John Saunders provost of Oriell Coll. . . . He was buried att the upper end of the chappell and bore to his armes parti per chevron argent and sable 3 elephants' heads erased of the feild; impaling, sable a chevron gules inter 3 leopards' faces or.'

[William Cole[1], D.D., *m.* ... daughter of ... Agas, half sister to Dr. John Spencer, President of C. C. Coll., sister also (if I mistake not) to Daniel Agas, steward of C. C. Coll.

- William Cole, gent., *m.* ..., sister to ... Winter who was engaged in the Powder Plot anno 1605.
  - William Cole, of ... in com. Wigorn., not married.
  - Anne Cole.
- Thomas Cole[2] *m.* Elianor, daughter of Robert Pistor, clerke, son of ... Pistor of Mereringham in com. Lync.; died and was buried at Kirtlington in com. Oxon. about Michaelmas anno 1671, verie aged.
  - Thomas Cole, M.A., sometimes fellow of Oriel Coll., afterwards Steward of Merton Coll., and at length rector of Lapworth in com. Warw. and prebendary of Brecknock. He died and was buried at Lapworth. *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of John Brent of Stretton super le fosse in Warwickshire, a relative of Sir Nathaniel Brent[4], warden of Merton.
    - Barbara, *m.* to ..., curat of Lapworth.
    - William Cole, doctor of Physick, of Hawley in com. Wigorn., *m.* Anne, daughter of Edward Coulding of Tewksbury com. Glouc., gent.
      - Jane Cole, aged 10, 1672.
      - William Cole, aged 5, 1672.
      - Anne Cole, aged 3, 1672.]
  - Laurence Cole, a captain of fier-locks under col. Sanford in the king's service in Ireland; died at Dublin, unmarried.
  - Humphrey Cole, of ... in Sussex, chirurgion, married.
  - Elizabeth, *m.* Richard Speed of London, girdler, who died without issue by her. Shee afterwards *m.* ... Kirton, but had no issue by him.
  - Abigall, *m.* ... Massinger of the citie of Gloucester, by whome shee had sons and daughters.
  - Dorothie, died at Heyford ad pontem, yong; there buried.
  - Catherine, *m.* to Henry Marten of Dublin in Ireland, by whome she had children.
- Abigail, was *m.* to Henry Stratford of Hawling[3] or Halling in com. Glouc.
- Jane, *m.* John Norton of Hampshire, somtimes fellow of C. C. Coll. Oxon.
- ..., *m.* to ... Stevens of Borton-on-the-Hill in com. Glouc.
- Isabell (or Sibill) *m.* (1) to ... Sanford, a merchant of Bristow; afterwards to Robert Dover, attorney.

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[1] this pedigree is from Wood MS. F. 33 fol. 205. Wood notes:—'William Cole, D.D., borne at ... in Lyncolnshire; fellow of C. C. Coll. Oxon.; afterwards an exile in Queen Marie's raigne at Zurich; then in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth became president of C. C. Coll.; which place he resigning, became deane of Lyncolne. He died there anno 1600, and was buried under the high altar in Lyncoln Cathedrall.' See Dr. Fowler's chapter on C. C. C. in *The Colleges of Oxford* (Methuen, 1891) p. 290.

[2] this Thomas Cole was 'somtimes fellow of C. C. Coll. and Orator of the Universitie; afterwards rector of Heyford ad pontem in com. Oxon. He died at Kirtlington and was buried there, anno ...'.

[3] Wood D. 28 (10) is 'A most true and wonderfull relation of a starre of great magnitude ... at Haulin not far from Glocester from Dec. 2 to Dec. 4,' Lond. 1658.

[4] in Wood F. 33 fol. 268 sq. is a long pedigree of the Brent family.

20 March, Sunday, 1652 ⟨i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$⟩, and was buried[1] at the upper ⟨end⟩ of the Coll. chapel under the communion table. He married . . . the sister of Peter Wentworth[2] of Northamptonshire, D.D., deane of Armagh in Ireland and rector of Haseley in com. Oxon, by whom he had issu:—Dorothy, married to Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Keeper; and Elizabeth, married to Robert Pledwell of Holyrood Amney in com. Glouc., esq.—The said wife of Dr. Saunders died at Holyrood Amney about 1675, and was there buried.]

An. Dom. 1653: $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{5 Car. II.}\\ \frac{0}{1}\text{ Oliv. protect.}\end{array}\right\}$: ⟨Wood aet. 21.⟩

June.—[Nicholas Howson[3], Mr. of Arts, late fellow of Merton College, son of Dr. John Howson somtimes bishop of Durham, died unmarried at his house in Grandpoole in the south suburbs of Oxon . . . June 1653; and was buried in S. Aldate's Church.]

⟨F., 10 June, 1653, Wood bought 'Discourses[4] politicall and morall of the conveniency and justice of reserving some lands in Ireland,' etc.; and probably also 'A map[5] of Ireland' by John Woodhouse, Lond. 1653.⟩

September.—*After he had spent the summer at Cassington in a lonish and retir'd condition, he return'd to Oxon; and being advised by some persons[6], he entertain'd a master of musick to teach him the usual way of playing on the violin, that is, by having every string tuned 5 notes lower than the other going before. The master was Charles Griffith, one of the musitians belonging to the city of Oxon, whom he thought then to be a most excellent artist, but when A. W. improv'd himself in that instrument, he found him not so. Th., Sept. 8; He gave him 2*s* 6*d* entrance, and 10*s* quarterly[7]. This person after he had extreamly wondred how he could play so many tunes as he did by fourths, without a director or guide, he then tuned his violin by fifths, and gave him instructions how to proceed, leaving then a lesson with him to practice against his next comming.

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[1] 'buried with escocheons,' note in Wood MS. E. 33. See Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 135.

[2] on a slip at p. 76 of Wood MS. F. 4 Wood has a note:—'somebody hath told me that Peter Wentworth was son of Thomas Wentworth recorder of Oxford.'

[3] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 87. Wood gives these arms in colours:—'quarterly argent and sable in the first and 4th a pellet in the 2nd and 3rd a plate: in chief a crescent gules.' In MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290 Wood says:—'he bore to his armes, quarterly argent and sable 4 roundells of the field, a cressant for difference.'

[4] Wood 510 (19).

[5] Wood 510 (20).

[6] the Harl. MS. adds, 'whom I cannot now remember.'

[7] the Harl. MS. says:—'I gave him 2*s* 6*d* entrance, and whether afterwards I gave him 5*s* or 10*s* quarterly I have utterly forgotten.'

*The last yeare, after he was entred into the publik library (which he took to be the happiness of his life, and into which he never entred without great veneration) he could do but little in it, because he was entred but a little while before his ague took him. But this yeare being a constant student therein he became acquainted with the places in the Arts library (for no farther could bachelaurs of Arts then goe) where the books of English historie and antiquities stand. He lighted upon 'The Description of Leycestershire' written by William Burton: and being exceedingly delighted with the performance, he did, this ⟨yeare⟩ or in the yeare following, take notes thence and make collections from it, which[1] he had lying by him in his last dayes. He took great delight in reading 'The Display of Heraldry' written by John Guillim[2], and in other books of that faculty, written by John Bossewell[3], John Ferne[4] &c. and endeavour'd to draw out and trick armes with his pen[5]. And afterwards when he came to ful yeares, he perceived it was his natural genie and could not avoid it[6]. Heraldry, musick and painting did so much crowd upon him that he could not avoid them; and could never give a reason why he should delight in those studies more than in others, so prevalent was nature, mix'd with a generosity of mind and a hatred to all that was servile, sneaking, or advantagious for lucre sake.—But his brother Edward Wood was much against these studies, and advised him to enter on those that were beneficial, as his mother did. He had then a gentile companion of the same Coll. (J. W.) who delighted in vertuous studies as he did, and would walk several times with him in shady recesses and retired walkes, to each others content; but the same J. W.[1] being a gent. of a good descent and an heir to an estate of 700*li.* per an. at least, he went afterwards to London, mixed himself with idle company that flatter'd and admired him, and at length debach'd him: which did not a little trouble A. W.

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[1] 'which I have laying by me at this time,' in the Harl. MS.

[2] published in several editions, Lond. 1610, 1632, 1638, etc.

[3] John Bossewell's 'Workes of Armorie devyded into three bookes' Lond. 1597, 4to: press-mark 4° A. 33 Art. Dr. Rawlinson subsequently presented an earlier edition, Lond. 1572: press-mark 4° Rawl. 256.

[4] John Ferne's 'The blazon of gentrie' Lond. 1586, 4to: press-mark 4° M. 50 Art.

[5] Among the MS. papers showing Wood's fondness for heraldry, the following may be mentioned:—

Wood MS. D. 7 (3), O. C. 8521:—'Collections from the "Survey of Devonshire" written by . . . Risdon, whereunto are annexed ⟨notes about⟩ the armes of the gentry, especially of the auncient ⟨families⟩, of Devonshire per me Ant. Woode Oxon. A. D. 1658.'

Wood MS. D. 7 (4), O. C. 8522:—'Arms and marriages of the gentry of Oxfordshire from Richard Lee's 1574 visitation'; it has the note 'Mar. 10, $165\frac{8}{9}$, Antonius à Wood, Oxon, me possidet.'

Wood MS. D. 14, O. C. 8548:—'Richard Lee's 1574 Visitation of Oxfordshire.'

Wood MS. C. 6, O. C. 8539:—St. Loys Knyveton's letter to Sir Robert Cotton giving 'the descent of the Brus family from Eustace earl of Bullen.'

Wood MS. C. 9, O. C. 8549:—coats of arms coloured by hand.

Wood MS. B. 2, O. C. 8573:—'John Windsor's (herald, 1629) Protestatio Magnatum Angliae 28 Edw. I ⟨1300⟩,' with beautifully drawn copies of seals.

Wood MS. B. 8, O. C. 8579:—notes of matters of heraldry, with drawings coloured by hand.

Wood MS. F. 4, O. C. 8466:—list of persons buried at Oxford 1643–1688, with numerous coats of arms drawn and coloured by hand.

Among the printed books showing the same fondness may be mentioned:—Wood 436, 'la devise des armes' etc., the 258 coats of arms in which have been coloured by hand.

[6] 'it,' in the Harl. MS.; 'them,' in the Tanner MS.

October.—[M., 10 Oct.[2] 1653, Mathew Jellyman was elected and sworne register before us, justices of the Peace for the city of Oxford, whose names are here under written, for five parishes viz., Marie's, Allsaints, Peter's in the East, Michaell and S. John's, being united into one, at the generall sessions of the peace held for the said city at the Gildhall within the said city on Thursday next after the feast of Saint Michael the archangel anno 1653 aforesaid by vertue of an Act of Parliament intituted An Act touching marriages and the registering of them as also touching births and burialls. In testimony wherof wee have here set our hands:—

Thomas Williams. Thomas Berry.]

[John[3] Holt, gentleman-commoner of Balliol College, died, Su., 23 Oct. 1653, and was buried in Magdalen parish church. The occasion of his death was this:—comming on horsback from Hedington neare Oxon, met him in the way called Smallman's cross, one Thomas Pelham, Mr. of Arts and fellow of New Coll. (somtimes a captaine in the parliament army): both whom struggling for the way, Pelham unhors'd him, so that his horse trampling on his breast and belly, died about 3 or 4 dayes after his wounds. This John Holt was of the family of Holts of Aston by Brimicham in com. Warw.; uncle, as 'tis said, of Charls Holt lately Mr. of Arts of Magd. Coll. Oxon., who became a baronet upon the death of his father ⟨Sir Robert Holt, 3 Oct.⟩ 1679.]

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[1] John Warnford, heir to Edmund Warnford of Sevenhampton. Dr. Bliss says that the lands of this hamlet exceed 2000 acres and were for centuries the property of the Warnfords. See *infra* under date 6 June 1662.

[2] note in Wood's register of S. John Baptist's parish (MS. Rawl. B. 402 a). Wood adds:—'note that by vertue of the said Act was a register in vellome made for the said five parishes, and continued by the said Jellyman till 1660, but so imperfectly that in those 7 yeares viz from 1653 to 1660 were hardly 10 names in that part of it belonging to St. John Bapt. parish at that time when 'twas taken to pieces and S. John Bapt. part surrendred into my hands. I have transmitted all the names therin into this register—ita testor, Antonius à Wood.'

[3] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 88. Wood gives these arms in colours:—'azure two bars or, in chief a cross pattée fitchee of the last; a crescent or for difference.'

[Oct. 23[1], 1653, Mr. Holt of Ballioll Coll. departed this life, being on Sunday att 3 of the clock in the morning. This Holt upon a frollick had been merry at Heddington neare Oxon, and coming home mett one Pelham a Master of Arts and fellow of New Coll.; who striving for the way about Smallman's Cross, was unhorsed by Pellham, soe that when he was downe under his horse the horse trodd upon his belly and brest—which suddenly after was the death of him. He bore to his armes:—'blue, 2 barres or, a cross paté fitch and a cressant in cheif for a difference or.' He was a Warwickshire man.]

November.—*Nov.; his kinsman Charnel Pettie, esq, an old puritan, and an honest and quiet man, became high-sherriff[2] of Oxfordshire. His estate was at Tetsworth and elsewhere, but lived now at Stoke-Lyne neare to Bister, the inheritance of his daughter's son, named Ralph Holt, who being a minor, the said Charnel Pettie was his guardian.

⟨'A[3] relation of the late accident in the New Exchange, T., 21 Nov. 1653.'⟩

December.—[Dec.[4] 13, T., John Howe, steward of C. C. Coll., died; and was buried in the south cloyster there—his will being to be buried in the worst of places.]

[Dec.[5] 29, Th., 1653, the lady Ursula Whorwood, the generall heire of Brome of Halton com. Oxon., departed this life and was buried at Halton aforesaid. Shee was wife to Sir Thomas.]

[Great Tom[6] of Osney is six foot[7] in his diameter, which is in compasse 18 feet—probatum. Dr. ⟨William⟩ Tresham[8] baptized this bell by the name of ⟨Mary⟩, for joy of queen Marie's raigne as Dr. ⟨Laurence⟩ Humphrey saith in *Juell's life* parte 3^{a} fol. 81; and hearing him ring when Juell was with him about other buisness he burst out into these words:—'O bellam et suavem harmoniam! O pulchram Mariam! ut sonat musice, ut tinnit melodice, ut placet auribus mirifice!' The inscription that was upon this bell when he was cast about the yeare 1653 was this:—

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 72.

[2] see Davenport's 'Oxfordshire: Lords Lieutenant, High Sheriffs, etc.' Oxford, 1888, p. 68.

[3] Wood 365 (12); a MS. account in Wood's hand, copied, I suppose, from a printed paper or from a newspaper.

[4] note in Wood MS. E. 33.

[5] note in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[6] note in Wood MS. D. 18 fol. 144 no. 19; Wood notes 'see also in Bale's *Pageant of Popes* of bells christened.'

[7] Wood notes:—'i. e. 2 yards; and soe doth bell Dunstane at Canterbury as Dr. ⟨Francis⟩ Godwin saith in the life of archbishop Chichly.'

[8] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford ii. 220, 221.

'In Thome laude, resono *Bim Bom* sine fraude,'

which was formerly put on by a monk of Osney. But the inscription which was put on then when it was cast are some English verses made by Mr. . . . Godolphin, a student there.

Inscription on bell Edward at Westminster, London,

'Tertius aptavit me rex Edwardque vocavit
Edwardi decore sancti signentur ut horae';

it was made for a clock bell by Edward III; it hath noe whele nor clapper; it is 18 foot in compass about.]

[1653[1], Francis Osbourne, author of the *Advice to a Son*, did run with and truckle to the times in Oliver's raigne, and accepted of petty offices under him. ⟨He was⟩ one of the seven for the countie and city of Oxon that was a judge as to all prisons and persons committed to any prisons in comitatu vel civitate Oxon 1653.]

⟨165$\frac{3}{4}$: Wood aet. 22.⟩

January.—[Jan.[2] 26, Th., 1653 ⟨i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$⟩ Mr. Thomas Osballeston of Chaddington com. Oxon departed this life. He bore to his armes —'quarterly argent and sable, four leopards' faces counterchanged of the feild.']

An. Dom. 1654: $\left\{\begin{array}{l}6\ \text{Car. II.}\\ \frac{1}{2}\ \text{Oliv. prot.}\end{array}\right\}$: ⟨Wood aet. 22.⟩

May.—[1654[3], May, a plague in England, particularly at Chester; and therfore the countie court that used to be kept at Chester was by ordinance of parliament kept at Northwych. The phanaticks use to say that king James and king Charles I brought the plague with them when they were first crown'd. The cavaliers do now say that Cromwell did the like when he became Protector.]

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[1] note in Wood MS. D. 18 fol. 200 b.

[2] note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 70.

[3] note in Wood MS. D. 18 fol. 201.

June.—[June[1] 30, F., 1654, Mr. . . . Loggin, of Idbury com. Oxon, departed this life.]

July.—*July 25, T., . . . Hussey and . . . Peck, two gentlemen that were lately officers in the king's army, were hanged in the Castle-yard in Oxon to the great reluctancy of the generous royallists then living in Oxon. They were out of commission and employ ⟨and⟩ had no money to maintain them, which made them rob on the high-way. After a tedious imprisonment in the jayle at Oxon they were condemn'd to dye by that inveterate enimy to the royal partie[2] John Glynn, sergeant at law, who this yeare went Oxford circuit. Hussey was the eldest of the two, had received some marks of honour[3] in his face, and no doubt in his body also, and died penitent. Peck, who was yonger, was proper, robust, and seemed to be a stout man. He died resolutely, and not so penitent as Hussey. As soon as they were cut downe, they were carried away by some royallists, and Hussey was on the same day at night buried by them in the church of S. Peter in the Baylie. This was the first or second execution that A. W. ever saw, and therefore it struck a great terror into him to the disturbance of his studies and thoughts. They were exceedingly pittied by all men, etc.

August.—*Aug. 10, Th., A. W.[4] was examined for the degree of master of Arts by William Bull of Trinity, afterwards fellow of All-souls, Coll. The other examiners were Georg Weldon of Magd. Coll. and John Whitehead of Exeter Coll. who examin'd the rest of the class. He[5] had certificats by him for the performance of other lectures, but they are imbezeld and lost.

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[1] note in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[2] in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290 Wood has a note:—'These 4 verses were put out of the poem called *Hudibras* when it was to be licensed for the press—

"Did not the learned Glynn and Maynard
To make good subjects traytors strayn hard?
Was not the king by proclamation
Declar'd a rebell o're the nation?"

Thus *Hudibras* in the originall copie but dashed out by the licenser for feare of giving offence to Glynn and Maynard then living.'

[3] in his rescension of the Harl. MS., Wood wrote 'valour' over 'honour' of the original draft as an alternative; he has retained 'honour' in the Tanner MS.

[4] in the Harl. MS. this runs:—'I was examined for the degree of Master, in the Natural Philosophy School, by William Bull of Trinity Coll.'

[5] in the Harl. MS. this runs:—'I have a certificate of this examination by me; but no certificate of any other exercises performed for the said degree, as being lost or imbezil'd.' This remark is made to account for the absence of entries of the date of these other exercises.

[Aug. 29[1], T., 1654, Convocation acceded to a request that John Selden of the Inner Temple might borrow out of the library from the number of those MSS. given by William ⟨Herbert⟩ earl of Pembroke, Sir Thomas Roe, and Sir Kenelm Digby: conditionally that he borrow but three at a time and give security of 100*li.* to restore them in a yeare's time.]

November.—[18 Nov.[2], S., 1654, Dr. ⟨Gerard⟩ Langbane, pro-vice-chancellor, told Convocation that the faculty of Law had been languishing for some years and all but dead. The doctors of Law resident in London and the law students in Cambridge had sent petitions to Parliament. Fifty years ago Oxford had done the same. A petition to Parliament was then read and approved of:—

'To the parliament of the commonwealth of England, the humble petition of the University of Oxon sheweth that your petitioners understanding that out of your pious inclinations towards the advancement of the public good you have been pleased to take into your consideration a petition presented by the doctors of the Civill Law residing in London wee are emboldned to adde our humble requests for some encouragement to that profession, being one of the principall parts of learning for which this University hath been antiently famous and where there is still a public professor, Doctor of that faculty, who is obliged to read and hold public disputations in the same, and where severall colleges by the statutes of their respective founders are bound to have some of their societies to be students and graduats in that Law. Which as it is a distinct body from the Canon Law wee humbly conceive to be very sutable to the present government and a profession of much use and public concernment as well for forraigne commerce and negotiations abroad being generally received and practised in other nations as also for many questions debates and decisions fit to be knowne and made use of in this nation not onlie in causes maritime but also in causes matrimoniall and testimentary and others the cognisance wherof hath formerly been held proper for and allowed to persons of that profession. Which if in your wisdomes you shall think fit to restore, it would be a great encouragement to all students of that faculty in this place to endeavour to enable themselves by their studies here to become hereafter serviceable to the commonwealth in those affaires.—Which your petitioners shall acknowledge as a reall testimony of your care and respect to learning and shall be obliged to pray for a happy success upon all your undertakings.'

It seems by this petition that the Civil Law was put downe and that the University presented this for the restauration of it. Quaere when this parliament was dissolved[3] and what they did in this buisness.]

[After[4] this the vice-chancellor told the Convocation that the lord Whitlock[5], one of the keepers of the Great Seale, lately returned from his embassy into Sweedland, had given certaine coines to the University wherof one was gold and another silver; and that he and the lord Widdrington[1], another keeper of the Great Seal, had done much in the present parliament by many perswasions 'ne capitis illa diminutio[2], qua altero burgensi parliamentario excidisse videbantur, Academiis, cum aliis minorum gentium burgis et civitatibus, communis esset.' Wherfore it being thought requisit to returne thanks, the Orator drew up two letters:—that to the lord Whitlock was dated 6 Kal. Dec. ⟨Su., 26 Nov.⟩ 1654, beginning thus—'Honoratissime domine, munificentiae vestrae, qua nos ultro occupasti, reverenter occurrimus,' etc.; that to the lord Widdrington is of the same date and begins 'Honoratissime domine, perenni gratitudinis et obsequii debito togatam gentem tibi addixisti,' etc.]

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[1] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 14; ibid. p. 16 Wood has transcribed (from Reg. Convoc. T. fol. 251) the exact words of the decree.

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 14.

[3] it met Su. 3 Sept. 1654 and broke up, M., 22 Jan. 165 4/5.

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 15: in the same Convocation, S., 18 Nov. 1654.

[5] Bulstrode Whitlock.

December.—[Joshua[3] Hoyle[4], D.D., the king's professor of Divinity and master or head of University Coll., died[5], W., 6 Dec. 1654, unmarried; and was buried in the old chappell belonging to that College, which chappell was pulled downe anno 1668. See more of him in 'Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon.' edit 1674, lib. 2 p. 373 col. 1.

Elizabeth[6], the wife of Henry Wilkinson, D.D., and principall of Magdalen Hall, died at her house neare Magd. Hall, F., 8 Decemb. 1654 aet. 41; and was buried in the chancell of Great Milton Church[7] in com. Oxon by the grave of her husband's uncle of whom before, pag. ⟨161⟩. She was a Gifford of Halsbury in Devon.]

*Cirques Jobson, a Jew and Jacobite[8], borne neare Mount-Libanus, sold coffey in Oxon in an house between Edmund hall and Queen Coll. corner. See in the yeare⟨s⟩ 1650 and 1655[9].

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[1] Sir Thomas Widdrington.

[2] the writ issued in June 1654 to the University directed the choice of only one burgess for the parliament which was to meet, Su., 3 Sept.; see Gutch's Wood's *Fasti* p. 192.

[3] notes in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 88.

[4] Wood gives these arms:—'azure a cross patonce between five martlets or ⟨University College⟩: impaling, argent, on a fess ⟨azure⟩ between 3 mullets ⟨sable⟩, an open book . . .'

[5] in the earlier draft in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290, it is said:—'he was taken sick as he was preaching att St. Marie's.'

[6] Wood gives in colour these arms:—'gules, a fess vair, in chief a unicorn in full course or beneath a crescent with a mullet on each side of the last, within a bordure engrailed or ⟨Wilkinson⟩; impaling, sable 3 fusills conjoined in fess ermine ⟨Gifford⟩: crest, a tiger's head erased or, in the mouth a wing argent.'

[7] her inscription there is found in Wood MS. E. 1 fol. 281 b.

[8] 'Jacobite' was the name given to the monophysite Christians of Syria.

[9] 165$\frac{0}{1}$ and 165$\frac{5}{6}$.

[Coffey[1], which had been drank by some persons in Oxon 1650, was this yeare publickly sold at or neare the Angel within the east gate of Oxon; as also chocolate, by an outlander or a Jew.]

*By his sedulous and close studying in the publick library, and by conversing with books not used by the vulgar students, especially MSS., he was taken notice of by Mr. Thomas Barlow the Head-keeper of the said library; who began thereupon to express some kindness[2] towards him, with the offering his assisting hand.

[‘Momus[3] Elencticus’ was made on several persons of the University of Oxon who had written verses on the peace made between Oliver, Lord Protector of England, and the common wealth thereof and the States of Holland, which verses were put into a book entit. ‘Musarum[4] Oxoniensium ’ΕΛΑΙΟΦΟΡΙΑ: sive ob foedera auspiciis serenissimi Oliveri,’ etc.; Oxon 1654 in 4to.]

*A. W. having by this time obtain’d proficiency in musick, he and his companions[5] were not without silly frolicks, not now to be maintained.

[Having[6] by this time got some musical acquaintance, a frolick by all meanes must be taken by us; and what should it be, but to disguise our selves in poor habits, and like contry fidlers scrape for our livings? Farringdon fair this yeare was the place designed to go to: and all of us (five in number) lodging in a house in the middle rew in Magd. parish, belonging to one Gregory a chandler, wee sate[7] out very early the next morning, and calling first on Mr. Th⟨omas⟩ Latton’s house at Kingston Bakepuze, wee bid him good morrow by 2 or 3 tunes.—He came in the hall among us, listned to our musick, gave us money, and ordered drink to ⟨be⟩ carried to us. After wee had done with him, wee retired to the in⟨n⟩ standing on the road going to Farringdon, dined there, and after dinner wee were entertain'd by some of the neighbours, who danced (as I remember) in the green, gave us some money and victualls, and I think wee returned very late that evening to Oxon. The names of those in this exploit were, myself and William Bull before mentiond, who played on the violins; Edmund Gregorie, B.A. and gent. com. of Mert. Coll., who playd on the bass viol; John Trap of Trinity, on the citerne; and Georg Mason of the said Coll., on another wyer instrument, but could do nothing.—Soon after wee took another voyage northward, called at Hampton Poyle, play'd at Mr. West's house, had some money, but more drink.—Afterwards wee went (I think) to Kidlington, got somthing there, returnd in the evening, and certain soldiers overtaking us, they by force made us play in the open feild and then left us without giving a penny. Most of my companions would afterwards glory in this, but I was ashamd, and could never endure to hear of it.]

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[1] from the Harl. MS. See *infra* p. 201, note.

[2] Wood 364 (1) ‘A letter of advice from a secluded member of the House of Commons to Thomas lord Fairfax,’ 1649, is probably a gift from Barlow to Wood, but when given is unknown. It has the autograph ‘liber T. B. e Coll. Reg. Oxon.’ Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 211 is a paper of notes addressed ‘To my very loving frend and kinsman Mr. John Greaves subwarden of Merton Colledg (or in his absence to the senior fellow there) in Oxford’; and has this note by Wood ‘This paper I had of Mr. Thomas Barlow the library keeper anno 1659; ’tis in the handwriting of Dr Peter Turner—A. Wood.’

[3] published in 1654. The note above is by Wood in his copy (Wood 515 no. 13). In the same place is another note, not by Wood, ‘Momus Elencticus supposed to be written by Thomas Ireland of Ch. Ch.’ Wood has marginal notes of the names alluded to in the piece.

[4] Wood’s copy is Wood 484 (4); Wood has filled up the initials of the contributors.

[5] in the margin Wood has noted ‘W. Bull; E. G.; J. T.; G. M.’—the initials of these companions: see the next paragraph.

[6] this paragraph is from a slip in the Harl. MS., fol. 41. It gives an unreserved account of the frolics alluded to in the preceding paragraph. Wood has written on it the direction:—‘at the latter end of 1654.’

[7] a slip for ‘set.’

[This simple pamphlet[1], containing a relation of the sufferings of certaine Quakers done by Oxford scholars, then under the government of Presbyterians and Independents, was published 1654 in the raigne of Oliver. Some, but not all, things in this pamphlet are true.

The Quakers came first to Oxon in that year ⟨1654⟩ and had their meetings in an old stone-house, almost opposite to the common gate of New Inne (in which house Richard Beatrice[2], chirurgian and Quaker, then lived), as they journied from the north parts of England to London. The said Richard Batrice, one of the chief Quakers in Oxon, lived to the time of King James II.]

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[1] notes by Wood in his copy, Wood 515 (14). The pamphlet begins 'Here followeth a true relation of the sufferings of Quakers by scholars and proctors of Oxford.' Other pamphlets issued by the Quakers at Oxford may be noted here, as found in the Wood Collection:—Wood 515 (15) Richard Hubberthorne's 'A true testimony of the zeal of Oxford professors ⟨of religion⟩ and University men,' 1654; Wood 515 (17) Margaret Greenway's 'A lamentation against the professing priest and people of Oxford and to all in the cages of unclean birds called Colleges,' published anno 1657 'or thereabouts.' Wood 515 (23) George Bishop's 'A tender visitation of love to both the Universities,' Lond. 1660. In this last Wood has a note to this effect:—'The "Tender visitation of love" I once communicated to Dr. Thomas Barlow who upon his perusal of it told me ⟨that⟩ by the quotations and various readings therein it could not be written by a mechanical Quaker but rather by a popish seducer or a Jesuit.'

[2] Richard Betteris.

[That[1] Oxon this yeare (1654), in the time of autumn, was pestered with the northern Quakers, of whom Georg Fox was cheif, so that wheras wee had a meeting of the Quakers verie rarely in anno 1653, or scarcely at all, now wee had them constantly in the lane called the Seaven Deadly Sins.—I beleive in 1654, in the beginning of the yeare, the first Quakers came.—Georg Fox saith that the Quakers moved southward from the north, 1654, and I think they came to Oxon that yeare and had solemne meetings there in an old stone-house against New ⟨Inn⟩, see my pamphlet of their abuses by scholars among 'Oxford papers.' See Hubberthorn's[2] book of Quakers and another little pamphlet[3] among my Oxford papers.]

⟨$165\frac{4}{5}$: Wood aet. 23.⟩

February.—[Thomas Darrell[4], Mr. of Arts and fellow of All-soules College, died in the house of Thomas Jackson an apothecary, T., 20 Feb. $165\frac{4}{5}$; and was buried in that College chappell. He was brother to Paul Darrell, now living in St. Giles parish Oxon; and to Dr. Walter Darrell[5], somtimes of Ch. Ch. now archdeacon and prebend of Winchester; also to . . . the wife of Charles Holloway serjeant at law, etc.—All the children of Walter Darrell or Dayrell of Abendon in Berks, councellour at law.

[W.[6], 21 Feb. 1654 ⟨i.e. $\frac{4}{5}$⟩, Mr. John Harbourn of Tackly died at Cassenton and was buried at Tackly by his father. He married to his second wife a Ratcliffe. Look more of his father in Januar. ⟨$165\frac{1}{2}$.⟩

[Edmund Napier[7], esq. of Halywell in the north suburbs of Oxon, died, M., 26 Febr. 1654 ⟨i.e. $\frac{4}{5}$⟩ aetat. 75; and was buried in the

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[1] note on a slip at 'p. 10082' = (1082) of Wood MS. F. 1.

[2] i. e. Wood 515 (15).

[3] one of those cited in note 1 p. 190.

[4] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 89. 'Mr. Dorrell of Allsoules died att Sam. Jackson's,' in the earlier form of the note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 68. Wood gives this coat in colours:—'argent on 3 bars sable six cinquefoils of the field three two and one; in chief a mullet sable for a difference.'

[5] Walter D'ayrell, D.D. died 29 March 1684, see his inscription in Wood MS. D. 11 (5).

[6] note in Wood MS. F. 31 fol. 68.

[7] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 89. Wood gives this coat in colours:—'argent a saltire engrailed gules, between 4 roses of the second seeded or barbed vert ⟨Napier⟩; impaling, azure a saltire wavy ermine ⟨Wakeman⟩.' In Wood 373 (14) is an allusion to 'Mr. Napper, a Catholick and now an inhabitant in Hollowell in Oxford Jan. 7, 1641' ⟨i. e. $\frac{1}{2}$⟩, on which Wood notes 'Edmund Napier of Halywell.' See his epitaph in Wood MS. F. 29 A. fol. 355 a.

SIR JOHN NAPIER[1] *alias* Lenox of Markeston[2] and Rosky in Scotland.

Archibald Napier.

Sir Alexander Napier.

Sir Alexander Napier.

James Napier, the second son; setled himself at Sweire in Dorsetshire temp. Henr. VII.

John Napier, eldest son (I think).

Edward Napier (*see infra*).

James Napier, of Middle Marchal in Dorsetshire.

Nicholas Napier, of Tickew hall in com. Som.

William Napier, fellow of C.C.C. Oxon, seems to be another son; he died 1569.

Thomasina Napier.

Joane, widdow of William Clare of Halywell in the suburbs of Oxford, grasier[3]; she died 1545 and was buried in the church of St. Peter's in the East Oxford. (1) *m.* EDWARD NAPIER, (*supra*), bred fellow of All souls Coll. in Oxon.; died anno 1558 and was buried (as I conceive) in St. Peter's church Oxford. *m.* (2) Anne, daughter of John Peto of Chesterton in com. Warw. She was afterwards married to Philip Huckle or Huckvale of Mert. Coll. Oxford; and died 1572.

William Napier (*see* p. 193).

George Napier, sometimes fellow of Corp. Xti Coll. in Oxford; afterwards a seminary preist; executed in Oxford Castle 1610. See *The Historie of Oxon* sub anno 1568.

Joane Napier, the eldest daughter, was married to Thomas Greenwood of Breis-norton in com. Oxon.

..., the second daughter, married to ... Lapworth, father to Dr. Edward Lapworth, Dr. of Physick of Oxford.

... the third daughter, married to ... Brocas.

Margaret, fourth daughter, married to ... Gunnell.

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[1] This pedigree is from Wood MS. F. 33.

[2] i. e. Merchiston.

[3] substituted for 'butcher.

William Napier, (p. 192,) being very yonge when his father died was taken into ward under Sir William Petre, Secretary of State and served him. He died 1621, aet. 75 or therabouts; buried in Halywell chancell. *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of ... Powell of Sandford near and in the county of Oxford, gent. She died 1584; buried in Halywell chancell.

Edmund Napier (*see infra*).

William Napier, second son; married and had issue.

Christopher Napier; died a bachelor at London in Cursitors' Alley.

Thomas Napier (*see* p. 194).

Mary Napier, wife of John Messenger of Glocestershire, somtimes fellow of Allsouls College in Oxford, afterwards parson of Upton in Glocestershire, and at length parson of ... in Kent, where he died and left issue William Messenger (living within a mile of Glocester) and Edward Messenger.

Edmund Napier, (*supra*,) (of Holywell), *m.* Joyce Wakeman. died 165$\frac{4}{5}$; buried by his father.

Edward, died a bachelaur 1643, and was buried in Halywell chancell.

William, a Franciscan frier, aet. 60 or therabouts (in 1676).

George Napier, enjoyed the lands; died 1671, aet. 54; buried in Halywell chancell. *m.* Margaret daughter of John Arden of Kirtlington in com. Oxon.; died ...; buried by her husband.

Francis Napier, a bachelaur, aet. 53 in 1676. He died in the house of ... Wakeman of Beckford in com. Gloc. in the beginning of July 1679, and was buried there.

Edmund Napier, bred beyond sea, a scholar, married his brother George's maid named Mary Mitchell of St. Giles' parish in Oxon, sister to Thomas Michell who keeps the Dolphin Inn in Magdalen parish Oxon.

Charles Napier, a Franciscan frier, living in Leicestershire in 1676. Died at Holt in com. Leic., 17 Dec. 1678; and was buried in the church there.

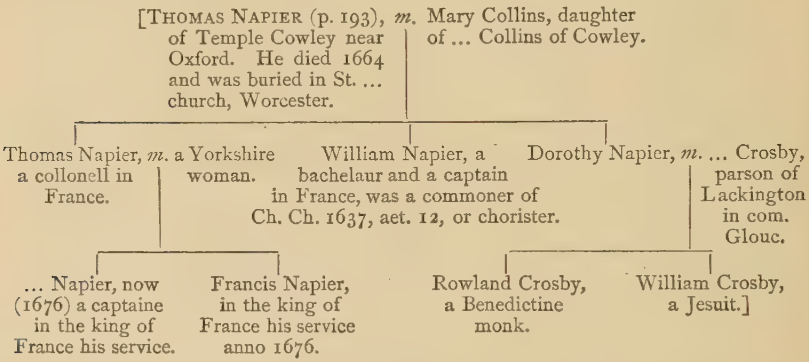
Ursula Napier, married to Henry Chaloner of Steple Claydon in Bucks.

Margaret Napier, eldest daughter and co-heire, married to Henry Nevill of Holt in com. Leic., esquire.

Mary Napier, second daughter, died a maid.

Frances Napier, third daughter and co-heire, was married to Sir Charles Winter.

chancell of Halywell church neare the grave of his father. He married Joyce, sister to Edward Wakeman of Beckford com. Glouc.; but she dyed severall yeares before her husband, and was (as I think) buried in Halywell chancell.—They had issue, 1, Edward, obiit coelebs; 2, William, a Franciscan fryer of S. Omers and afterwards of Doway; 3, Georg, who married and was heir to the estate; 4, Francis, coelebs; 5, Edmund, a schoolmaster in Magdalen parish Oxon; 6, Charles, a Franciscan of Doway; 7, Ursula, married to Henry Chaloner of Steple-Claydon in Bucks (half-brother to Thomas and Fredrick Chaloner those eminent Cromwellians).]


[THOMAS NAPIER (p. 193), *m.* Mary Collins, daughter of Temple Cowley near Oxford. He died 1664 and was buried in St. ... church, Worcester.
of ... Collins of Cowley.
Thomas Napier, *m.* a Yorkshire a collonell in France.
woman.
William Napier, a bachelaur and a captain in France, was a commoner of Ch. Ch. 1637, aet. 12, or chorister.
Dorothy Napier, *m.* ... Crosby, parson of Lackington in com. Glouc.
... Napier, now (1676) a captaine in the king of France his service.
Francis Napier, in the king of France his service anno 1676.
Rowland Crosby, a Benedictine monk.
William Crosby, a Jesuit.]

March.—[$165\frac{4}{5}$; the[1] Anabaptists being much discontented at Oliver's proceedings in making himself 'Protector' and aiming at monarchy (to which alwaies he before pretended to be an enimy), and therefore ⟨he⟩ had cashired some of the activst men of that party—the cavaliers thereupon took opportunity to joyne with them to pluck him downe. They had several meetings and caballs and at length appointed that insurrections should be made in severall counties, viz. Merionithshire, Nottinghamshire, Shrewsbury. But their plots being underhand betrayed by one . . . Manning, belonging to King Charles II beyond the sea, their risings were nipt in the beginning. However, the western association thought themselves in honor engaged to rise on the very day which they had agreed upon with one another in the other parts and had notified it to the king who was then removed from Colen and absconded himself neare to the sea cost to be ready to pass over into England upon the first success of the affaire. Upon the XII of March being Munday (very early in the morn) a party of

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[1] note in Wood 367 (12) 'The Triall of col. John Penruddock,' 1655.

200 horse, under the command of Sir Joseph Wagstaff (formerly a lievtenant colonell in the parliament army in the beginning of the war, but revolted afterwards to the king who made him a colonell), col. John Penruddock, and Mr. Hugh Grove, entred into the city of Salisbury—at which time the judges, ⟨Henry⟩ Rolle and ⟨Robert⟩ Nicholas, were then in cir⟨c⟩uit—and verie early in the morning seized upon all the horses of the judges sherriffs lawyers gentlemen and others, and would have forced Mr. John Dove the High Sherriff to proclaime King Charles II but he refused it. Afterwards having increased their number to 400 they departed and marched to Blandford where Penruddock himself proclaim'd the king in the market-place and so marched westward to try what could be done in Devon and Cornwall. But being pursued at some distance by some of Oliver's partie, many of his men slunk away; so that his forces being reduced to 100, reached without sleep or hardly baiting to South Moulton in Devon, hoping at worst to get away by sea. But that night, 15 March (Thursday), at 10 of the clock their quarters were beaten up by captain Unton Croke, some of whose men were wounded from the windows. Penruddock's men disputed it hotly and kept off Croke so much that they made articles with him for life—which he afterwards denied. Sir Joseph Wagstaff, the colonel, who should have been major general of all these western cavaliers, escaped and got away by sea. Commanders of these cavaliers besides Wagstaff and Penruddock[1] were coll. Richard Bowl, major Henry Clark, capt. Hugh Crofts, col. . . . Duck, capt. Robert Mason. Sir Henry More of Berks was with them; two of the Jones, etc. In the beginning of Apr. 1655 were appointed 70 commissioners of oyer and terminer and goale delivery for the counties of Wilts Dorset Somerset and Devon and the countie of the city of Exon.]

[Unton Croke[2], who was the fourth son of Sir John Croke, kt., one of the Justices of the King's Bench, married Anne, daughter and heir apparent of Richard Hore of Merston com. Oxon by Marie his wife; by which Anne he got half a yard-land at Merston worth 50*li.* per annum, and built a house thereon. Hee died at Merston 28 Jan. 167$\frac{0}{1}$ aet. 77; and was buried in the church there. He had issue by her:—

(1) Richard Croke, afterwards knighted, of whom below.

(2) Unton Croke, an active man for the parliament cause in the

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[1] in Wood MS. D. 4 is a laudatory epitaph, translated out of the Latin, on colonel John Penruddock and Hugh Grove.

[2] notes in Wood MS. D. 4 fol. 297.

time of the rebellion. He was a captain of horse, afterwards a major, and at length a colonell. Which last dignity was confer'd upon him for his service in the west against John Penruddock, Hugh Grove, and other cavaliers when they rose at Salisbury in March $165\frac{4}{5}$. His father[1] also (Unton Croke, before mentioned) was upon that account made a Serjeant at Law by Oliver Cromwell, 21 June 1655.

(3) Charles Croke, a great traveller occasioned by the wildness of his youth; authour of a book (under the name of *Rodolphus*) entitled *Youth's Inconstancy*, printed 1667, wherein is an account of his rambles. He lives now (1686) by gaming to maintaine his wife and children.

The said Sir Richard Croke[2], knight, married Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Wright, somtimes alderman and goldsmith of Oxon; which Elizabeth, dying 27 March 1683, was buried in St. Martin's church Oxon neare the grave of her father. They had issue:—

(1) Wright Croke, somtimes of Lync. Coll., afterwards barister of the Inner Temple. He lives at Merston and in the latter end of Aug. 1684 he being then about 26 yeares of age married his maid . . . Croney, daughter of John Croney of S. Michael's parish Oxon, chandler.

(2) Charles Croke, lately of Linc. Coll., now of the Inner Temple.]

An. Dom. 1655 : $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{7 Car. II.}\\ \frac{2}{3}\text{ Oliv. prot.}\end{array}\right\}$: ⟨Wood aet. 23.⟩

April.—[Edward Nelthorp[3], e com. Lyncoln, bachelaur of Arts and scholar of Corp. Xti College, died, Th., 19 Apr. 1655; and was buried in Corp. Xti Coll. chappell. Descended from the family of Nelthorps of Leggesby and Barton com. Lyncolne. His father was an esquire.]

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[1] In Wood MS. F 1, p. 1111 is this note:—'I have said somwhere that *Unton Croke of Marston was made Sarjeant-at-Law for the perfidious service his son did at Salisbury against the cavaliers in March* $165\frac{4}{5}$—which is true for he was made Serjeant in June 1655.' In Wood MS. D. 18 Wood says he was sworn Serjeant at Law on 22 June 1655.

[2] Sir Richard Croke, Serjeant at Law, for 20 years recorder of Oxford, died 15 Sept. 1683, and a eulogistic epitaph was put up for him in Marston church, a copy of which is found in Wood MS. D. 4 fol. 297 b. It says that he was (1) utrique Carolo dilectissimus, (2) religioni vere Catholicae semper devotissimus, (3) toti humano generi amicabilis; on which Wood comments (1) 'Charles I knew him not,' (2) 'he alwaies ran with the times and his religion was as venal as his tongue,' (3) 'he was hated by many for his smooth, false, and flattering tongue.'

[3] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 89. Wood gives these arms:—'argent on a pale sable a sword erect of the first ⟨pommel and hilt or⟩; in sinister chief, a martlet.'

*Apr. 25, W., Edward Wood, eldest brother to A. W. and fellow of Merton Coll., was installed Junior Proctor of the University of Oxon. Whereupon he soon after appointed A. W. his collector in Austins[1]; which office he kept till he was admitted Mr. of Arts.

May.—*May 3, Th., A. W. made his first declamation[2] in the Natural Philosophy school for the degree of Mr. of Arts.—The subject was 'Bonum quoddam quilibet efficiat, optimi autem solum perseverant.'

*May 16, W., A. W.[3] made his second declamation in the said schoole.—And his subject was 'Utrum praestantius esset Ciceroni⟨s⟩ libros comburere quam mortem subire[4].'

[Edward[5] à Wood, Mr. of Arts, fellow of Merton, and one of the proctors of the Universitie, died, T., 22 May 1655; and was buried[6] in Merton College by a great concourse of people. He was the son of Thomas à Wood, bachelor of Law of the said Universitie, by Mary his wife, daughter of Robert Pettie of Wyfald neare Henley gent., a yonger son of John Pettie of Tetsworth, esq.]

*May 22, T., Edward Wood died to the great reluctancy of his friends and relations, in his mother's house against Merton Coll., being the fourth week of his proctorship.—He was administred to in his last days by Ralph Button his quondam tutor, but now Canon of Ch. Church. He died of vomiting blood and consumption with it, and[7] made a most religious end.

*May 24, Th., his body was carried into the common hall of Merton Coll., where the society and such masters of Arts that were pleased to come to pay their last respects to him, had gloves, wine and bisket in abundance, as also had the Doctors, Heades of Houses, and his brother Proctor (Samuel Bruen), to which last E. Wood had bequeathed money to buy him a mourning gowne. Afterwards his body being carried to Merton coll. church, there was a sermon preached for that occasion by his aforesaid quondam tutor; which being not extant, I cannot refer you to it. His hearse was adorn'd with escocheons and verses; among which last was a copie made by his acquaintance Dr. Barton Holyday, archdeacon of Oxford, an antient poet, running thus:

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[1] see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 74.

[2] see Clark's Univ. Reg. Oxon. II. i. 58 note 2: the declamations were therefore substitutes for the 'solennes lectiones' (ibid., p. 76) and not for determination (as is there said, in error).

[3] in the Harl. MS. this runs:—'About Midsomer day ⟨June 24⟩ I spoke my second declamation in the Natural Philosophy School; a copie of which I having not by me, I cannot therefore tell you the day when 'twas spoke.'

[4] 'subiri,' in the Tanner MS., by a slip.

[5] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 90. Wood gives these arms:—'or, a wolf passant and a chief sable.'

[6] in Wood MS. E 33 it is noted 'buried in the choir, Th., 24 May, with escocheons.'

[7] in the Harl. MS. the sentence ends 'and very penitent, to the great comfort of his relations.'

Upon the death of his vertuous and prudent friend Mr. Edward Wood, in the beginning of his proctorship of the Universitie of Oxon.

Chosen he was a censor of the times:
He chose to dye, rather than view the crimes.
The Cynique's lanterne he farr wiser thought
That for an honest man at high-noon sought,
Then bring a midnight sinner to the light
Whose darker actions do outshade the night.
Friend, thou was wise, with honour thus to dye,
Fame is thy epitaph, thy tombe the skye[1].

July.—〈In the University Archives is 'an acquittance for 384*li.* 5*s.* 4*d.* gathered in the University for the relief of the Protestants in Savoy,' dated, W., 18 July 1655.〉

[. . . Stringer[2], fellow of Magdalen College, died, M., 23 July 1655; and was buried in that College chappell.]

September.—[Jane[3], daughter of Martin Wright, alderman, second wife of Georg Lowe of Calne in Wiltshire, gent., died, T., 4 September anno 1655[4] at her husband's house in Pennyferthing street; and was buried in the chancell of S. Martin's church.—Shee had one only son by him, named Wright Lowe, who died in the

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[1] a slip in MS. Phillipps 7018 p. 60 seems to be Barten Holliday's autograph of these verses. Wood notes 'my mother hath a coppy of Mr. 〈Robert〉 Whitehall's verses on my brother's death; remember to enquire further. John Drope also hath a coppy in his book of poems which are not yet printed.' (In Wood MS. E 2 (Wood's catalogue of his own books) is a note:—'John Drope—I have seen some poems in MS. of his going about (in manibus E[dwardi ?] D[rope ?]) worthy to be printed.')

[2] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 90. Wood gives in colours these arms:—'gules, a cross patonce between four martlets argent, a canton of the second.' Joseph Stringer; Burrows' Register of the Parl. Visitors p. 518. In MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290 it is said:—'he bore to his armes—gules a cross patonce or between four martletts argent.'

[3] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 91. Wood gives these arms:—'gules, a wolf passant argent [Lowe]; impaling ermine a lion rampant azure crowned or': on which last coat Wood notes that it should have been 'Wright; but this is Midhop's 〈Medhop's〉 armes': see *infra* p. 211.

[4] the date has been altered to '1655,' perhaps from '1656.'

Inner Temple (of which he was a student) the 25 or 26 Nov. 1672 aet. 21 or therabouts, and was buried in the Temple Church.[1]—George Low before mentioned, somtimes burgess for Calne before mentioned to serve in those parliaments began at Westminster, 3 Nov. 1640 and 8 May 1661, died at his house before mentioned, Su., 19 Nov. 1682 aged 82 and was buried in St. Martin's chancell[2] by his wife Jane before mentioned.—Sir Edward Low, somtimes fellow of New Coll., afterwards LL.D., one of the Masters of the Chancery, and a knight, son of . . . Low of Fisherton in Wilts by his wife . . . (sister to Sir Edward Hyde somtimes Lord Chancellor of England), was his heire and executor.]

October.—*Oct. 12, F., a handsome maid living in Catstreet, being deeply in love with Joseph Godwin[3], a junior fellow of New Coll., poyson'd herself with rats-bane. This is mention'd because it made a great wonder that a maid should be in love with such a person as he, who had a curl'd shag-pate, was squint-ey'd and purblind, and much deform'd with the smal pox. He was the son of a father of both his names[4] who was a bookseller at the upper end of Catstreet; and, before he had been translated to Winchester school, had been in the same forme with A. Wood at New Coll. school.

*Oct. 17, W., on the vigil of S. Luke, part or half of the roof of the south part of Merton Coll. outer-chappel, joyning to the tower, fell within the church about 9 of the clock at night, and broke all the stones laying on the floor, of which some were monumental stones. Afterwards when the ruins were taken away A. W. retriev'd the brass plates that were fixed on them, and transcrib'd and sav'd the inscriptions on them, which he afterwards printed in his 'Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.' lib. 2. ⟨pag. 91.⟩

December.—*Dec. 17, M., he was admitted Master of Arts, being then his birthday, and at the same time he was admitted *ad regendum*. It was his intention to be admitted 2 or 3 dayes after he had last declaim'd; but being troubled with the aking of a tooth, he drew it, which caused a swelling in his cheek, and that a tumour, and that a lancing therof, which made him unfit to appeare in public.

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[1] Wood MS. B. 5 (O. C. 8576) is a transcript of the Temple Church register, 1623–1635.

[2] underlined for correction and a note added in the margin:—'the executors' minds afterwards altered; and ⟨he⟩ was buried in St. Aldate's chancell, S., 25 Nov., in which parish he died.'

[3] 'Joseph Godwin, admitted fellow in 1652, and created in 1658 Art. Bac. et Magister'; New Coll. register. In 1658 he vacated his fellowship.

[4] Joseph Godwin, bookseller, died in 1673, bequeathing his estate to this son Joseph Godwin, ex-fellow of New College

$165\frac{5}{6}$ and 1656 : $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{8 Car. II.}\\ \frac{3}{4}\text{ Oliv. protect.}\end{array}\right\}$: Wood aet. 24.

⟨The Almanacs, having Wood's journal-notes written on their interleaves, begin with the Almanac for 1657; and, although at first meagre, soon come to form the chief source for Wood's life. In the first of the set (that for 1657) several memoranda for the preceding year (1656) are found. Accordingly at this point the Almanacs may be adopted as the basis of the text.

The 'Secretum Antonii' goes down to 1672. The passages which come from it will be brought in in their chronological order, and will be distinguished as before by an asterisk prefixed to each passage.

Some slight incongruity will arise in places from the Almanacs being written in the first person, the 'Secretum' in the third.⟩

February.—[Thomas Hyde[1], commoner of Queen's College, died, W., 13 Feb., $165\frac{5}{6}$; and was buried in the church of S. Peter in the East.]

March.—March ⟨$165\frac{5}{6}$⟩ I put out my brother Edward's booke of sermons[2], collecting of it from his owne, all with mine owne pen; and dedicated them to Jonathan Godard, M.D. and warden of Merton Coll.

*In the beginning of March he published five sermons of his brother Edward Wood lately deceased, which he had [made[3] and publickly] preached before the Universitie[4]. He dedicated them to Dr. Jonathan Goddard[5], warden of Merton Coll., and sent to him a very fair copie of them bound in blew Turkey-leather, with their leaves gilt. I[6] sent the book by the carrier to London, and James Bricknell, M.A., his quondam chamber-fellow, presented it in his (A. Wood's) name to the said warden living in Gresham Coll.

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4 p. 90. A slip pasted on there has some doubts about his arms:—(a) 'argent two chevronels gules: quaere; Hide, quaere.' (b) 'or rather those of ⟨the Hydes of⟩ Norbury; quaere of Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Hide the library keeper.' (The Hydes of Norbury co. Chester bore 'azure a chevron between 3 lozenges or': several families of Hyde bore 'gules two chevronels argent.') On the back of this slip is this note:—'argent a lyon rampant blue crowned or, on his shoulder a cross patée fitchée or—granted to William Wright anno 1679 by Sir Edward Bysh, quaere.'

[2] there is oddly no copy in the Wood Collection of Edward Wood's sermons; the copy which was in the Collection (the 1674 edition, Wood 881) having been stolen before 1860. The Bodleian library has now a copy of the first edition ("Bliss 2, 305") with the title 'Γνωστὸν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ γνωστὸν τοῦ χριστοῦ· or that which may be known of God by the book of nature and the excellent knowledge of Jesus Christ by the book of Scripture,' Oxford 1656, 8vo; also of the second edition (8°. W. 10. Th. BS.) at Oxford 1674, 8vo.

[3] the words in square brackets are added from the Harl. MS.

[4] Wood notes in the margin—'see Athenae et Fasti Oxon, vol. 2 p.' ⟨117⟩, i. e. of the first edition.

[5] Warden of Mert. Coll. 1651–1660; see Brodrick's Memorials of Merton College, p. 168.

[6] 'I,' by a slip for 'he'; the writer tending to slip into the first person of direct narration.

*In this yeare[1] Arthur Tillyard, ⟨an⟩ apothecary and great royallist, sold coffey[2] publickly in his house against All-soules Coll. He was encouraged so to do by som royallists, now living[3] in Oxon, and by others who esteem'd themselves either *virtuosi* or *wits*; of which the chiefest number were of Alls. Coll.—as Peter Pett, Thomas Millington, Timothy Baldwin, Christopher Wren, Georg Castle, William Bull, etc. There were others also, as John Lamphire a physitian, lately ejected from New Coll., who was somtimes the natural droll of the company; the two Wrens, sojournours in Oxon,—Mathew and Thomas, sons of Dr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Wren bishop of Ely; &c. This coffey house continued till his majestie's returne and after; and then they became more frequent, and had an excise set upon coffey.

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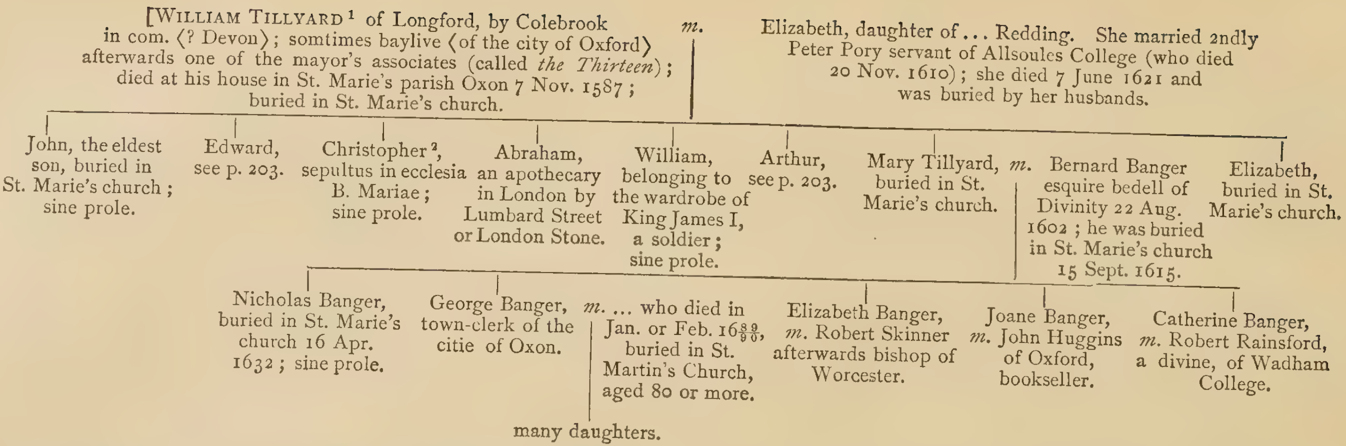
[1] the year ending on March 24; this means, therefore, 'in 1655.'

[2] see *supra* p. 168. In Wood 679 are two of the pamphlets on coffee and coffee-drinking. Wood 679 (2) is 'the nature of the drink Kauki ⟨? Ḳaufi⟩ or Coffee and the berry of which it is made, described by an Arabian physitian,' Oxf. 1659. Wood 679 (5) is 'Organon Salutis, an instrument to cleanse the stomach; as also diverse new experiments of the vertue of tobacco and coffee,' by W[illiam] R[umsey], Lond. 1657. At the end of the same volume is a printed advertisement-slip with the localisation to Oxford entered in writing (here marked by being enclosed in square brackets) 'The vertue of the Coffee drink . . . It is to be sold [by James Gough at Mr. Surye's the taylor by Queen's Coll. corner Oxon.],' which Wood dates 'December anno 1660.' Wood 30 (5) is 'The character of a coffee house . . . as also the admirable vertues of coffee,' 1665.—The same volume contains similar notes of chocolate. Wood 679 (3) is 'Chocolate, or an Indian drink' Lond. 1652. At the end of Wood 679 is a printed advertisement-slip 'The vertues of chocolate (East India drink): the properties of Cavee (Egipt drink).—These drinks are to be sold by James Gough at M⟨r⟩. Sury's neare East Gate,' dated by Wood 'December 1660.'—Wood 267 A no. 36 is 'An exact description of the . . . leaf Tee *alias* Tay,' which Wood notes to have been 'published anno 1664.'—Here may be added a few books about tobacco:—Wood D 30 (1) is 'Work for chimney sweepers or a warning for tabacconists,' Lond. 1602. Wood D 30 (2) is 'A defence of tabacco with a friendly answer to a late printed book called *Work for chimney sweepers*,' Lond. 1602. Wood D 30 (3) is 'A counterblaste to tobacco,' Lond. 1604. Wood D 30 (4) is 'The women's complaint against tobacco,' Lond. 1675.

[3] 'now remaining in Oxon' in the Harl. MS.



[WILLIAM TILLYARD[1] of Longford, by Colebrook in com. ⟨? Devon⟩; somtimes baylive ⟨of the city of Oxford⟩ afterwards one of the mayor's associates (called *the Thirteen*); died at his house in St. Marie's parish Oxon 7 Nov. 1587; buried in St. Marie's church. *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Redding. She married 2ndly Peter Pory servant of Allsoules College (who died 20 Nov. 1610); she died 7 June 1621 and was buried by her husbands.

John, the eldest son, buried in St. Marie's church; sine prole.

Edward, see p. 203.

Christopher[2], sepultus in ecclesia B. Mariae; sine prole.

Abraham, an apothecary in London by Lumbard Street or London Stone.

William, belonging to the wardrobe of King James I, a soldier; sine prole.

Arthur, see p. 203.

Mary Tillyard, buried in St. Marie's church. *m.* Bernard Banger esquire bedell of Divinity 22 Aug. 1602; he was buried in St. Marie's church 15 Sept. 1615.

Elizabeth, buried in St. Marie's church.

Nicholas Banger, buried in St. Marie's church 16 Apr. 1632; sine prole.

George Banger, town-clerk of the citie of Oxon. *m.* . . . who died in Jan. or Feb. $16\frac{89}{90}$, buried in St. Martin's Church, aged 80 or more.

many daughters.

Elizabeth Banger, *m.* Robert Skinner afterwards bishop of Worcester.

Joane Banger, *m.* John Huggins of Oxford, bookseller.

Catherine Banger, *m.* Robert Rainsford, a divine, of Wadham College.

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[1] This pedigree is from Wood MS. F. 33 fol. 218. Wood notes that the family arms are '. . . a fess between 3 broken spears or lances . . .; crest, an arme or hand holding a broken speare;—these armes, if true, shew that their right name is *Tiltyard.*'

[2] This Christopher Tillyard matric. from Ch. Ch. 11 Feb. $159\frac{1}{2}$, aet. 17: in 1598 administration of his effects was granted to Elizabeth his mother (then wife of Peter Porie). The inventory of these is found in Reg. Cur. Cancell. Oxon. GG. fol. 273 b, and is as follows:—

'A trewe inventorye of all y^e goods of Christophar Tilyard of y^e vniversitie of Oxon. bachelor of artes, late deceased.

Imprimis Natalis comitis	2*s.* 6*d.*
Item Tullis orations ...	2*s.* 6*d.*
Donet vpon y^e Ethickes ...	10*d.*
Juels Apologie	10*d.*
Vallerius Maximus ...	8*d.*
Parkins vpon y^e Lordes prayer	8*d.*
Saunderson's lodgike ...	6*d.*
A testament in lattin ...	6*d.*
Tullie de oratore ...	4*d.*
Oved's metamorphoses ...	4*d.*
Osorius agaynst Haddon	6*d.*
Aristotle's Ethicks ...	10*d.*
2 Pallengenius	6*d.*
Aristotle's lodgicke ...	10*d.*
Cammerarious vpon tusculus qs'ti	8*d.*
An answere of y^e bishop of Winchester ...	4*d.*
Silva sinonimorū ...	4*d.*
Apthonius and Clares gramer	6*d.*
Hiperivs' phisickes and gouldin chayne ...	8*d.*
Horrace uinutiosū epistols	6*d.*
Other ould bookes vallued at	2*s.* 6*d.*
11 mappes and paper ...	1*s.* 8*d.*
5 singinge bookes ...	12*d.*
An ould cheste	16*d.*
2 dobletes 2 payre of hose & frise Jerkin... ...	10*s.* 0*d.*
An ould cloth gowne and a rugge gowne	10*s.* 0*d.*
3 shirtes and a hatte ...	6*s.* 8*d.*
4 bandes	16*d.*
Showes & stockinges ould	2*s.* 6*d.*
A bachelor's hoode and cappe	5*s.* 0*d.*
In monye ...	vij^{li}. 5*s.* 0*d.*
Somme	xi^{li}. 2*s.* 4*d.*

Archiv. Univ. Oxon.

EDWARD TILLYARD (p. 202),
a mercer, living in All Saints' parish:
buried in St. Marie's church,
1 Feb. $162\frac{8}{9}$.

m. Anne, daughter of . . . Sayer
of Didcote by Wallingford
in Berks.

Edward Tillyard,
B.A. of Brasn.,
died in com. Somerset,
sine prole.

William Tillyard,
of Oxon; died 3 Dec.
1682 and was
buried in S. Michael's
church Oxon; sine prole.

m. Anne
Lorkin.

Catherine
Tillyard,

m. Dr. Nicholas
Cordell, fellow of
Eaton by Windsore.

ARTHUR TILLYARD (p. 202),
baker in St. Marie's parish
Oxon; buried in St. Marie's
church, 31 Jan. $162\frac{2}{3}$.

m. Joan Smith of Didcot, servant
to Edward Tillyard: she
married 2ndly Humphrey Whistler,
alderman of Oxon, by whom
she had no children.

Peter Tillyard,
one of the
sergeants of the
city of Oxon.

Arthur Tillyard,
of Oxon, apothecarie;
born 1615; died
14 Dec. 1693; buried
in S. Marie's church.

m. ⟨Jane⟩ Smith,
who was buried
in St. Marie's
church, 12 Dec.
1689.

James Tillyard, *m.* . . .
steward at Dichley
to the Earl of
Lichfield.

John Tillyard.

Arthur
Tillyard, of
Oxon., apothecary
⟨died 1696⟩.

m. ⟨Anne ...⟩

Joane Tillyard *m.* George Wickham,
of Oxon, draper.]

⟨Arthur Tillyard,
clerk of Allsouls 1689; B.A. 30 June 1693;
M.A. S. Alb. H. 1697.⟩

[Friday[1], 21 March $165\frac{5}{6}$, ⟨James Usher⟩ died at Riegate in Surrey, a most reverend man, famous for religion and literature thro' out Europe, an eminent pillar of the protestant cause against the papacie, and of the common wealth of learning.

Monday, March 31, 1656, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, sign'd a warrant directed to the Lords of the Treasury for the sum of 200*li.* to beare the charges of his funeral, which sum was paid to Nicholas Bernard, D.D.; and this he did out of an honorable respect to the memory of so pious and learned a champion of the protestant cause as he was.—Thursday, 17 April, his body was brought in the morning to S. George's church in Southwark at which place at 12 of the clock his friends and many of the clergy and gentry met it and accompanied it thence to Somerset house in the Strand; where laying for some time, was accompanied thence to S. Peter's church at Westminster about 2 or 3 of the clock by innumerable people, especially of the ministry. Where after the said Dr. Bernard had preached over most of this book, he was there interred.]

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[1] note by Wood at the end of Nicholas Bernard's 'The life and death of . . . Dr. James Usher late archbishop of Armagh' . . . Lond. 1656; Wood 307 (5). Wood has a few notes in the book, e.g. that his 'daughter ⟨was⟩ wife to Sir Timothy Tirrell of Shotover in Oxfordshire.' Bernard says that Usher had 'sciatica . . . by sitting up late in the Colledge Library of Dublyn'; Wood notes 'that is not allowed to be in any library in Oxon.' Wood 319 (4) is 'An elegie on the miraculously learned [Usher] bishop of Armagh,' Lond. 1656.

*By this time[1] A. W. had genuine skill in musick[2], and frequented the weekly meetings of musitians in the house of William Ellis, late organist[3] of S. John's Coll., situat and being in a house opposite to that place whereon the Theater was built. The usual company that met and performed their parts were (1) John Cock[4], M.A., fellow of New Coll. by the authority of the Visitors. He afterwards became rector of Heyford-Wareyne neare Bister: and marrying with one of the Woodwards of Woodstock, lived an uncomfortable life with her. (2) John Jones, M.A., fellow of the said College by the same authority. (3) Georg Croke[5], M.A., ⟨fellow⟩ of the same Coll., also by the same authority. He was afterwards drown'd, with Brome, son of Brome Whorwood of Halton neare Oxon, in their passage from Hampshire to the Isle of Wight, 5 Sept. 1657. (4) John Friend[6], M.A., fellow also of the said house and by the same authority. He died in the country anno 1658. (5) Georg Stradling, M.A., fellow of Alls. Coll., an admirable lutinist, and much respected by Wilson[7] the professor. (6) Ralph[8] Sheldon, gent., a Roman Catholick of Steple-Barton in Oxfordshire, at this time living in Halywell neare Oxon, admired for his smooth and admirable way in playing on the viol. He died in the city of Westminster . . . . . . 165–, and was buried in the chancel of the church of S. Martin-in-the-fields. (7) Thomas Wren, a yonger son of Matthew Wren bishop of Ely, a sojournour now in the house of Francis Bowman bookseller living in S. Marie's parish in Oxon[1]. (8) Thomas Janes M.A. of Magd. Coll. would be among them, but seldome played. He had a weekly meeting in his chamber at the Coll., practiced much on the Theorbo lute, and Gervace Westcote being often with him as an instructor, A. W. would sometimes go to their meeting and play with them.

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[1] i.e. at the beginning of 1656 (counting the year as beginning on 25 March).

[2] the reading in the Harl. MS. is 'I had some genuine skill in musick,' that having been substituted for 'I was proficient in musick.'

[3] in the Harl. MS., 'the ejected organist.'

[4] John Cock, a Cambridge man, intruded fellow of New Coll. by the Parl. Vis. 5 June 1649 ('Sr. Cooke'), ejected by King's Comm. in 1660; Burrows 'Reg. of the Vis.' p. 169.

[5] '— Crake,' 'scolaris' of New C., 8 May 1648 refused submission to Parl. Vis.; Burrows, l. c. p. 55; expelled ('George Crack') 15 May, ibid. p. 92; intruded Fellow 4 Sept. 1649, ibid. p. 195.

[6] John Frend, intruded Fellow of New C. 16 June 1649, Burrows l. c. p. 170.

[7] John Wilson, D. Mus., Heather's Professor of Music 1656–1661.

[8] 'Ralph' is in pencil, as though Wood were not quite sure about it

*The musick masters, who were now in Oxon and frequented the said meeting, were (1) William Ellis, bach. of musick, owner of the house wherein the meeting was. He alwaies play'd his part either on the organ or virginal. (2) Dr. John Wilson, the public professor, the best at the lute in all England. He somtimes play'd on the lute, but mostly presided the consort. (3) . . . Curteys a lutinist lately ejected from some choire or cath. church. After his majestie's restoration he became gent. or singing-man of Ch. Church in Oxon. (4) Thomas Jackson, a bass-violist; afterwards one of the choire of S. John's coll. in Oxon. (5) Edward Low, organist lately of Ch. Church. He play'd only on the organ; so when he performed his part, Mr. Ellis would take up a counter-tenor viol and play, if any person were wanting to performe that part. (6) Gervace Littleton *alias* Westcot, or Westcot *alias* Littleton, a violist. He was afterwards a singing man of S. John's coll. (7) William Flexney, who had belonged to a choire before the warr. He was afterwards a gent. or singing-man of Ch. Ch. He playd well upon the bass viol and somtimes sung his part. He died 6 Nov. 1692 aged 79 or thereabouts. (8) . . . Proctor a yong man and a new commer. He died soon after[2] as I shall tell you anon.—John Parker, one of the Universitie musitians, would be somtimes among them; but Mr. Low, a proud man, could not endure any common musitian to come to the meeting, much less to play among them.—Among these I must put John Haselwood an apothecary, a starch'd formal clisterpipe, who usually play'd on the bass-viol and somtimes on the counter-tenor. He was very conceited of his skil (tho he had but little of it) and therefore would be ever and anon ready to take up a viol before his betters: which being observed by all, they usually call'd him *Handlewood*. As for other musitians who were about this time beginners, you shall have the names of them under the yeare 16⟨58⟩.

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[1] in Wood MS. E 5 Wood notes that on 6 Nov. 1651 Mathew Wren, gent., was admitted to read in the Bodleian by dispensation from Convocation and that Thomas Wren was admitted on 9 Aug. 1655. In MS. Tanner 306 fol. 371 are some ribald verses:—

'Mat Wren is both grave and wise
His idle talke is but disguise
All day for the Monarchy hee writes
And takes prince Rupert's place at
nights:—

i. e. lyes with Mris. Bowman his landlady on whom he begat a son.' *Monarchy Asserted*, by Matthew Wren, was publ. Oxford 1659 and (2nd edit.) Lond. 1660.

[2] 'Burials A.D. 1656, Joseph Procter, gent., July 22':—Holywell parish register.

April.—[Convocation[1], Th., 10 Apr. 1656, gave the force of statutes to several sets of orders by the Delegates:—

(A). *Orders[2] about study and examinations for the M.A. degree.*

(i) after one year[3] from presentation to B.A., B.A's are to enter their names and the faculty in which they intend to study in a register to be kept for that purpose by the vice-chancellor. The vice-chancellor is to fix in each term a day on which he will enter the names, and to send round a bedell to the Colleges and Halls to give notice of it: on that day the persons concerned are required to repair to the Convocation house to enter their names and faculties. No B.A., except the sons of noblemen, is to be exempt from so entering his name on the plea of leaving the University, unless his plea is attested by a *fide dignus* person: and if any person who has been exempted on this plea returns to the University to resume residence he is not to be allowed to supplicate for M.A. until two years have elapsed from his entering his name and faculty in the register.

(ii) on the first day of every term, between 1 and 5 P.M. all B.A's whose names are so entered are to attend the vicechancellor, professors and doctors of their faculty (and such others as these may desire to join with them), 'to receive directions for their studies in their faculty.'

(iii) all persons receiving directions as above are to give an account of their proficiency ⟨i. e. to be examined⟩ within a year after such directions are given; and upon new directions, to give a further account ⟨i. e. pass a second examination⟩ three terms after.

(iv) the following 'method of examination' is prescribed. The vice-chancellor is to give seven days' notice by a ticket fixed up in public places of the day which he has fixed as the first day of the examination, such day to be at least 14 days before the examination. The examiners are then to prorogue the examination *de die in diem* as they think fit. Not more than six or eight persons are to be examined on one day. 'To avoid confusions' undergraduates are not to be allowed to be present at the examinations in divinity. A register is to be kept in which the names of all that are examined and approved by the major part of the examiners shall be entered: such that are found deficient shall not be entered till, upon after examination, they do approve themselves.

(v) the performance of this course is to be put into the form of supplication of every B.A. for M.A.

(vi) Congregation on special cause shown may grant dispensations as to alterations of date in entering names and passing the examinations; but leave to omit the examinations may be granted by Convocation only.

(vii) these orders are to be binding not only on those who shall hereafter take B.A. but on all B.A's of not more than a year's standing at the time of their passing; and B.A's of not more than two years' standing are to take directions and to pass one examination in the manner provided, before they are admitted to M.A.

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[1] notes in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 17.

[2] the full text is in Reg. Convoc. T. fol. 279, 280.

[3] the year in these orders is expressly stated to be reckoned by Academical terms.

(B). *Orders*[1] *reducing the number of oaths to be taken by graduates.*

Upon due consideration of the needless multiplying of sundry oathes and the obligation unto sundry things under that sacred tye, wherby the consciences of many have been wounded and entangled and others insensibly layd under the guilt of perjury, to the great dishonor of God and abuse of his Name, it is ordered that:—

(a) in certain oaths a saving clause, limiting the oath to things within the person's knowledge and power, be inserted;

(b) other oaths are abolished, and a fine of 12*d* is substituted to be imposed for breach of the conditions formerly sworn to. Eight oaths are dealt with.

(C). *Orders*[2] *abolishing the form 'scio.'*

It being found by experience that the accustomed forme of giving *scio's*[3] unto persons presented, or to be presented, is a meer useless forme prostituting an oath unto contempt, and is attended with many other evills, it is ordered that the said giving of *scio's* be wholy taken away, and that in the roome therof every person to be presented do bring a testimoniall under the hands of three Masters of Arts at the least, to whome he is knowne, that he has conducted himself 'sobrie, modeste ac studiose.'—Similarly in the forme of presentation instead of '*Scio* eum aptum habilem et idoneum esse' shall be used the words '*Credo* eum' etc.

(D). *Orders*[4] *abolishing the custom of candidates standing treat to examiners.*

Many great and scandalous abuses contrary to good manners and the statutes of the University being of late crept in under pretence of entertainments and gratuities given by persons at the performance of severall exercises unto such Masters and others as are in any way assisting to them (examining of them or on any other account present with them at the performance of the said exercises), to the utter corruption of all discipline and good order, it is determined by the Delegates that all entertainments, public or private, or other gratuities whatsoever, made or given in reference to any exercise for the degrees of Master or Bachelor of Arts, either before or after, be wholy taken away; and if any person be found to offend in this nature, his exercise shall not pass *pro forma*; and if any Master of Arts shall receive any such entertainment or gratuity he shall be deprived of his suffrage in Convocation for a whole year.]

July.—[The[5] lady Wilmot[6] of Berks, a light huswife, and one notorious for her salaciousness, being among other ladies at the musick schoole on Act Saturday 1656 and there hearing Mr. Henry Thurman of Ch. Ch. declaiming eagerly against women and their vanities, shee therupon openly and with a loud voice cried:—'Sir, you are out; you are wrong; you are to begin againe,' etc., thinking therby to abash him. But he being a verie bold fellow, answered thus with a loud voice:—'Madam, if I am wrong, I am sure you are right.' Upon which all the auditory laughing, she sate downe and pluckd her hood over her face.]

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[1] MS. Bodl. 594, p. 19.

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 21.

[3] see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 47, 81.

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 21.

[5] note in Wood MS. E 32 fol. 23 b.

[6] ? Anne St. John, wife of Henry Wilmot viscount Wilmot and first earl of Rochester.

[1656[1], July 16, W.; his highness (Oliver Cromwell) by a warrant directed to Sir John Barkstead, lievtenant of the Tower, hath given order for the release of one that goes by the name of Lucy Barlow who for some time hath been a prisoner in the Tower of London. Shee passeth under the character of Charles Stuart's wife or mistress and hath a yong son[2] whome shee openly declareth to be his and it is generally believed, the boy being very like him and both the mother and child provided for by him. When shee was apprehended she had one Mr. Howard in her company and the original of this royal transcript was found about her, sealed with Charles his signet and signed with his owne hand, subscribed by his secretary Nicholas, which you have here transcribed *verbatim*:—

> 'Charles Rex. Wee do by these presents of our special grace give and grant to Mrs Lucy Barlow an annuity or yearly pension of five thousand livres to be paid to her or her assignes in the city of Antwerp or any such other convenient place as shee shall desire, at four several payments by equal portions, the first payment to begin from the 1st of July 1654 and so to continue for three months during her life, with assurance to better the same when it shall please God to restore us to our kingdomes. Given under our signe manual at our court at Cologne this 21 of January 1655[3] and the sixth yeare of our raigne.—By his majestie's command, Edw. Nicholas.'

By this those that hanker after him may see they are furnished already with an Heir Apparent and what a pious and charitable prince they have for their master and ⟨how⟩ well he disposeth of the collections and contributions which they make for him, towards the maintenance of his concubines and royal issue. Order is taken forthwith to send away this lady of pleasure and the yong heire and set them on shoare in Flanders which is no ordinary curtesie.]

July 22, T., 1656; Mr. ⟨Joseph⟩ Procter departed this life in the parish of Holywell, Oxon, and layeth buried in the middle of the aforesaid church. He was a rare musicion, especiall for the Lyra violl and also for the division violl: bred up under Mr. J⟨ohn⟩ Jenkins the mirror of this our age. He was very good for the treble violl, and also for the violin. And all these comprehended in a man of three or four-and-twenty yeares of age.

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[1] note in Wood MS. D 18, apparently an extract from *Mercurius Politicus.*

[2] afterwards James, duke of Monmouth.

[3] 165$\frac{4}{5}$, in this instance.

*July 22, T., . . . Proctor died in Halywell; and was buried in the middle of the church there. He had ⟨been⟩ bred up [in[1] the faculty of musick] by Mr. John Jenkyns (the mirrour and wonder of his age for musick); was excellent for the lyra-viol and division-viol, good at the treble-viol and treble-violin; and all comprehended in a man of three or four and twentie yeares of age. He was much admired at the meetings, and exceedingly pittied by all the faculty for his loss.

*This summer came to Oxon '*The*[2] *Antiquities of Warwickshire*,' &c. written by William Dugdale, and adorn'd with many cuts. This being accounted the best book of its kind that hitherto was made extant, my pen cannot enough describe how A. Wood's tender affections and insatiable desire of knowledg were ravish'd and melted downe by the reading of that book. What by musick and rare books that he found in the public library, his life, at this time and after, was a perfect Elysium.

September.—The 4 of September (Th.), 1656, I bought me a perewige of my barber, 6*s*.

October.—*Oct. 29, W.; in the latter end of October he began to survey and transcribe the monumental inscriptions and armes[3] in the several parochial churches and college chappels, within the city and universitie of Oxon.

[In[4] Reg. Congreg. Q a, fol. 60, is a letter of the University to Justice Matthew Hale, John Vaughan, and Richard Dukes, esq., executors of Mr. John Selden, that they would be pleased to bestow

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[1] the words in square brackets are from the Harl. MS.

[2] Lond. 1656, fol. Thomas Hearne (*Reliquiae Hearnianae* ii. 131) was glad to get the book for 3*£* 3*s*. The following slip from a bookseller's catalogue of 1890 may help to suggest the effect produced by the book on its appearance: — '*Dugdale's Warwickshire*, the rare 1st edition 1656, folio, portraits and hundreds of illustrations, 9*£* 9*s*: this book gets scarcer every year, seldom so fine a copy is offered at such a low price.'

[3] MS. Rawl. B 8 contains very neat drawings of coats of arms copied from a Laud MS.; it is dated 'Anthony Woode 1656'; also 'Anthony Woode, Mert. Coll. Oxon. 1657': and has this note by Wood:—'These were drawn by me when I first practiced heraldry.' Among other early drawings of arms among Wood's papers are some very prettily executed sheets in Wood MS. F 33; e.g. on fol. 105 b 'Armes in University Coll. chappell, hall, etc., A. D. 1659'; 'Armes in Balioll Coll. lybrary, hall, etc., 1658'; on fol. 109 b 'Armes in Lyncoln Coll. hall windowes, 1658'; on fol. 113 'Armes on the roofe of the Divinity Schoole Oxon, without colours, Aug. A. D. 1658'; and, about the same date, arms in New C., Mert., C. C. C., Magd. C.

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 16.

Selden's library on that of Bodley, dated ⟨F., 31 Oct.⟩ prid. Kal. Nov. 1656.]

December.—[20 Dec.[1], S., 1656, Sir . . . Powell, kt, uncle to the present owner of Sandford, departed this life at his house in . . . co. Derby, and was buried at Sandford co. Oxon.]

Dec. 23, T., 1656; ⟨paid⟩ the barber 6*s* 6*d*: whereof 4*s* was for his quarteridge and 2*s* and 6*d* for powder and mending of my periwige (which was mended, M., 20 of Octob. in the aforesaid yeare).

Dec. 24, W., 1656, I paid Rich 4*s* 4*d* for a paire of russet shoes, and 8*d* to his men's boxes; I payd Hawes the glover 3*s* upon an old score.

The 24 day, W., I bought the lifes of S⟨ain⟩ts (being for the eight 1st months), 2*s*; Dale's[2] 'Analysis,' 1*s* 1*d*.

The 25 of December, Th., 1656, I paid yong Mr. Bishop 3*s* for mending my base violl.

The 27 day, S., ⟨I bought⟩ a Nomenclator[3], 1*s*.

[In[4] Reg. Congreg. Q a fol. 61 a is a Latin letter of the University to the Lord Commissioner ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Fiennes, dat. e domo Congregationis 16 Kal. Jan. 1656 ⟨17 Dec. 1656⟩, for his being a freind and patron to the Universitie and giving his hand for the continuing and upholding of the Civill Law, when readie to go to ruine or fall.]

Anno 1656 was the old Butchero, Oxon, re-edified ⟨see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford ii. p. 483 note 3.⟩

In the year 1639 and 40 was Oriall Coll. chapple[5] built.

Anno 1640 and 1641 University Coll. chappel and haule was partly built; but upon the comming on of the warr it laid still[6] till ann. 1657.

Memorandum: in the yeare 1656[7] the wife of ⟨George⟩ Low[8], Wilts., esq., and daughter to alderman ⟨Martin⟩ Wright, was buried at Carfax Chur⟨c⟩h. Upon the herse was Lowe's armes impaling Midhop's, her mother being one of that family.—So likewise anno 1657 when Mr. John Smith was buried att St Aldate's, he impaled, paly of 6 a⟨rgent⟩ and b⟨lue⟩ on a cheif o⟨r⟩, 3 martletts g⟨ules⟩, belonging to . . . Martin, wheras she was a Bosworth and her mother's name ⟨Wicks⟩. —Anno 1658, captain ⟨William⟩ Shergrave[1], who laid at Mr. Bowman's the bookseller, died and was buried at St. Marie's. He bore to his armes then as they were upon his herse 'A⟨rgent⟩ a fess checquy a⟨rgent⟩ and s⟨able⟩ inter 3 lyons heads erased g⟨ules⟩.' Which coate was drawn falsly, and besides not belonging to his name. It was done by Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Hawkins the painter.

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[1] note in MS. Rawl. D *olim* 1290.

[2] John Dale's 'Analysis of the Epistles of the New Testament,' Oxf. 1652.

[3] probably Wood 45 ('Nomenclator, omnium rerum propria nomina variis linguis,' Amstel. 1577). There are also in the Wood collection 'Nomenclator principiorum,' Hanov. 1619 (Wood 892); and 'A nomenclator of Tracts and Sermons,' Oxon. 1642 (Wood 891).

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 23.

[5] at the end of Wood 16 are some jottings of persons 'buried in Oriel college chappell': the chief among them are:—'Thomas Gammond, A.B., obiit 1653, butler (?)—Thomas Dove, fellow, de civitate Sarum, obiit 30 Sept. 1656—. . . Fletcher, commoner, buried 1657 quaere—John Rous, senior fellow, obiit . . . 1652 et sepelitur in capella—Dr. ⟨John⟩ Sanders, provost, obiit 20 March $165\frac{2}{3}$—. . . Yong, Mr. of A.—. . . Fricker, a commoner, obiit 21 July 1660—. . . Loyd A. B, obiit 21 Mar. $167\frac{2}{3}$.'

[6] 'still' substituted for 'unfinisht.'

[7] '1655,' see note 4, page 198.

[8] see *supra* p. 199.

Memorandum: that when Mr. . . . White's wife[2], brewer in Oxon, was buried in S. Ebb's church Oxon in the beginning of July 1658—she being the daughter of alderman ⟨John⟩ Weekes, Oxon—these armes were upon her herse:—['b⟨lue[3]⟩, on a cross ermine five fusils of the first, between four birds close a⟨rgent⟩'; name *White*: impaling 'ermine, three battle-axes erect sable'; name *Weeks*.] There was her mother's also, impaled with Weekes, viz. 'sable, a chev⟨ron⟩ inter 3 mullets ar⟨gent⟩.' The abovsaid scotheon is hung over her grave in the said church.

⟨Among the books bought by Wood in this year (1656 or $165\frac{6}{7}$) are three treatises now in Wood C. 44; marked 'Ant. Woode, Coll. Merton, 1656.'

(1) 'Seven arguments plainly proving that papists are trayterous subjects,' 1641.
(2) John Bale's 'The pageant of Popes' Englished by I. S., anno 1574.
(3) A[nthony] M[unday's] 'the English Romayne life,' Lond. 1590.⟩

$165\frac{6}{7}$ and 1657: $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{9 Car. II.}\\ \frac{4}{5}\text{ Oliv. prot.}\end{array}\right\}$: Wood aet. 25.

January.—The 2 day, F., I bought of Mr. Davis behind Allhallowes, a parcell of 'Mercurius[4] Aulicus' and other pamphlets, 2*s*.—20 day, T., rul'd paper, 6*d*; and Mr. Mat. Locke's Ayres[5], 2*s* 4*d*.—21 day, W., ruled paper, 4*d*.—The 22d, Th., I gave 10*d* to Mrs. Webb for 3 sticht bookes, viz., . . .

January.—*Jan. 10, S., A. W., his mother, and his two brothers, Robert and Christopher Wood, gave 5*li*. to Merton coll. towards the casting of their five bells into eight. These five were antient bells, and had been put up into the tower at the first building thereof, in the time of Dr. Henry Abendon[6], warden of Merton Coll., who began to be warden in 1421. The tenor or great bell (on which the name of the said Abendon[6] was put) was supposed to be the best bell in

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[1] Shortgrave.

[2] Mary, wife of John White; Peshall's Additions (at the end of his 'Antient and Present State of the City of Oxford') p. 18.

[3] Wood gives this shield in trick.

[4] in Wood 623 and 624 are nos. 1–1328 of *Mercurius Aulicus*, i. e. for the years 1643–1644.

[5] Wood 279 (Matthew Locke his 'Little consort of 3 parts for viols and violins,' bassus, Lond. 1656) is marked 'Ant. Woode, Mert. Coll. Oxon. A. D. MDCLVI.' Wood 277 is the treble of the same book; and Wood 278, the treble and the tenor.

[6] 'Abyngdon,' in the Harl. MS.

England, being, as 'twas said, of fine mettal silver found. The generality of people were much against the altering of that bell, and were for a treble to be put to the five, and so make them six: and old sarjeant Charles Holloway, who was a very covetuous man, would have given money to save it, and to make the five, six, bells, that is, to put a treble to them. But by the knavery of Thomas Jones, the sub-warden (the warden being then absent) and . . . Derby, the bell-founder, they were made eight: and Dr. John Wilson, Dr. of musick, had a fee from the college to take order about their tuning.

Memorandum that one[1] M., the 12 of this month (Jan.), my mother, my 2 brothers, and my self gave five pounds towards the casting of Merton Colledge bells.

Anno 1656 ⟨i.e. $\frac{6}{7}$⟩ monseur William Jeams taught me to play on the violin, beginning in January and soe on till 7 months' end.

*Janu⟨ary⟩; whereas A. W. had before learned to play on the violin by the instruction of Charles Griffith, and afterwards of John Parker one of the universitie musitians, he was now advis'd to entertaine one William James a dancing master, by some accounted excellent for that instrument, and the rather, because it was said that he had obtained his knowledge of dancing and musick in France. He spent in all half a yeare with him, and gained some improvement from him; yet at length he found him not a compleat master of his facultie, as Griffith and Parker were not: and to say the truth, there was yet no compleat master in Oxon for that instrument, because it had not been hitherto used in consort among gentlemen, only by common musitians, who played but two parts. The gentlemen in privat meetings which A. W. frequented, play'd three, four and five parts all with viols, as treble-viol, tenor, counter-tenor and bass, with either an organ or virginal or harpsicon joyn'd with them: and they esteemed a violin to be an instrument only belonging to a common fidler, and could not indure that it should come among them for feare of making their meetings seem to be vaine and fidling. But before the restoration of K. Charles 2 and especially after, viols began to be out of fashion, and only violins used, as treble-violin, tenor and bass-violin; and the king according to the French mode would have 24 violins playing before him, while he was at meales, as being more airie and brisk than viols.

[John[2] Hodye, of Devonshire, gentleman-commoner of Universitie

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[1] 'one' is an occasional spelling of Wood's for 'on.'

[2] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 91. Wood gives in colours these arms:—'argent, a fess indented point in point vert and sable between two cotises that

College, died, F., 30 Jan. 1656 ⟨i.e. $\frac{6}{7}$⟩; and was buried in the old chappell of Universitie College. He was son of Hugh Hody of Nithway in Devonshire, esq.]

February.—The 2 day, M., rul'd paper, 6*d*; and mathematicall paper, 2*d*.—The 6 day, F., I payd to the bookbinder for binding of bookes, 3*s* 6*d*.—Mr. Fforrest oweth me a news booke for the 7 day, S.—The 17 day, T., I tooke a vomitt of Mr. Alport which cost me 1*s* 6*d*.—The 19 day, Th., I gave 6*d* to see the dauncing upon the ropes.—The 27, F., I gave 6*d* to Prideaux[1] the clerk of St. Michael's.—The 27 day of Feb., F., I paid Beckford the bookbinder 6*s* for binding 10 bookes, 6 quartoes, one folio, 3 octavos.—The last day, rul'd paper, 1*s*.

March.—The 6, F., sack, 4*d*.—The 10, T., at Mr. Ellis'es, 6*d*.—Mr. Forest oweth me a newes booke for the 13 day, F.—The 14, S., painting colours, 8*d*.—The 17, T., at the Pitt, 6*d*.—The 21, S., at Mr. Harper's the cooke, 1*s*.—The 27, F., I gave 1*s* for the hiring of a horse to goe to Mrs. Wickam's buriall att Gasington. She died (W.) the 25 day of March.—The 27, F., att the Flower de luce, 9*d*.—The 28, S., I received my rent of mounsier[2].—The last day, 31, T., I laid out 3*s* for gravill.

March.—[Jane Wickham[3], widdow, somtimes the second wife of William Wickham of Garsington in com. Oxon., died in the house of William Webb a bookseller living in the parish of St. Peter in the East, W., 25 March anno 1657; and was buried in the chancell of Garsingdon by her husband. Shee was the daughter of . . . Brome of Clifton neare Banburie, and sister to Henry Brome who died 1667.—The said William Wickham was the son of John Wickham of Rotherfeild in Sussex, but descended from the Wickhams of Swaclyve in com. Oxon.; so that these armes[4] which were upon her hearse are false.]

*Mar. 27, F., at[5] the funeral of Jane Wickham the widdow, and somtimes the second wife, of William Wickham[6] of Garsingdon neare Oxon gent. Shee was buried in the chancel of the church

in chief of the first and that in base of the second' ⟨Hody of Netheway, Devonshire⟩. 'He bore to his armes:—argent a fess partie per fess danc. inter 2 barruletts counterchanged of the feild, vert and sable'—so in the earlier form of the note in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 70.

[1] '1678; Christopher Prideaux, late clerk, was buryed the Xth of July': S. Michael's Register of Burials.

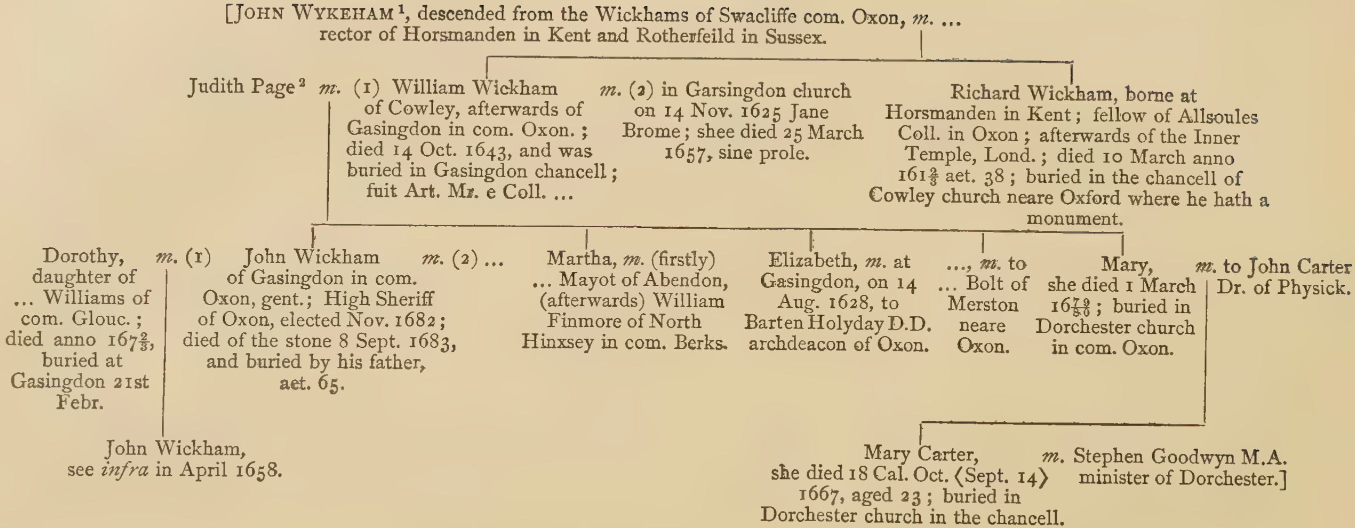
[2] this nickname for Wood's elder brother Robert, attached to him because of his French upbringing, will constantly recur in these Almanac entries. See note 2, p. 52.

[3] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 91. An earlier draft in MS. Rawl. D *olim* 1290 says 'daughter of Brome of Halton.'

[4] Wood gives the arms in colour:—'argent two chevronels sable between 3 roses gules seeded or barbed vert ⟨Wickham of Swalcliffe, co. Oxford⟩; impaling, sable on a chevron argent 3 bunches of broom vert seeded or within a bordure argent ⟨Brome⟩.'

[5] in the Harl. MS. this runs:—'Mar. 27, I rode to Garsingdon with the corps of . . . to see and attend her buried in the chancel of the church there.'

[6] for William Wickham of Garsingdon, see Wood MS. E 1, fol. 182.



[JOHN WYKEHAM[1], descended from the Wickhams of Swacliffe com. Oxon, *m.* … rector of Horsmanden in Kent and Rotherfeild in Sussex.

Judith Page[2] *m.* (1) William Wickham of Cowley, afterwards of Gasingdon in com. Oxon.; died 14 Oct. 1643, and was buried in Gasingdon chancell; fuit Art. Mr. e Coll. … *m.* (2) in Garsingdon church on 14 Nov. 1625 Jane Brome; shee died 25 March 1657, sine prole.

Richard Wickham, borne at Horsmanden in Kent; fellow of Allsoules Coll. in Oxon; afterwards of the Inner Temple, Lond.; died 10 March anno $161\frac{2}{3}$ aet. 38; buried in the chancell of Cowley church neare Oxford where he hath a monument.

Dorothy, daughter of … Williams of com. Glouc.; died anno $167\frac{2}{3}$, buried at Gasingdon 21st Febr. *m.* (1) John Wickham of Gasingdon in com. Oxon, gent.; High Sheriff of Oxon, elected Nov. 1682; died of the stone 8 Sept. 1683, and buried by his father, aet. 65. *m.* (2) …

Martha, *m.* (firstly) … Mayot of Abendon, (afterwards) William Finmore of North Hinxsey in com. Berks.

Elizabeth, *m.* at Gasingdon, on 14 Aug. 1628, to Barten Holyday D.D. archdeacon of Oxon.

…, *m.* to … Bolt of Merston neare Oxon.

Mary, she died 1 March $16\frac{79}{80}$; buried in Dorchester church in com. Oxon. *m.* to John Carter Dr. of Physick.

John Wickham, see *infra* in April 1658.

Mary Carter, she died 18 Cal. Oct. ⟨Sept. 14⟩ 1667, aged 23; buried in Dorchester church in the chancell. *m.* Stephen Goodwyn M.A. minister of Dorchester.]

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[1] this pedigree is from Wood MS. F 33, fol. 206.

[2] her father (Wood says) was 'Robert Page of Cowley, husbandman or cottager, and by trade a bodys-maker, as I have heard'; her brother was 'Giles Page of Cowley parish, clark of Eifley in com. Oxon., boddys-maker'; her sister 'Catherine Page married Anthony Aylworth gent. brother to Dr. Martin Aylworth and son of Dr. Anthony Aylworth Dr. of Physick of Oxon'—the son of this marriage was 'William Aylworth baillive of Oxon, 1670.'

there by the remaines of the said William Wickham. This woman was sister to Henry Brome of Clifton neare Banbury in Oxfordshire (of the same familie with the Bromes of Halton) and died in Oxon, W., 25 March. A. W. did not then survey the monuments in Garsingdon church, because of the company there, but rode immediatly home to Oxon.

April.—The 2 day, Th., rul'd paper 1*s*; Mrs. Sambuche died.—The 3 day, F., the barber, 4*s*; and for my battles, 9*s* 4*d*; spent, 2*d*; spent, 6*d*.—The 4 day, S., to Mr. Fforrest, 2*s*.—The 6 day, M., to Rich for mending of shoes, 1*s*; I received of Mr. Burnham, 3*li.*; the same day, paid to Mrs. Burnham, 4*d*; the same day paid to Mr. Potter the mercer for an old score, 8*s*.—The 13 day, M., at Mr. Jeanses, 4*d*; the same day, spent, 4*d*; the same day, 2*d*.—The 14 day, T., I bought a gowne of Mr. Potter, 2*li.* 12*s*; spent at Earles, 1*s* 2*d*; at Elleses, 6*d*.—The 16, Th., paid Nicholls for making my gowne, 4*s* 6*d*; the same day, spent, 6*d*.—The 18, S., 2 bands, 2*s*. 10*d*; the same day, spent, 10*d*.—The 21 day, T., I bought inwards for my suit, 16*s*.—The 22, W., lent to Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d*; the same day, spent, 6*d*; ⟨spent⟩, 3*d*; the same day, at Mr. Wescott's, 6*d*.—The 23, Th., 3 yards of ribbon at Mr. Grenwaye's, 3*s*.—The 24, F., lace, 2*d*.—The 25, S., feret-ribbon, 5 ⟨*d* or *s*?⟩.—The 27, M., phisick, 6*d*.—The 28, T., spent, 6*d*.—The 29, W., taffety for facing, 1*s* 6*d*.—The 30, Th., to the clark of Wolvercote, 4*d*.

April.—[James[1] Powell of Herefordshire, gentleman commoner of Balliol College, died, Th., 2 Apr. 1657; and was buried in Magdalen parish Church. He[2] was a little before let blood in the arme by one Grundy an apprentice to William Day, chirurgion; which Grundy, having learnd a new fashion of striking the veine, missed it and struck an arterie, which swelling and festering, the party (rather than have his arme cut off) soon after expired. He was also bachelor of Arts.]

[Apr.[3] 17, F., 1657, Timotheus Wilkins electus est superior bedellus Theologiae in loco Leonardi Lichfeild defuncti[4].]

*Apr. 30, Th., he began his perambulation of Oxfordshire[5]: and the monuments in Wolvercot church[1] were the first that he survey'd and transcrib'd.

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[1] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 92. Wood gives these arms in colour:—'argent a chevron between 3 lions' gambs erased gules, in chief a crescent sable for difference.'

[2] in an earlier form of the note in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 69:—'he was lett blood by one Groundy, an apprentice to Mr. Day the chirurgion, who struck an arterie instead of a veine; by which meanes he lost his life.'

[3] note in Wood MS. E 5.

[4] sepultus est in ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum. '1653, Oct. 19, Leonardus Lichfeild, Universitatis typographus, electus est superior bedellus facultatis Theologiae'; Wood MS. E 5.

[5] Wood MS. B 15 (O. C. 8586), inscribed 'Anthony Wood, Mert. Coll. Oxon., 1656,' contains these series of fenestral and sepulchral inscriptions and coats of arms. They have been transcribed (with additions) into Wood MS. E 1 (O. C. 8505). Inscriptions in several Oxfordshire churches (collected in 1675 and 1676) have been inserted by Wood in Ralph Sheldon's 'Church Notes' (Wood MS. C 10).

[Wolvercote[2]; Apr. 30, 1657. In a chappell on the north side of the church (built if I mistake not by Sir John Walter) is a fair monument, built almost brest-high, wheron layes the effigies[3] carved in stone of a judge in his formalities, on each side a wife, at the head 4 sons kneeling[4], and at the feet 4 daughters, all carved in stone and painted to the life—miserably[5] defaced when Oxon was beseiged. At the side below the first arch is ⟨a long⟩ inscription ⟨to Sir John Walter, Chief Baron of the Exchequer 10 May 1625, died 18 Nov. 1630⟩.

David Walter, somtimes high sherriff of Oxfordshire, colonell of a regiment of horse under Car. 1 and one of the groomes of the Bedchamber to Car. 2, was buried here in the vault (under the said chappell) by his father 30 Apr. 1679.]

[Sir John Walter[6] in his judges robes between his two wives, his first[7] wife ⟨Margaret, daughter of William⟩ Offley on his right; three daughters[8] kneeling at the head, three sons at the feet. The inscription is on the south side of the monument. The pillars that uphold the canopy are black and white.

On the north wall, by the feet, is the effigies to the shoulder of David Walter, with a periwige on and a cravat, in white marble, and underneath this inscription in white marble:—

'Here lyeth the body of David Walter of Godstow, esq., the second[9] son of Sir

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[1] the inscriptions taken by Wood at Wolvercote on 30 Apr. 1657, are found in Wood MS. B 15 and Wood MS. E 1, fol. 68.

[2] notes in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 68 b.

[3] in Wood MS. B 15:—'his effigies is drawne to the life from top to toe.'

[4] Wood MS. B 15 adds:—'painted to the life.'

[5] in Wood MS. B 15:—'now tumbled all downe and defaced.'

[6] this second and much later account is on a slip inserted in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 70. Another slip there has this note:—"Edmund Walter esq. maryed Mary, daughter of Thomas Hackluit of Eyton, esq.; had issue three sons, James, John ⟨the judge⟩, Edward, two daughters, Mary and Dorothy; buried 29 Jan. 1592" ⟨i. e. $\frac{2}{3}$⟩ . . . 'This paper I had out of a French book being "the Catalogue and Armes of all the Constables of France, to geather with the provosts and cancellors of Paris," somtimes belonging to Thomas ⟨Windsor⟩ lord Windsore ⟨died 1642⟩: A. Wood, Aug. 1662.'

[7] his second wife was Anne, widow of Sir Thomas Bigges, bt, of Lenchwicke, co. Worc., daughter of William Wytham of Ledston, co. York. The children were by the first wife.

[8] Wood notes:—'there were 4 proportions of sons kneeling at the head and 4 of girles at the feet—now but 3 girles at the head and 3 men at the feet—all in stone curiously carved and painted.'

[9] the eldest son and heir of Sir John Walter was Sir William Walter of Sarsden, who died Tuesday 23 March 167$\frac{4}{5}$ aet. 74, and was buried at Sarsden

John Walter (Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer), grome of the bedchamber to King Charls the second and lievtenant-generall of the ordinance, which office his majestie gave him as a reward of the great valour and loyaltie he had shewed in the service of his father of glorious memory during the civill warres. He was borne at Saresden in this county; married Elizabeth the widdow of Francis ⟨Lennard⟩ lord Dacre, of Herstmonceaux in Sussex, by whome he had no issue; died at London the 22 of Aprill 1679 and in the 68 yeare of his age.'

⟨Arms:—⟩ 'blue, a fess dauncettée between 3 spread eaglets argent.' He bequeathed 300*li.* with which was repaired this monument miserable shattered and defaced in the time of the civil war. Repaired 1681.]

[The[1] village of Wulvercot is written in old evidences Wlgaricot, having been without doubt the habitation of Ulgarus or Wolgarus, a Saxon (tempore Saxonum).

The said village by the name of Wlgaricot was given to Godstow nunnery (much about its dedication, anno 1138) by Bernardus de Sto. Walerico, . . . whether all the village, or some part only I know not. . . . You must note that King Henry II had the village (or most part of it) from Bernard de Sto. Walerico . . ., and after the nunnery was founded and setled, he gave it therunto. . . .

The church or chappell of Wulvercote is a chappell of ease to the church of S. Peter in the East, Oxon.

King Henry III gave the rectory of St. Peter's, withe the chappells therunto belonging, to the House of Walter de Merton anno 1266, which House was then in founding at Oxon. By vertue of which gift the Warden and Scholars of that House became rectors of this chappell. In the yeare 1292 the said Warden and Scholars with leave from the King and Oliver ⟨Sutton⟩ bishop of Lyncoln did appropriat the said rectory to their house. By vertue of which appropriation this church or chappell of Wulvercote was appropriated also.

So that therupon the said church of St. Peter being made a vicaridge (served by Merton College Fellows) the vicar of that place or his substitute served here at Wulvercote and had the lesser tithes for his paynes.]

[Frice[2]. In the mid-way between Wulvercot and Yarnton[3] are,

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beside his wife . . . sister to John, lord Lucas: Wood MS. E 1, fol. 134.

[1] notes (abridged) from Wood MS. E. 1 fol. 71.

[2] note in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 72.

[3] in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 80 are these notes about Yarnton:—' Yarnton *alias* Erdington—this mannour belonged to Rewley Abbey in the suburbs of Oxford and so consequently after the dissolution of that monastery came into the king's hands. John Durant of Cotsmore in

joyning to the horse-rode on the right hand, certaine grounds of pasture called Frice, in the parish (as I conceive) of Kidlington. In the principall foundation charter of Osney Abbey made by Robert D'oilley the founder he gives therunto among other gifts 'capella de Frees cum manso et terra ex opposito capellae' . . . . Here is onlie now a sheppard's house standing; and nothing at all of the said chappell (which, I suppose, was a chappell of ease to Kidlington) remaining.]

May.—The 2, S., a band, 1*s* 10*d*; a hatt, 1*li.* 2*s* 6*d*; to Nicholls the taler, 10*s*.—The 4 day, M., buckles, 9*d*.—The 5 day, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.—The 7 day, Th., Ascension Day, at Newnam[1], 11*d*.—The 11, M., at Elleses, 8*d*.—The 14, Th., at Hasly, Milton, Holton[2], 2*s*.—The 18, M., ⟨and⟩ 19, T., at Cassenton, 9*d*.—The 20, W., at Elleses, 6*d*.—The 21, Th., at Stanton-Harcourt[3], 9*d*.—22, F., at Elleses and at Harding's, 1*s* 2*d*.—25, M., at Elleses, 6*d*.—27[4], W., to P(?)epper, c⟨lerk⟩ of Stanton St. John, 2*d*.—29, F., at Elleses, 1*s*.

May.—[Th., 7 May[5] 1657 Newnham-Courtney[6] *alias* Newnam-

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com. Rutland who lived 35 Henr. VIII ⟨1543⟩ did probably buy it of the king: for his son William Durant (who died 20 Eliz. ⟨1578⟩) I am sure did enjoy this mannor: from whome or else from his son John Durant of Cottsmore it came to the Spencers. (John Durant of Cotsmore and Yarnton gent., anno 1574, did marry Katherine, daughter of John Lane of Walgrave in com. Northts, by whome he had issue, Patrick, William, Elizabeth, Mary, and . . .).—The tower at the west end of Yarnton church was built by Sir Thomas Spencer, bart., anno 1612; about which time also he built the mannour house that now stands neare to the old one by the church: this Sir Thomas was famous in his time for the great hospitality he kept here and his charitie to the poore.—25 Aug. 1695 Mr. Richard Watkins, rector of Whichford in Warwickshire, told me that Sir Robert Dashwood, somtimes High Sherriff ⟨of Oxon.⟩, had purchased the mannour of Yarnton of the heires and executors of Sir Thomas Spencer for 31 thousand pounds about 3 weeks since.'

[1] inscriptions taken at Newnham [Nuneham]-Courtney, Oxon, by Wood on 7 May 1657 are found in Wood MS. B 15; also in Wood MS. E 1, p. 190.

[2] inscriptions taken on 14 May 1657 by Wood at Halton, Great Milton, and Hasely are found in Wood MS. B 15; also in Wood MS. E 1, pp. 240, 268, 281 b.

[3] inscriptions taken on 21 May 1657 by Wood at Stanton-Harcourt are found in Wood MS. B. 15; also in Wood MS. E 1, p. 32.

[4] inscriptions taken by Wood at Ellesfield (Elsfield) on 27 May 1657 are found in Wood MS. B 15; also in Wood MS. E 1, p. 265.

[5] note in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 190.

[6] on a loose slip at the end of MS. Bodl. 594 is this note, but whether in Wood's hand I cannot say positively:—'Newnam-courtney, soe called from that sirname, auncient inhabitants of the same. This lordship fell to two co-heiresses by name Duckets, who were the right owners thereof; but Sir John Pollard, knight, a westerne man, (by false meanes, as is supposed) got this lordship from them. Who enjoyed it some time, and having noe issue left it to one John Pollard of the same country (as is supposed), a hawker. Which aforesaid John, knight, taking a journey into his owne country, met with this John the hawker aforesaid; and falling into discourse with each other, came to learne the hawker's name—upon which this

Courtney, so called from the Courtneys, anciently lords therof. After them succeeded if I mistake not (the Pollards) Sir John Pollard of Devon. From them it came to . . . Audley of the Court of Wards, commonly called 'the rich Audley.' From him (as I conceive) it came to Robert Wright, bishop of Lychfeild, whose son Calvert Wright sold it to John Robinson of London, merchant, tempore Oliveri Cromwell, knighted in May 1660 by King Charles II, and made Leivtenant of the Tower.]

[. . .[1], daughter of the Lady Lovet, died in Mr. Arthur Crewe's house in Halywell, M., 11 May 1657; and was buried in Halywell chancell. Shee was never married.]

*May 14, Th., all the eight bells of Merton coll. did begin to ring —And he heard them ring very well at his approach to Oxon in the evening, after he had taken his rambles all that day about the country to collect monuments—The bells did not at all please the curious and critical hearer. However he plucked at them often with some of his fellow-colleagues for recreation sake. They were all afterwards re-cast, and the belfry wherein the ringers stood (which was a little below the arches of the tower, for while the five hanged the ringers stood on the ground) being built of bad timber, was plucked downe also; and after the bells were put up againe, this belfry, that now is, above the arches, was new made and a window (broke thro the tower next to Corpus Christi Coll.) was made to give light.

[Stanton-Harcourt[2], 21 May 1657. In the middle of the body of the church, on a brass fix'd to a gravestone, is this:—

> 'Of your charity pray for the soule of Wm Secole, the which deceased the xxviii day of October in the yeare of our Lord God MCCCCCLVII.'

John, knight, having noe issue made John the hawker his heire. A little space afterwards this John, knight, aforesaid, died and left Newnam and his other meanes all to his wife, soe that John the hawker was not to have nothing before the lady was dead. In the meane time John the hawker being married and having issue Lewis, living in or about Newnam ran into debt upon that score (being John the knight's heire) soe much as almost ran out his estate. Lewis, as I take it, solde it to . . . a Londoner, and the Londoner sold it to bishop Wright, and bishop Write his son sold it to on⟨e⟩ Robinson. Lewis aforesaid had issue, John (now living, 1656).' The slip is inserted among some notes of the Courtenay family 1567–1622 which Wood says are 'out of the beginning and end of a French MS. in bibl. Bodl. given therto by Mr. Joseph Maynard, S.T.B., anno' ⟨1658⟩.

[1] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 92. Wood gives these arms:—'argent 3 wolves passant in pale sable' ⟨Lovet⟩.

[2] notes selected from those in Wood MS. E 1 fol. 32, foll., compared with the notes written on the spot in Wood MS. B 15.

⟨In the chancell⟩ is the picture of a woman with hands erect, and in one her beads hanging, cut on a brass plate[1] with this inscription under her:—

'Of your charity pray for the soule of Elen Camby late the wyff of John Camby, which decessed the xxiv day of June in the yere of our Lord God MV^{c}LXVI ⟨1566⟩. On whose soule Jesu have mercy, Amen.'

'Tis strange that such an inscription should be put on a grave stone, after religion had been reformed 7 yeares.

⟨In the chancell⟩ is this on a plate of brass on a blew stone:—

'Pray for the soule of S^{r} Henry Dodschone preist, late vycar of this church, which decessed the xxiii day of January y^{e} yere of our Lord God MV^{c}LXIX. On whose soule Jesu have mercy, Amen.'

Without ⟨doubt⟩ most, if not all, of this towne were Catholicks divers yeares after the Reformation. The Harcourts were.]

June.—The 3 day, W., given to the porter of Mag. Coll. to se the chappell, 6*d.*—The 5, F., at Elleses, 6*d*; for paper and binding a booke, 4*d.*—The 9, T., at Elleses and at Earles, 1*s* 3*d.*—The 11, Th., at Mrs. Burnet's, 1*s*; and to Bishop, 6*d.*—The 12, F., at Elleses, 6*d.*—The 16, T., at Elleses and at Earleses, 1*s.*—The 17, W., at Medly, 6*d.*—The 19, F., to the clerk of St. Ebbs and at Elleses, 1*s.*—The 20, S., for shoes, 4*s* 4*d.*—The 24, W., to the clarke of St. Marie's, 6*d*; to Forest, for Camden's[2] 'Remaines,' 1*s* 6*d.*—The 26, F., at Elleses, 6*d.*—The 29, M., spent on Forest, 6*d.*—The 30, T., spent a fishing, 6*d.*

July.—The 2, Th., spent 1*s* 2*d*; bought of Mr. Potter a new suit, 1*li.* 16*s* 9*d.*—The 3d day, F., to Mr. Forest, 2*s*; and to Mr. Burnham for his moarning ribbon, 2*s.*—The 4, S., to the barber, 4*s*; and to Nicolls the tailor for making my suit, 6*s*; for buckles to J. Barret, 2*s* 6*d*; the same day, spent, 6*d*; to Hawes the glover, 2*s.*—The 6, M., to Alport[3], for phisick, 6*d*; spent at the Tavern and spent to see the play at the Blew Anchor, 1*s* 8*d.*—The 7, T., given to Mrs. Fry for whay, 6*d.*—The 9, Th., to Blagrave for Harrington's[4] 'Church State,' 10*d*; to Beckford, for binding of Camden's 'Remaines,' 6*d.*—The 10, F., spent at Harper's, 10*d*: spent to see Sandes' waterworkes, 8*d*; spent in claret at Bodicote's, 6*d.*—The 11, S., at Elleses, 6*d.*—The 13, M., spent 2*s* 4*d.*—The 14, T., spent at Medly[5] with Mr.

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[1] Wood MS. B 15 adds: 'on a blew flat stone.'

[2] 'Remaines concerning Britain' Lond. 1637; Wood 606.

[3] '1658, Sept.; Philip Alporte of St. Marie's parish Oxon, apothecary, and Millicent Astrey of Little Milton in Oxfordshire were married in S. John Bapt. Church Oxon': Wood's note in Wood MS. E 33.

[4] Sir John Harington's 'A briefe view of the state of the church of England . . . to the year of 1608,' Lond. 1653, 4to; Wood 864.

[5] Medley Inn, now a private dwelling-house, was the 'terminus ad quem' of Oxford water-parties (taking boat probably from Folly Bridge) in Wood's time, as Godstow Inn is now (taking boat from Medley). Mrs. Alicia D'anvers (daughter of Samuel Clarke, esquire bedell of the University) in her 'Humours of the University of Oxford' (1691) writes thus:—

"and sails that afternoon to Medly.
Near half a mile or such a matter
it lyes as you go down ⟨*l.* up⟩ the
water;

Crew[1] and Mrs. Warnford[2], 8*s.*—The 15, W., paid to Mrs. Burhnam ⟨i.e. Burnham⟩, 6*d.*—The 18, S., lent to Mr. ⟨William⟩ Stanes[3] when we were in the water, 4*d*; spent at that time, 4*d.*—25, S., spent 6*d.*

July.—[At[4] a commencement at Cambridg an. 1657 the prevaricator told the Oxonians that 'the deane of Ch. Ch.' (Dr. John Owen) 'had as much powder in his haire that would discharg eight cannons.' But Mr. Daniel Danvers of Trin. Coll. who was *Terrae filius* the same yeare at Oxford told the Cantabrigians that were then there, in his speech, that 'he wondred how that powder could make such a report, seeing that it was white for white makes no report.' You must know that Owen, being a vaine person, weared for the most part sweet powder in his haire, sets of points at his knees, boots, and lawn boot-hose tops, as the fashion then was for yong men.]

This Act was Mr. ⟨Daniel⟩ Danvers[5] one of the *Terrae filii*: who then tooke occasion to tell all the Congregation of Dr. ⟨George⟩ Marshall[6], New Coll., 'of what religion they supposed him to be, for he nor any else ⟨ever⟩ saw him at Church'—which ever after that was a constant follower.

The 15 day of July, W., Vavasor Powell[7] preacht at Allhallowes Oxon, where he rayl'd aganst the Universities, aganst ⟨Henry⟩ Hickman[8] of Magd. Coll., and said 'the pope should provide him a miter and the devill a frying-pan'—which was occasioned by Hickman's answering in the Vesperies where a question was 'An ministri Anglicani habeant validam ordinationem?', Hickman being respondent, the Vice-cancellor[9] opposing him; and moreover Hickman said (not that he was drawne by force of argument, but by his opinion) that 'Rome, for ought he knew, was a true church.' Vavasor Powell was denied entrance at first to preach, but wherther ⟨i.e. whether⟩ the Vice-cancellor did command to the contrary (as they say he did) . . . .

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a place at which they never fail
of custard, cyder, cakes, and ale,
cream tarts, and cheese-cakes, good
neats'-tongues,
and pretty girls to wait upon's."

See also a note of it in 1718 in Bliss' *Reliquiae Hearnianae* ii. p. 66.

[1] Arthur Crew; see June 1663.

[2] probably the mother of Wood's college friend John Warnford (see p. 183); the Warnfords and Crews being resident in the same parish (Highworth in Wilts).

[3] William Stanes, M.A. Mert. 17 Dec. 1655 (on the same day as Wood himself).

[4] note in Wood MS. E 32, fol. 28. Ch. Ch. was founded for 'a Dean and eight Canons.'

[5] Daniel Danvers, M.A. Trin. Coll. 6 Apr. 1654.

[6] Warden of New Coll. 1649–1658.

[7] Wood 300 is 'The life and death of Mr. Vavasor Powell,' publ. in 1671.

[8] Henry Hickman, B.D. Magd. C. 29 May 1658.

[9] Dr. John Conant, Rector of Exeter.

August.—The 4 day, T., for Dutch paper, 6*d.*—The 6 day, Th., I gave to the fidlers at William Holydaye's wedding [1], 1*s*; the same day, spent, 6*d.*—The 11 day, T., at Elleses, 6*d*; the same day spent at Earles, 1*s* 6*d.*—The 14 day, F., I were at Dorchester.—The 18, T., at Elleses, 6*d.*—The 20, Th., spent att Elleses, 1*s.*—The 21, F., paid to Mr. Jeanes for my battles, 1*li.* 3*s*; the same day I received of Mr. Burnham, 30*s.*—The 25, T., at Mr. Elleses and at Mr. Erles, 1*s* 4*d.*—The 27, Th., 9*d* for a pint of wine for Mr. ⟨Arthur⟩ Crew.—The 29, S., spent, 6*d.*

*Aug. 4, T., he began to peruse and run over all the manuscript collections of the great antiquary John Leland that are reposed in the archives of Bodlie's library. He was exceedingly delighted in them, was never weary of them, but collected much from them.

Aug., the 4 day, T., I began to read Leland's Collections, bib⟨liotheca⟩ Bod⟨leiana⟩.

⟨In Wood MS. E 4, Wood gives this account of these MSS.[2] :—Johannis Lelandi 'Collectiones' (or 'Collectanea') in archivis bibliothecae Bodleianae.—*Volumen I* gives excerpts from MSS. on English history and antiquities; and contains 913 pages.—*Volumen II* gives also historical collections from various MSS.; and contains 382 pages.—*Volumen III* gives collections from various MSS.; and also catalogues of MSS. formerly in the library of religious houses in England; it contains 287 pages.—*Volumen IV* gives lives of British writers; contains 354 pages; and was written in 1546.

A synopsis of the contents of these four MSS. is given in the 1697 Catalogue under the numbers 5102–5105. The MSS. are autograph by Leland; and are now marked 'MS. Top. gen. C 1–4.'

Wood's excerpts from these four MSS[3]., made on 17 June 1660, are found in MS. Ballard 70 (*olim* 20) fol. 1–15.⟩

Aug., the 12 day, W., I began to read John Leland's Itineraries [4], bibl. Bodl.

⟨In Wood MS. E 4 Wood notes of Johannis Lelandi 'Itineraria in Anglia,' that 'two volumes of Itineraries were begun 1542, May 5.' These volumes, now 8 [5] in number, Leland's autograph, are now marked 'MS. Top. gen. e. 8–15': a synopsis of their contents is given in the 1697 Catalogue of the Bodleian MSS., under nos. 5107–5112. Wood cites his 'Collections out of Leland's Itinerary' in Clark's Wood's City of Oxford i. 272, ii. 223; but the only traces of these I have been able to discover are some fragments in MS. Tanner 454, fol. 25, fol. 33 sqq.

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[1] at Ifley; son of Barten Holyday. Inscriptions at 'Eifley' taken by Wood on 6 Aug. 1657; see in Wood MS. B 15, also in Wood MS. E 1, p. 185. Inscriptions at Cowley taken by Wood in Aug. 1657; see ibid., p. 182.

[2] see, for their history, Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian* (edit. 1890) p. 75.

[3] Vols. I–III were published by Thomas Hearne as Leland's *Collectanea* in 1715 in 6 volumes: vol. IV was published by Anthony Hall as Leland's *de Scriptoribus* in 1709.

[4] published by Thomas Hearne in 1710–1712 in 9 volumes.

[5] seven quarto volumes were given by William Burton in 1632, the eighth (which Burton had lent and could not recover) by Charles King of Ch. Ch.: Macray, *ut supra*.

Aug., the 13, Th., and 20, Th., I plaid at the Musick Schole.

[Memorandum, F., Aug. 14, 1657, Mrs. Read of Ipston departed this life, who three weeks before her death was taken with a fitt of vomitting and vomitted a live spider. Her name was Acton before she married.]

This summer rages a new kind of feaver, especially in the country villages.

*Aug. 14, F., in his rambles about the country, he went to Dorchester seven miles distant from Oxon to see his old master David Thomas[1], who, from being usher of Thame school, was now the head-master of the free school at Dorchester, founded by John Feteplace, esq. an old bachelaur.—He had succeeded in that office John Drope, lately fellow of Magd. Coll., who was the first master appointed by the founder. A. W. could not but here acknowledge his owne weakness, you may call it folly if you please, as being startled at his first sight of this most antient city, famous for its being a station of the Romanes, for its entertaining S. Birinus[2], and afterwards for giving him burial, &c. The church is larg and antique, and hath contained many monuments of antiquity, which are since spoyled and defaced. Those that remaine he took an account of[3], as also of the armes in the windowes, and tricked out with his pen the ichnography of the church and cloyster and buildings adjoyning. And at his departure Mr. David Thomas gave him some Roman coynes found within the libertie of Dorchester.

[Dorchester[4], F., 14 Aug. 1657. At Dorchester in the county of Oxford was an abbey of Black Channons, founded, as Leland saith, by Alexander[5], bishop of Lincolne. (Remigius[6], who was the first bishop of Lincolne, tempore Willelmi Conquestoris, after the bishoprick was translated from Dorchester to that place, took care, as others[1] say, that an abbey should be erected at Dorchester least that place should be ruined and sink in oblivion.) Some say that the abbey was built with the stones that came from the bishop's palace in Dorchester. The bishop's palace was on the right hand at the towne's end next to Oxon. There is no sign of the bishop's palace now, onlie a few hillocks that are yet remaining. There is an house that standeth in the place of it, & it is called 'Bishop's Court.'

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[1] 'Remember to send to Mr. ⟨David⟩ Thomas of Dorchester for the song of the bedells in Oxon'—note by Wood, printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

[2] 'Anno 635 beatus Birinus ecclesiam Dorchester fundavit et in ea sedit episcopus primus—Leland tom. 3 p. 71':—note by Wood printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

[3] inscriptions etc at Dorchester taken by Wood on 14 Aug. 1657 see in Wood MS. B 15; also in Wood MS. E 1, p. 291. At the end of Wood MS. E 1 at fol. 302 sqq. are coats of arms 'in Dorchester Church taken anno Domini 1622 per Mr. . . . Winchell.'

[4] notes in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 291 sqq., collated with the original draft in Wood MS. B 15. Reference may be made to 'The History of Dorchester, Oxfordshire' (Parker & Co., Oxford, 1882); issued in one volume with 'Some Account of the Abbey Church of . . . Dorchester,' by H. Addington, edit. W. C. Macfarlane, 1882.

[5] Alexander was bishop 1123–1147.

[6] Remigius, bishop 1067–1092.

The frontispeice of the abbey of Dorchester stands at the west end of the church, and the rest of the building run behind the north side. The outside of the abbey is all built of free-stone three story high, but the inside next to the court is built of timber and plaister. The limits of the abbey run mostly on the north side of the church. There be great slatted barnes, that are supported with buttresses[2], yet standing, belonging to Mr. . . . Clerk, who hath a farme house there, which some say was part of the abbey. The court leet[3] belongs to the Feteplaces[4] of Swinbrook com. Oxon, neare Burford. There be verie pleasant walks in the grounds below the abbey, all shadowed with elmes, and the river Thame[5] running thereby.

When the schoolhouse was built by John Feteplace, esq., an antient bachelaur, which was about 3 yeares agoe, at the west end of the church, there were in digging of the foundations discovered certaine little roomes under ground, some pav'd very smoothly with hard white stone, and some brick'd round. In one of the roomes was an hearth in the middle, much like those (but farr less) in College halls. Mr. David Thomas the schoolmaster (lately usher of Thame Schoole) told me that in digging at the west end of the church there was discovered a smal vault that would hold 3 or 4 men or more, and at the top was a tonnell, like unto a chymney but somthing larger. He told me that he thought when the abbey was standing, the tonnel did go to the uppermost roomes [and[6] therin to convey themselves in times of inquisition or persequution by a long rope. But my opinion is that it was a place of punishment[7]. The vestall virgins at Rome had such places of punishment; vide Godwin[8], p. 14 edit.

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[1] Wood MS. B 15 says :—'as some of the inhabitans say.'

[2] 'pillars' in Wood MS. B 15.

[3] 'this farme and the court-leet,' in Wood MS. B 15.

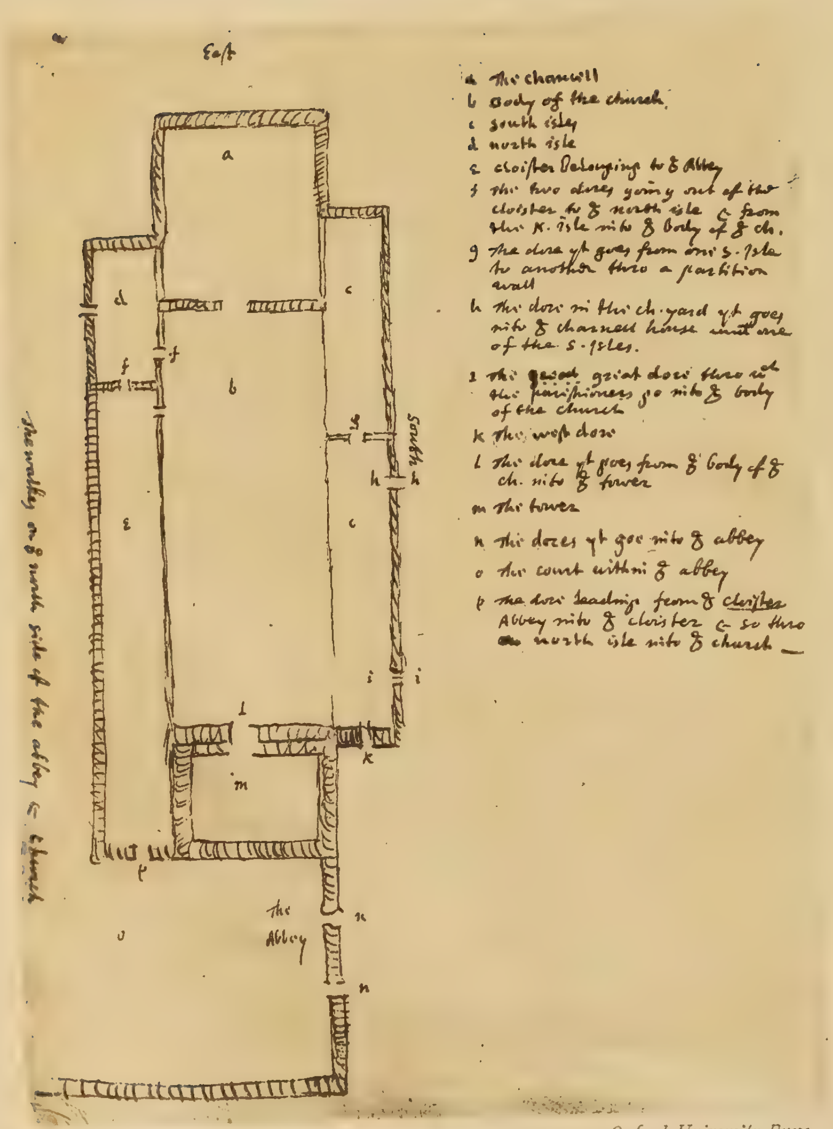
[4] 'to Mr. Fettiplace, an old batchelour,' ibid.

[5] 'Tame,' ibid.

[6] the passage in square brackets is from the earlier draft, being omitted in Wood MS. E 1.

[7] the description certainly corresponds to an oubliette.

[8] Thomas Godwin, '*Romanae Historiae Anthologia*,' publ. Oxford, 4to, 1628.



a the chancell
b body of the church.
c south isle
d north isle
e cloister belonging to ye Abbey
f the two dores going out of the cloister to ye north isle & from the N. isle into ye body of ye ch.
g the dore yt goes from one S. isle to another thro a partition wall
h the dore in the ch. yard yt goes into ye charnell house into one of the S. isles.
i the great dore thro wch the parishioners go into ye body of the church
k the west dore
l the dore yt goes from ye body of ye ch. into ye tower
m the tower
n the dores yt goe into ye abbey
o the court within ye abbey
p the dore leading from ye cloister Abbey into ye cloister & so thro north isle into ye church —

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PLATE II.

PLAN OF DORCHESTER CHURCH: see p. 225.

1638, in Roman History. There was a cloister on the north side of the church that led from the abbey to a north isle, joyning thereunto. See in the ichnography.

⟨Plan[1] of Dorchester Church.⟩

. . .[2]. In the body of the church are no monuments remaining but one which is at the entrance into the choire. 'Tis a flat greyish marble, and thereon hath been the picture of a crosier engraven, now almost woren out. It[3] seems to be verie antient.

At the upper end of Dorchester chancell on the south side are 4 seates of stone in the wall, with canopies over each curiously carved in stone. Over them is a verie antient window, wherin is represented the picture of S. Birine in his episcopall habit, standing on the deck of a ship on the sea, sayling for England, and[4] severall priests with tonsur'd crowns or heads. In another light of the same window he is represented preaching on the sea before certaine people with him. In another he is preaching to king Kenigilsus. In another he is obtaining leave of pope Honorius to goe and venture himself to preach Xt unto the infidells. In another he is baptizing king Kenigilsus, and Oswald king of Northumberland stands there to be his godfather.

In the north window opposit to the former is the stock of Jesse, with their images, all curiously cut in stone in the pillars of the window. They have each of them a scroule of writing in their hands, of an antient character, but now almost quite obliterated. There are 27 or 28 images, some of which were much defaced by the parliamentary soldiers in the late rebellion.

The walls of the chancell have been all painted verie gloriously with severall sorts of beasts. There yet remaines a lyon, a griffin, a leopard.

In my searches about the church I could not find any signe of bishop Aeschwyne's tomb, of free stone, which Leland mentioned.

The tower that now is, is but of late standing; the staircase old. Upon the great bell is this:—

'Protege, Birine, quos convoco, tu sine fine.'

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[1] in Wood MS. E. 1 fol. 291 b; copied from the earlier drawing in Wood MS. B. 15.

[2] Wood's long and minute account of the arms and monuments is omitted, as belonging to an Oxfordshire volume, and not to this account of Wood's life and times.

[3] 'I beleeve ⟨it⟩ is one of the auncientest in all the church': Wood MS. B. 15.

[4] 'with a many of shaven preists with him,' in Wood MS. B. 15.

On the south west side of the towne, as Leland saith, stoode two parish churches, and a great deale of the towne. There be often found 'numismata Romanorum.' A little beyond Dorchester toward the meting of Tame and Isis is a trench cast up from one river to the other. It is cast up on both sides of the trench. Some say that, when Synodune[1], which is in Barkshire hanging over the river, was a Romaine garrison, this ⟨trench⟩ was to draw away the river that run under the garrison. Some say againe that it was only a place of harbour for the beseigers to defend themselves etc.

Neare the said towne of Dorchester is a faire stone bridge built over the Thamis: and it hath 10 arches. John de la Bere[2] bishop of S. David's and Richard Drayton esq. were special benefactors to the said bridge.]

September.—2 day, W., bought of Mr. David ⟨i.e. Davis⟩, Lewis Owen[3] 'Unmasking of the Jesuits and Monks,' 10*d.*—The[4] 7 day, M., spent at Elleses, 1*s.*—The[4] 8, T., spent, 6*d.*—The 15, T., at Elleses, 6*d.*—The 16, W., at Einsham[5], 6*d.*—The 21, M., at Earles, 10*d.*—The 22, T., at Elleses, 6*d.*—The 25, F., paid for mending of stockings, 6*d.*—The 26, S., paid to Nicholl for mending my gowne, 2*s* 10*d.*—The 27, Su., bought of Forest, 'the Relation[6] of Nathaniel Butler,' 6*d.*—The 29, T., given to the clerke of St. Giles, 3*d.*

September.—⟨Sept.⟩ the 5 day, S., esq⟨uire⟩ Whorwood's sonn, by name Brome Whorewood, was drowned in the seas betwixt England and the Isle of Whight.

*Sept. 5, S.—Brome Whorwood lately gent. commoner of S. Marie's hall, only son and heir of Brome Whorwood of Halton neare Oxon, was drown'd in his passage from Hampshire to the Isle of Wight.—He had been at the election of scholars at Winchester, and being minded to see the Isle of Wight, did with George Crake[7] of New coll. hire a vessel that was leaky, which sunk by that time they were half way in their journey.—I set this memoire downe, because A. W. had acquaintance with both of them.

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[1] Wood cites 'John Leyland of Synodune': see in Hearne's Leland.

[2] vide Godwin in St. David's, ⟨Francis Godwin 'de praesulibus Angliae Commentarius.'⟩

[3] Lewis Owen's 'The unmasking of all popish monks, friers, and Jesuits; or a treatise of their genealogie' . . ., Lond. 1628; Wood D. 24 (6). Wood D. 26 (5) is Lewis Owen's 'The running register recording a true relation of the state of the English colledges seminaries and cloysters in all forraigne parts,' Lond. 1626.

[4] these two entries are in pencil.

[5] inscriptions at Einsham and a view from the South East of the ruins of the Abbey Church there, taken by Wood 16 Sept. 1657, see in Wood MS. B. 15; also in Wood MS. E. 1, p. 48.

[6] either 'A full Narrative of the murder committed on John Knight by Nathaniel Butler,' Lond. 1657, 4to; Wood 365 (13): or 'An account of the life and death of Nathaniel Butler' by Randolph Yearwood, Lond. 1657, 8vo; Wood 173 (1).

[7] 'Crake' both in the Tanner and Harl. MS. See *supra* p. 204 note 5.

*The mother of the said Brome Whorwood who was drown'd, was Jane, daughter and one of the two coheires of . . . Ryther of Kingston upon Thames in Surrey, somtimes surveyor of the stables to K. James I, and daughter in law to James Maxwell esq. one of the gromes of the bed-chamber to K. Charles I as having married her mother after Ryther's death. A. W. remembred her well, as having often seen her in Oxon: she was red-hair'd as her sone Brome was, and was the most loyal person to K. Charles I in his miseries, as any woman in England, as it appeares by several exploits that she performed in order to his preservation; among which I shall set downe these two.

*After his majestie had been taken away from Holdenby he was conveyed by easie removals to Hampton court August 1647[1], at which time the citizens of London were very unruly, had alienated their affections from the parliament, were very averse to the army, and wholly enclin'd to his majestie, as having a designe to get him among them, settle him in the parliam. house and so conclude a peace. His majesty knew all this, and knew the insolencies and threatning of the parliam. soldiers which they gave out to destroy him, being animated so to do by the cabal of parliam. officers sitting at Putney, which therefore made him think of an escape from Hampton Court, if he could well know to what place he could goe. Jane Whorwood knowing this, shee went to William Lillie the astronomer living in the Strand within the libertie of Westminster to receive his judgment about it, that is to say, in what quarter of the nation he might be most safe, and not be discovered till himself pleased. When shee came to his dore, Lilly told her he would not let her come in for he had buried a maid-servant of the plague very lately. 'I feare not the plague but the pox,' saith shee. So he let her in, and went up staires. After Lillie had erected his figure, he told her that about 20 miles from London and in Essex he was certaine the king might continue undiscovered. Shee liked his judgment very well, and being herself of a sharp judgment, remembred a place in Essex about that distance, where was an excellent house and all conveniences for his reception, &c. Away shee went early next morning to Hampton court, to acquaint his majestie; but see the misfortune, he either guided by his owne approaching hard fate, or misguided by ⟨John⟩ Ashburnham, went to Tichfield in Hampshire, and surrendred himself to col. Robert Hammond governour of the Isle of Wight. A. W. has heard from W. Lilly, that alderman . . . Adams of London, sent to his majesty at Hampton Court a thousand pound in gold: five hundred pound of which was put into Jane Whorwood's hands, who gave Lilly for this and other judgments 20*li.* of the same money, as the said Lilly usually reported.

*Another loyal exploit was this.—His majestie being in Caresbrok castle in the said Isle of Wight, the Kentish men were then in armes for him and join'd with the lord . . . Goring[2]. A considerable number of the best ships also revolted from the parliament, and the citizens of London were forward to rise against the parliament: whereupon his majestie design'd an escape thence, if he could tell how. A smal ship was provided and anchored not farr from the castle to bring him into Sussex, and horses were provided ready to carry him thro Sussex into Kent, and from thence to march immediatly to London, where thousands would have armed for him &c.

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[1] 'August 1647' in the MS. is in pencil and now can hardly be made out.

[2] George Goring created baron Goring 14 Apr. 1628; created earl of Norwich 28 Nov. 1644.

These things being knowne among the king's friends, and particularly to Jane Whorwood, shee repaires againe to Lillie, and acquaints him with the matter: whereupon he got G. Farmer, a most ingenious locksmith dwelling in Bow lane in London, to make a saw to cut iron barrs asunder, I meane to saw them, and aqua fortis besides. These things being quickly obtain'd, his maj. in a smal time did his worke. The barrs gave libertie to him to go out, and he was out with his body till he came to his breasts, but then his heart failing, he proceeded no farther; so afterwards he was kept closer. These things A. W. had from Will. Lilly; who told him, (and so he afterwards found it among some of his notes) that the said Jane Whorwood came to him againe (upon the direction, as he thought, of Will. lord Say[1]) to know from the perusal of his figure, whether his majestie should signe the propositions sent to him by the parliament, so soon as they were read: to which Will. Lillie consenting, and that it was his only way so to doe, which by her, or her letters, were communicated to his majestie, yet the said lord Say[2] did, after his majestie had communicated his intentions to him what to doe, perswade him from signing the said propositions, telling him, they were not fit for him to signe, that he (Say) had many friends in the H. of lords, and some in the house of commons, and he would procure more, and then they would frame more easie propositions, &c. This perswasion of that unfortunate lord occasion'd his majesty to wave the advice of Lilly and others, &c. This Jane Whorwood is the same lady mention'd in the second volume of 'Ath. et Fasti Oxon.' p. 523 where you'l find that K. Charles I. had put into her hands a cabinet of pretious jewells, to be by her kept till such time that he should send for them; which he did a little before his death: and what passed thereupon, you may see there. But all these things being spoken by the by, let's proceed.

⟨Sept.⟩ the 9 day, W., Dr. Gilbert Watts[3] of Lincoln Coll. died, and left threescore pounds worth of bookes to the Coll. Lib⟨rary⟩ [and[4] 3 (?) score pounds worth to the Publick Lib⟨rary⟩.]

*Sept. 16, W., A. W. went to Einsham to see an old kinsman called Thomas Barncote[5]. He was there wonderfully strucken with a veneration of the stately, yet much lamented, ruins of the abbey there, built before the Norman conquest. He saw then there two high towers at the west end of the church, and[6] some of the north walls of the church standing. He spent some time with a melancholy delight[7] in taking a prospect[8] of the ruins of that place. All which,

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[1] William Fienes, 8th baron and 1st viscount Say and Sele.

[2] here follow in the Tanner MS., which alone gives this passage, the words '(then one of the commissioners from the parliament for a peace)': but they have a line of dots under them, Wood's habitual mode of indicating that a word or passage is to be deleted.

[3] Gilbert Watts, Fellow of Lincoln from 9 Dec. 1611 till his death; D.D. 1 Nov. 1642; he died at Einsham and was buried in All Saints, Oxford. See Bliss' Wood's Ath. iii. 433.

[4] The clause in square brackets is crossed out. The figure is uncertain, '3' corrected to '5' or vice versa.

[5] see *supra* p. 24.

[6] in the Harl. MS. the sentence ends: 'and some of the walls on the north side standing.'

[7] 'a very great delight,' in the Harl. MS.

[8] a note printed by Hearne at the

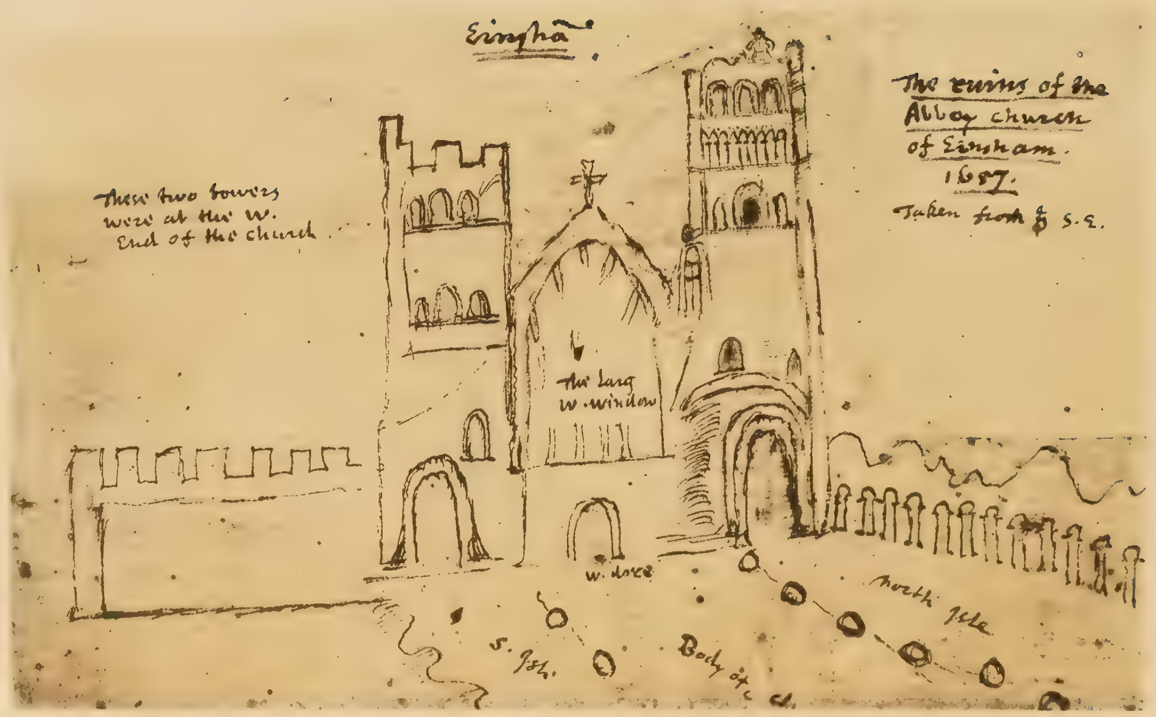

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PLATE III.

DRAWING OF EINSHAM ABBEY CHURCH: see p. 228.

together with the entrance or the lodg, were soon after pul'd downe, and the stones sold to build houses in that towne and neare it. The place hath yet some ruins to shew, and to instruct the pensive beholder with an exemplary frailty.

October.—The 2d day, F., paid the barber, 4*s*; spent at Bodicot's the same day, 3*d*.—The 5 day, M., paid to Mrs. Burhnam, 4*d*.—The 8 day, Th., paid to Forrest for my Newes Bookes, 2*s*; paid to Sim for ruling my common-place booke, 8*d*.—The 9, F., spent, 4*d*.—The 10, S., for a paire of gloves, 1*s*; the same day, paid to Hawes, for an old score, 1*s* 2*d*; the same, for a combe, 3*d*.—The 13, T., at Elleses, 6*d*; spent, 1*s*.—17 day, S., spent, 6*d*.—The 20, T., spent at Earles with Mr. Cresset[1], 1*s* 2*d*.—The 21, W., spent at the Taverne with Mr. Drope, 1*s* 10*d*.—The 23, F., paid to Mr. Potter, 1*li*. 11*s*, and I left 20*s* to pay.—The 25, S., given to a petition, 3*d*.—The 26, M., given to Bishop the Tasker, 3*d*.—The 27, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.—The 29, Th., to Rich for a paire of shoes, 4*s*; to his prentices box, 1*s*.—The 30, F., spent, 8*d*.

October.—[John[2] Lydall, Mr. of Arts, lately fellow of Trinity College, son of John Lydall of Ipsden in com. Oxon and of Uxmore also, died, M., the 12 Oct. 1657; and was buried in Trinity Coll. chappell; aet. 32 or therabouts; sine prole.—Elizabeth, sister to the said John Lydall, died in the house of her brother Dr. Richard Lydall neare Merton Coll., S., 31 July 1675; and was buried in Mert. College church under the tower, 2 Aug.—Their elder brother Robert Lydall of Didcot or Dudcot in Berks died, M., 26 Nov. 1677, aet. 61; and was buried there.]

October the 12 day, M., at 4 of the clock in the morning, Mr. John Lydall of Trinity College died.—This[3] is Mr. John Lydall his coate that he had upon his hearse when he was buried.

⟨John Lydall, M.A. Trin. 2 Apr. 1647; see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls p. 534. Wood 850 ('Ars Sanctorii Sanctorii . . . de statica medicina,' Lugd. Bat. 1642) formerly belonged to him, and has his autograph 'John Lydall, Trin. Coll. Oxon.' At the end Lydall has jotted down a few medical opinions:—(*a*) 'smell of the fresh earth, try what virtue there is in the extr. of it: it is likely it may be soveraigne against the plague, etc.—some ⟨have been⟩ cured by lying in their graves (Slymaker), and some women in histericall fits.' (*b*) 'going after the plough very wholsome ⟨see *supra* pp. 177, 178⟩; W⟨illia⟩m Scott his crapula cured by it.' (*c*) 'Capt. A. saith that after a great famine at sea by reason of a calme of 3

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end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii' refers perhaps to the loan of this drawing:—'Remember to aske Mr. . . . Vincent of All Soules for the prospect of the ruins of Ensham Abbey.'

[1] Zephaniah Cresset, M.A. Magd. C. 11 June 1657.

[2] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 92. Wood gives these arms in colours:—'azure a saltire or, over all on a fess of the last 3 pellets.'

[3] Wood gives the coat in trick. The arms are:—'b⟨lue⟩ a saltire or, over all on a fess of the last three roundles s⟨able⟩' (i.e. 3 pellets). Found in Papworth as the coat of Lydall or Lyddall, co. Berks and co. Oxon.

weekes, severall, as soon as they came to land, dyed of the smell of the fresh earth by that time they had gone 20 or 30 paces: quaere whether it is usuall that men in this condition at sea be offended with the smell of the earth on their landing.' (*d*) 'Memorandum:—the story of the man in Suffolke that married 6 or 7 wives out of the fens in Lincolnshire, refer hoc ad sectionem secundam' ⟨in the book, viz., 'Sectio de aere et aquis'⟩. This book then was in Aubrey's possession ('Jo. Aubrey, pret⟨ium⟩ 10*d*, 1653'), who after the autograph on the title-page 'John Lydall' has added 'my dearly honoured friend'; Aubrey was of Trinity College.⟩

The[1] 19 day of Oct., M., I exchanged these following bookes in sheets with Mr. Forrest, for . . .:—Austen[2] 'of Planting,' with his 'spirituall use,' 4°; Fur[3] praedestinatus, 8°; Zouch[4] 'Questions,' 8°; 'Entrance[5] of Mazzarine,' 8°; Hinclye's[6] 'Sermons,' 8°; Owen[7] 'of scishme,' 8°; 'Elementa[8] Logicae' per Brerewood, 8°; The History of Lysander and Calista, which cost me 1*s* 6*d* of Mr. Blagrave in June, A.D. 1656.—All amounting to a crowne.

November.—The 2 day, M., spent at Jeanes with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, 6*d*; same day, lent to Mr. Ford[9], 2*s* 6*d*; the same day for a new blade for my knife, 8*d*; to the barber's box, 1*s*; the same, spent at the Tavern, 8*d*.—The 4th, W., bought of Potter a black shagg-coat.—The 5, Th., spente at Earles with Ellis, 11*d*.—The 12, W., given Elleses maides box, 1*s*; for a couple of rabbets, 1*s*.—The 13 day, F., for making my shagg coat, 3*s*.—The 14, S., gave to the taylor's boy to his box, 6*d*; for ruled paper, 1*s*.—The 19, Th., for ruled paper, 6*d*; the same day, for Wharton's Almanack[10], 6*d*; paid to Mrs. Bolton, 1*s* 3*d*.—The 21, S., and 23, M., spent on Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cressit, 1*s*.—The 24, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.—The[11] 27, F., to Mr. Davis for 4 pamphletts, 10*d*; for a paper-booke to Forest, 2*s*.

November.—[John[12] Smyth, somtimes alderman and mayor of Oxon, and a member of the long parliament held at Westminster

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[1] this note is scored out: and 'I made quitt with him May 18, W., 1659' written in the margin.

[2] Ralph Austen, 'A treatise of Fruit-trees, showing the manner of grafting, planting, ...' Oxford, 1657, 4to, second edition, bound in one volume with his 'The Spiritual use of an orchard or garden of Fruit-trees . . .' (in the Bodl., press-mark 4° A. 3 Art. BS.)

[3] I have not seen this tract itself. George Kendall published an answer to it. 'Fur pro tribunali, examen dialogismi cui inscribitur *Fur praedestinatus*,' by George Kendall, Oxon. 1657, 8vo.

[4] Richard Zouch's 'Cases and Questions resolved in the Civil Law,' Oxon. 1652, 8vo.

[5] Wood 565 (1) is Thomas Tanner's 'The entrance of Mazzarini, or some memorials of the state of France between the death of Cardinal of Richelieu and the beginning of the late Regency,' Oxf. 1657; Wood 565 (2) is the second part, 'The entrance of Mazzarini continued through the first years of the regency of Anna Maria of Austria,' Oxf. 1658.

[6] John Hinkley's Four Sermons, Oxf. 1657, 8vo. Cp. John Hinckley's 'Two Sermons before the Judges of Assize,' Oxf. 1657, 12mo.

[7] John Owen's 'Of the true nature of schism . . .' Oxford 1657, 8vo.

[8] Edward Brerewood's 'Elementa Logicae,' a common text-book of the day, passed through several editions, 1614 sqq. No copy is now found in the Wood Collection.

[9] William Ford, of C.C.C., M.A. 11 Apr. 1655.

[10] Wharton's Almanac for 1658 is now in Wood 10.

[11] this entry is made in pencil.

[12] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 93. See in Wood MS. F. 29 A in a slip at fol. 330. An earlier draft in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290 says 'John Smith of Kennington co. Berks,' and 'alderman Bosworth.'

3 Nov. 1640, died, W., 4 Nov. 1657 and was buried by his ancestors in S. Aldate's church; son of Oliver Smyth alderman.—He married[1] Elizabeth daughter and heire of Henry Bosworth of St. Giles parish in Oxon, brewer, by Alice his wife (daughter[2] of . . . Martin, whose armes[3]—viz. Martin's—are falsly impaled here). Shee died at her house in Magd. parish, F., Sept. 5, 1673; and was buried by her husband in S. Aldate's church. Her cheif executor was Henry Smyth, her eldest son surviving, Mr. of Arts and student of Xt. Church, now D.D. and canon of the same.—Note that this Henry Bosworth married Alice, daughter of . . . Wicks of Milton by Abendon, and not Martin: onlie Sir Henry Marten was uncle to the said Bosworth.]

Nov. the 13, F., I was with Mr. Harrison[4] at his chamber in Q. C. with Mr. S. W.

December.—1, T., for halfe a pint of sack, 4½*d.*—2, W., for cider and apples for Mr. ⟨Edmund⟩ Gregory and Mr. ⟨William⟩ Bull, 1*s* 3*d.*—8, T., at Elleses, 6*d.*—10, Th., at Elles, 8*d.*—12, S., for the 'Cataloge of sequestred gent.,' 1*s*; spent, 6*d.*—14, M., paid for my battles, 9*s*; spent, 6*d.*—16, W., for wine for Mr. ⟨Arthur⟩ Crewe, 10*d.*—17, Th., for stringes[5], 7*d.*—18, F., to the clarke of St. Peter's in the Bailive, 6*d*; the same, for sacke for Mrs. Crew[6], 9*d.*—The 19, S., to the barber, 5*s.*—21, M., spent at Hedington upon Mr. Isaak[7], 9*d.*—23, W., to Joane[8] of Hedington for puddings, 6*d.*—24, Th., for paper to cover my books, 4*d*; spent, 4*d.*—26, S., to Mr. Forest, 2*s* 4*d.*—29, T., at Elleses, 6*d.*

December.—'Quarterly, g⟨ules⟩ and o⟨r⟩ in the first a crosse batuné ar⟨gent⟩.' It belonged to Mr. Latimer Cross, steward of Magdalen Coll. Oxon., a Lincolnshire man, who died, ⟨Th.⟩, the 3d of December and was buried in the chappell, leaving his brother ⟨Joshua Cross⟩ executor who is fellow of the said College and LL. Dr.

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[1] Wood notes in the margin:—'John Smyth and Elizabeth Bosworth were married in S. Aldate's church, 14 Oct. 1627.'

[2] this statement is corrected in the concluding part of the note.

[3] Wood gives the arms in colours:—'argent on a fesse dancettée gules between 3 roses gules seeded or barbed vert a martlet or; impaling, or 2 pales azure on a chief of the last 3 martlets or; crest, a talbot passant or.'

[4] the names are probably Christopher Harrison of Queen's College and Samuel Woodford (of Wadham); see p. 275.

[5] for his violin.

[6] wife of Arthur Crew.

[7] ? Francis Isaac, of C.C.C., M.A. 11 June 1657.

[8] Joan's of Headington was the chief public-house on the east side of the town as Pinnock's of Cumnor was on the west; and so the natural refreshment-place for Oxford people out walking. Joan's house had however a bad reputation for debauching undergraduates; Mrs. D'anvers in 'The Humours of the University of Oxford' (1691) says that:—

'as to a book an introduction's;
to vice, so she and her instructions':

and this is not the most forcible statement made there about the house, but only the most seemly in quotation.

[Latimer Cross[1], a Lincolnshire man[2], steward of the lands belonging to Magdalen College, died at his house neare Magd. Coll., Th., 3 Decemb. 1657 and was buried in Magd. Coll. chappell. He married . . . Cracroft of the same county, sister to Thomas Cracroft, fellow of Magd. Coll., by whom he had issue; but they died yong. Shee was afterwards married to Samuel Nicholls, Mr. of Arts and Fellow of Magd. Coll., afterwards minister of . . . in Sussex.—Latimer Cross, scholar of Corpus Xti Coll., died, M., 21 Apr. 1662, buried in Corpus Xti cloyster[3]. He was son of the said Latimer. He was not buried there but in S. Peter's church in the East, as I have since been informed from that register.]

The 24 day, Th., of December, I was att the dinner of Mr. Edmund Gregory (of Cuxham, com. Oxon.) his supposed wedding, being at St. Barthelmew's neare Oxon.

*Dec. 24, Th., at about eleven or twelve at noon[4] (Merton college bells being then ringing) William Bull, fellow of Allsouls coll. and Henry Hawley, fellow of Oriel, were with A. W. at his lodging neare Merton coll., and smiling upon him and upon each other, they told him, he must walk with them to S. Barthelmew's hospital neare Oxon and dine there with them and others of his acquaintance, but would not tell him, who they were, or upon what account[5]. He went forthwith with them and comming there about one of the clock, who should he see there, newly up from his bed and ready but Edmund Gregory, bach. of Arts, lately gentleman commoner of Merton Coll., who, in the evening before had conveyed thither a yong gentlewoman of 15 yeares of age, named . . . Pottinger of Choulesley neare Wallingford in Berks, whome he had stole from her parents[6]. They were married early that morning in the chappel of S. Barthelmew's hospital, which being done he bedded her for feare of a pursuit. The company sat downe to dinner between one and two of the clock in the afternoon, after the bridegroom had presented his bride (smiling) to them. They tarried till 'twas dark and then went to Cuxham neare

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 93. Wood gives this coat in colours:—'quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a cross batuné argent; crest, a stork azure holding in its beak a cross batuné [Cross]; impaling, per pale azure and gules on a bend dancettée or 3 martlets sable [Cracroft].'

[2] Wood notes in the margin:—'He was son of Joshua Cross, gent., living at Newarke in com. Nott., 1632.'

[3] corrected by the concluding part of the note.

[4] 'at about 11 or 12 of the clock in the morning' in the Harl. MS.

[5] 'upon what account I was to dine there,' in the Harl. MS.

[6] in Wood MS. F 33 fol. 200:—'stole away the day before from her freinds.'

Watlington, where, or neare it, his father lived.—Afterwards this Edmund Gregory, who had a faire estate left him by his father, and had a good[1] estate with his yong wife, lived afterwards very high, farr beyond his income, was high-sherriff of Oxfordshire in 1680[2]; at which time being deeply in debt and beyond recovery, his aforesaid wife died of grief[3] at Cuxham in June 1683. About which time Mr. Gregorie's estate being all either sold or mortgag'd[4], he kept some small matter for himself, retired to or neare Bagshot neare Windsor[5] under a strang name, and died and was buried there.

This year, viz. 1657, was great resort to a well broke up in Goring parish, com. Oxon; about July, Aug. and Septe⟨mber⟩. Some say that 20 yeares agoe it was much resorted unto; but people quarrilling about the vendition of the water, it was stoped up.

⟨This almanac on its fly-leaves has some miscellaneous jottings which may be brought together here:—⟩

About these times and before maltsters increased much in Oxon, having now the number of 7 to one 20 or 18 years ago—notwithstanding cider became common now and 8 years before, 3*d* and 4*d* a quart, sold by Earles in St. Toll's[6].

Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Beesly, of Merton Coll., parson of Swarford com. Oxon, a writer.—Mr. ⟨John⟩ Hinkly, of Alban Hall, parson of Coleshill com. Berks, a writer.

Musicians borne in Kent:—Alphonso at Greenwich; J⟨ohn⟩ Jenkins, at Maidston[7]; J⟨ohn⟩ Wilson, Dr. Mus.[8], at Feversham, q⟨uaere⟩.

Memoranda.—Mr. Archer, minister of Newington, concerning coynes.—Ofley's[9] armes.—Wytham de Lencherick, com. Ebor., armes.—Who built the isle adjoyning to the church of Wulvercote? [Sir[10] John Walter].—The quarterings of

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[1] 'a plentiful estate,' in the Harl. MS.

[2] Davenport's Oxfordshire, p. 70.

[3] in Wood MS. F. 33 fol. 200:—'she died hart-broken at Cuxham in June 1683.'

[4] in Wood MS. F. 33 fol. 200 Wood notes:—'mortgaged his estate at Cuxham to Dr. Richard Lydall and went to . . ., 1689, where he lived privately; died there.' The place of retirement was given as 'London,' but scored out.

[5] 'Bagshot' is entered by Wood in the margin of the Harl. MS. at a later date than the text; 'Bagshot neare Windsore' is entered in the Tanner MS. but only in pencil.

[6] a slang word for S. Aldate's.

[7] 'Maidston' is substituted for 'Sandwich'; and a note added 'Mr. ⟨Alexander?⟩ Fisher told me that Jenkins was borne at Maidstone.'

[8] interlinear note 'entred'; i. e. in Wood's catalogue of musicians.

[9] Wood wanted this information to enable him to distinguish the coats on Sir John Walter's monument; see p. 216.

[10] added later; see p. 216.

Pollard[1] of Newnam.—What bishop Wright's christian name was, and his sonn's is[2], and Robinson's is.—The quarterings of Sheldon of Beoly, Wig.[3]—Cheriton[4] of Wulvercote his armes, and what his mother's name was.—What Reynolds' ⟨of[5] Cassington⟩ armes are.— . . . od's epitaph concern. Canany upon Belasyse.—To look over ⟨Brian⟩ Twine concerning Whittoke.—The benefactor⟨s⟩ and principall⟨s⟩ of Pemb. Coll.—To aske Mr. ⟨? Edward⟩ Phillips concerning MS. in M. C.[6]—To aske Hawkins concerning MS. in A.—To write to E. S.[7]

⟨Wood 246 no. 3 is 'A true and exact relation of the strange finding of Moses his tombe in a valley neere unto mount Nebo in Palestina' etc., Lond. 1657. On this Wood has noted :—(*a*) 'This is a meere lye ; it was writt by Thomas Chaloner esq. and invented at a tavern in London.' (*b*) 'The "True and exact relation" following did, when it first came out seem a great wonder to the Presbyterian divines and puzzled many of them till the roguery was discovered.'⟩

⟨Wood 364 (36) is 'A messenger from the dead or a conference between the ghosts of Henry VIII and Charls I' 1658 ; in which Wood notes '"Nuntius a mortuis, hoc est, stupendum[8] . . . colloquium etc," Lond. 1657, octavo ; note that from this Latin book printed at London 1657 is the silly pamphlet ⟨'A messenger' etc., *supra*⟩ taken.'⟩

⟨Wood 498 (1) is [Miles Windsore's] 'Academiarum in Europa Catalogus,' Lond. 1590 ; and has the note 'Ant. Woode, 1657.'⟩

[Thomas Hyll[9], student of Ch. Church, a great eater, was reported to have eaten up a pound of candles. . . . He was the miller's son of Osney and died as I remember about 1657. He was a good scholar but managed and spent his time so that he comprehended it in these 2 verses :—

'Morn, mend hose, stu. Greeke, breakfast, Austen, quoque dinner :
Afternoone, wa. me., cra. nu., take a cup, quoque supper'

i.e. in the morning, mend his hose or stockings, study Greeke, break his fast, study Austen, then go to dinner ; in the afternoone, walk in Ch. Ch. meade, crack nuts, and drink, and then for supper.]

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[1] see p. 219.

[2] *Robert* Wright, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. His son *Calvert* sold his estate to *John* Robinson : *supra* p. 219.

[3] i. e. Worcestershire.

[4] see in Nov. 1661.

[5] see in Nov. 1661.

[6] ? Magd. Coll.

[7] ? his 'cozen' Elizabeth Stamp' ; see p. 235.

[8] in the margin is written :—'putidum, mendacium, in subsidium causae pontificiae ⟨i. e. Romanist⟩ harum artium indigae et alias ruiturae, confictum.'

[9] note in Wood MS. E. 32 p. 20.

$$165\tfrac{7}{8} \text{ and } 1658: \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{10 Car. II.}\\ \dfrac{\text{5 Oliv.}}{\text{1 Rich.}}\ \text{protect.}\end{array}\right\}: \text{ Wood aet. 26.}$$

January.—The 1st day, F., for this almanacke, 4*d*; paid to Mr. Potter part of my debt, 1*li.* 10*s*; paid to Mr. Hawes for a paire of dog-skin gloves tann'd, 1*s* 6*d*.—2nd, S., for a cambrick band, 2*s*.—The 6 day, W., for a pair of shoes, 4*s*; a band, 1*s* 10*d*; spent, 6*d*.—The 8, F., a news booke owing me.—The 9, S., to Mr. Fforest for pamphletts, ...—The 12, T., at Elleses, 6*d*; for a slate to write on, 1*s*.—The 14, Th., spent, 6*d*; the same day for a horse to goe to Hasely, 1*s* 6*d*.—16, S., for Naunton's[1] 'Fragmenta Regalia,' 6*d*; the same to Church for his box, 1*s*.—19, M., at Elleses, 6*d*; spent, 4*d*.—22, F., spent, 8*d*.—23, S., spent upon my coz. Elizabeth Stamp, 6*d*; the same for a pamphlett, 2*d*; the same to Joan of Hedington for puddings, 8*d*.—25, M., spent at Joan of Hedington with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Crescet, 1*s*; for 'the[2] Foundation of Oxon University,' 6*d*.—26, T., a news booke owing me.—27, W., to Mr. Davis for 2 vol.[3] of Mercur⟨ius⟩ Aul⟨icus⟩, 9*s*; for Riche's[4] 'Shorthand,' 6*d*.—29, F., for 2 of Wharton's Almanacks[5], 4*d*.—30, S., for dressing a hatt, 6*d*.

January.—January the 5th day, T., at night, Dr. Edward Corbet, rector of Hasely, com. Oxon, departed this life at London; and was buried the 14, Th., at Hasely aforesaid.

[At Haseley[6]. On a larg blew marble this:—

'Heic Edvardus Corbet' . . .

On another:—

'Heic Margareta Corbet dormit MDCLVII
Heic Robertus Corbet dormit MDCLV.'

These two stones were here laid by the care and charge of Edward Corbet D.D. rector of this church (somtimes fellow of Merton Coll. in Oxon.) who died at London, T., 5 January 1657 ⟨i.e $\frac{7}{8}$⟩, and was buried here on, Th., the 14 of the same month; but nobody took care to put on, or to fill up, the inscription on the said stone. He was borne at Pontsbury in Shropshire, and descended from the antient family of the Corbets there. His armes at his funerall were:—'or, two ravens in pale sable.' Margaret Corbet before mentioned was his wife, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Brent, warden sometimes of

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[1] Sir Robert Naunton's 'Fragmenta Regalia: observations on the late Queen Elizabeth her times and favourites,' Lond. 1650; Wood 288 (3). Another copy, of the 1641 edition, is Wood 486 (7).

[2] Lond. 1651; Wood 513 (1). Wood 513 (2) is the companion paper for Cambridge; Wood 423 (4) (5) is the Cambridge paper as reprinted in 1672.

[3] perhaps Wood 623 and 624, 'Mercurius Aulicus' for the years 1643 and 1644.

[4] not now in the Wood collection. In the Ashmole collection is Jeremiah Rich's 'The pen's dexterity completed,' Lond. 1659.

[5] now in Wood 10.

[6] note in Wood MS. E. 1 fol. 268 b.

Merton Coll. Shee was buried by her little son Robert, 5 March 1656 ⟨i.e. $\frac{6}{7}$⟩.]

[Martin Aylworth[1], borne in the diocess of Oxford, Dr. of the Civill Law and fellow of Allsoules, died in Allsoules Coll. about 12 of the clock at night on M., the 11 day of Januar. 165$\frac{7}{8}$, and was buried in Allsoules Coll. Chappell. He was then about 70 yeares of age but was never married. He was the son of Anthony Aylworth, Dr. of Physick and somtimes the king's professour of Physick of this Universitie, who married, as I conceive, the daughter of Dr. Walter Bayley somtimes the king's professour of Physick in this University. See the epitaphs of the said Anthony Aylworth and Walter Bayley in lib. 2 'Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon.' p. 152 col. 2.]

Jan. the 11 day, M., at 12 of the clock at night doctor ⟨Martin⟩ Ailworth, fellow of Allsoules died and was buried in the College Chappell[2]. His armes upon his hearse were[3]:—'a⟨rgent⟩ a fess between 6 billetts g⟨ules⟩.' His mother's armes were impaled with it, viz.:—'g⟨ules⟩ 3 martletts o⟨r⟩, a cheif verrey a⟨rgent⟩ and b⟨lue⟩,' by the name of Baylie.

*Jan. 14, Th., he (A. W.) went with the societie of Merton coll. to Haseley about 7 miles distant from Oxon, being all invited to the funeral of Dr. Edward Corbet[4] rector of that towne, who was then, and there (in the chancel), buried.—He had taken a view of the monuments there before[5].

[Thomas Jennings[6], Master of Arts and fellow of Magdalen College, died late in the night on S. the 16 January 165$\frac{7}{8}$; and was buried in the College chappell.]

Jan., the 16 day, S., at 12 and 1 of the clock at night dyed Mr. Thomas Jennings, fellow of Magdalen Coll., and was buried in the Chappell[7]. He bore to his armes:—'o⟨r⟩, on a fess g⟨ules⟩ 3 besants.'

The 17 of January, Su., Mr. Thomas Oldfei⟨l⟩d, fellow of Oriall Coll. Oxon, departed this life at 9 of the clock at night. He beares to his armes:—'o⟨r⟩, on a pyle v⟨er⟩t 3 garbes of the first.'

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 93. Wood gives in colour these arms:—'argent a fess between six billets gules [Aylworth]; impaling, gules 3 martlets or, a chief vair [Bayley].'

[2] Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 303.

[3] in Papworth, as the arms of Allworth or Aylworth, co. Devon.

[4] Wood notes in the margin:—'see in the 2 vol. of Ath. et Fasti Oxon p. 749.'

[5] see *supra* note 2 p. 218.

[6] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 94. Wood gives in colours the arms:—'or, on a fess gules 3 bezants.'

[7] Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 348.

[Thomas Oldfield[1], Mr. of Arts and fellow of Oriel College, died, Su., 17 Januar. 165$\frac{7}{8}$, and was buried in . . . church in Southwerke by London. He was borne in the diocess of Wynchester and county of Surrey.]

February.—2d, T., at Elleses, 6*d*; spent, 6*d*.—4, Th., at the Pitt, 1*s* 6*d*; the same day, 4*d*.—5, F., for a band, 2*s*; the same, for buckels, 7*d*.—9, T., for my musick-meeting, 8*d*.—16, T., att Elleses, 6*d*; paid to Forrest for pamphletts, 1*s* 8*d*.—18, Th., to Bishop for mending my viall, 1*s*; to Rich for my shoes and spent, 1*s*.—22, M., for rul'd paper and inke, 5*d*.—23, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.—24, W., received of my brother Robert my rent that he received of Mr. Eely for me, 5*s* 4*d*, besides 14 pound of candles that are due to me[2].—25, Th., for violl-strings, 7*d*; the same, for my musick-meeting, 9*d*.

February.—Feb., the 5 day, F., Mr. Ezra Price, fellow of Univers. Coll. died and was buried in University ⟨College⟩ outward chapple.

Feb., the 10 day, W., Dr. Gerard Langbaine, Provost of Queens Coll., Oxon., departed this life; and was buried in the chappell[3] the 13 day, S. He beares to his armes, 'g⟨ules⟩ a fess between 3 mascles voided ar⟨gent⟩'; impaling on the sinister Sunnybanke, viz.—'b⟨lue⟩, a sun proper ⟨or 'or'⟩, a bank in base vert.' ⟨Wood gives this last coat also in trick.⟩ He departed this life at halfe an hour past 8 of the clock at night, the 10 day; W. He was borne at Barton in Westmorland and was bred up there at the free-schoole and setled 30 pounds per annum upon it which he gathered out of his augmentation that was allowed him.

[Gerard Langbaine[4], Dr. of D. and provost of Queen's College, died about 8 of the clock at night on W. the 10 day of Febr. 165$\frac{7}{8}$; and was buried in that College chappell, S., the 13 day of the said month. He left thirty pounds per annum to the free-schoole of Barton-kirk in Westmorland wherin he had been educated in grammar learning. See more of him in 'Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon.' lib. 2 p. 122 col. 1 et p. 125 col. 1.—He married Elizabeth, the widdow of Dr. Christopher Potter mentioned before in p. ⟨126⟩, by whom he had issue Gerard Langbaine[5], borne in the parish of S.

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[1] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 94. Wood gives the arms in colours:—'or on a pile vert 3 garbs of the field.'

[2] this is marked 'received'—see 31 Mar. *infra*.

[3] Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 162.

[4] notes in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 94. Wood gives in colours these arms:—'gules a fess between 3 mascles voided argent [Langbaine]; impaling, azure a chevron between 3 suns in their glory or [Sunbank].' Over the last coat he has a pencil note '⟨it should be?⟩ a fess: armes fals.'

[5] in Wood MS. F. 4 on a slip pasted on to p. 75 is this note:—'Gerard Langbaine left his wife and hous in Holywell in the beginning of June 1683 and went away with a whoreish woman

Peter in the East 15 July 1656 (he took to wife . . . Greenwood).—There was an elder brother called William Langbaine who became a student in Queen's Coll. 1663, aged 15; afterwards commoner of Magd. Coll. and Mr. of Arts. He died at Long-Crendon neare Brill in Bucks 3 June 1672; and was buried in the church there; sine prole.]

Remember to ask Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Wilkinson[1], what day my cozen ⟨Thomas⟩ Henant shall wait upon him. He was w⟨aited⟩ on Shrove-Tuesday[2].

March.—The 2d, T., for stringes, 4*d.*—4, Th., to Church for a Spanish peice, 3*d.*—5, F., att Elleses, 6*d.*—6, S., for Quarles' 'Barnabas[3] & Boanerges,' 1*s* 2*d.*—7, Su., for sacke, 4*d.*—8, M., for cider and musick meting, 1*s* 6*d.*—9, T., for washing of my gowne, 8*d.*—11, Th., to Dan. Porter for meddalls and a brass coine[4], 10*d.*—12, F., given to Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Stubbs when Mr. ⟨Edmund⟩ Gregory and his wife was in towne, 6*d.*—16, T., att Elleses, 8*d.*—19, F., for a quier of paper, 10*d*; the same, given away, 4*d.*—20, S., for Elias Ashmole's picture, 6*d.*—24, W., received of Mr. Burnham, 3*li.*; the same, for my battles, 10*s* 6*d.*—22, M., at Hocley, 1*s.*—24, W., at Wulvercott, 1*s.*—26, F., paid my barber his quarteridge, 4*s.*—30, T., to Bobart[5] for Burnet-roots, 6*d*; the same at Elleses, 6*d.*—31, W., received of young Mr. Ellwood for his brother's debts, 5*s*; received of Mr. Eyly the rate of 15 pound of candles at 5*d ob.* the pound.

March.—The second of March, T., Mr. Georg Potter, one of the thirteen, Oxon, departed this life about one and 2 of the clocke in ⟨the⟩ afternoone. He beares to his armes 's⟨able⟩ a fess er⟨mine⟩ between 3 5-foyles a⟨rgent⟩'; impaling, 's⟨able⟩ 3 bells ar⟨gent⟩ a cant⟨on⟩ er⟨mine⟩' (Porter).

[George Potter[6], citizen and draper of Oxon, and one of the thirteen of the same, died, T., 2 of March $165\frac{7}{8}$; and was buried in the parish church of All hallowes. He married Joane, daughter of . . . Porter of Abendon: by whome he had issue one daughter named Elizabeth that was married to Edward Faldo[7], alderman of London.]

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named . . . daughter of Warmford who lived in Halywell. This Gerard Langbaine was son of Dr. Gerard Langbaine.'

[1] principal of Magd. H. 1648–1662.

[2] Shrove-Tuesday in $165\frac{7}{8}$ was 23 Feb.

[3] Francis Quarles' 'Boanerges and Barnabas, or judgment and mercy,' 4th edit. Lond. 1657; not now in the Wood Collection.

[4] Wood's coins and medals were bequeathed as part of his estate to his nieces, and the collection dispersed at his death. Dr. Richard Rawlinson says that some of them were got by the Bodleian Library, some by New Coll. Library, and the rest sold to an Oxford goldsmith.

[5] Jacob Bobart, keeper of the Physic Garden.

[6] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 95: Wood gives the arms in colours: 'sable a fess ermine between 3 cinquefoils argent; impaling, sable 3 bells argent, a canton argent.'

[7] 'Waldo' corrected to 'Faldo' in the margin.

[RICHARD[1] TAVERNER of Wood-eaton, esq., died and was buried at Woodeaton in July 1575. *m.* Margaret, daughter of Walter Lambert, esq., etc., buried in Wood-eaton chancell ult. Jan. 1651 ⟨$\frac{1}{2}$⟩, first wife.

- Edmund Taverner of Soundess, esq., 3rd son of Richard Taverner; he was justice of the peace for the countie of Oxon, 3° Jac. ⟨1605⟩; obiit 1615. *m.* Lucy daughter of Christopher Hales (of Snitfeild) de com. Warwick esq. by his wife, the sister of Sir Thomas Lucy, kt.
    - Richard Taverner, the combatant, servant to King James; sine prole.
    - Nathaniel Taverner, a barrister of Greys Inne; sine prole.
    - John Taverner of Soundess, esq., chosen High-Sherriff for the countie of Oxon in Nov. 1662; in March 166$\frac{2}{3}$ he was 73 years of age. *m.* Judith, daughter and co-heire of John Smithes of Wrington in com. Somerset, esq.
        - Edmund Taverner, died unmarried aet. 19, 1648.
        - John Taverner, fellow of Lyncolne Coll. Oxon., afterwards of Grey's Inn; died unmarried, 1657.
        - Lucy Taverner, a daughter; sine prole.
        - Mary Taverner, daughter and sole heire to her father. *m.* John Harrys of Silkstede. ⟨*see* pedigree on p. 240.⟩
            - Judith Harris[5], sine prole.
            - ...
            - Taverner Harrys, son and heir of his father and mother, *m.* ... chose parliament man for Wallingford, for that parliament that sate at Oxon. 21 Mar. 168$\frac{0}{1}$. Note that the said Taverner Harris was put into the commission of peace for the countie of Oxon anno 1679 or therabouts, but after the parliament was ended at Oxon, he was put out for whiggisme.]
    - Edmund Taverner[2], secretary to Philip ⟨Herbert⟩ earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlayne; obiit 1637, sine prole.
    - Mary, was married to Edmund Hill of Henly gent. in the church of St. Peter's in the East Oxon, 2 Jan. 1593 ⟨i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$⟩.
    - Margaret Taverner; died an antient maid; she was living in 1662.
    - Anne[3]; sine prole.
    - Dorothy[4]; sine prole.

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[1] pedigree in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 149. A fuller pedigree of the Taverners is found in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 38 sqq.; see *supra* p. 39.

[2] see his inscription in Nettlebed Chancel in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 199.

[3] buried 11 Oct. 1621; Wood MS. E 1, fol. 199 b.

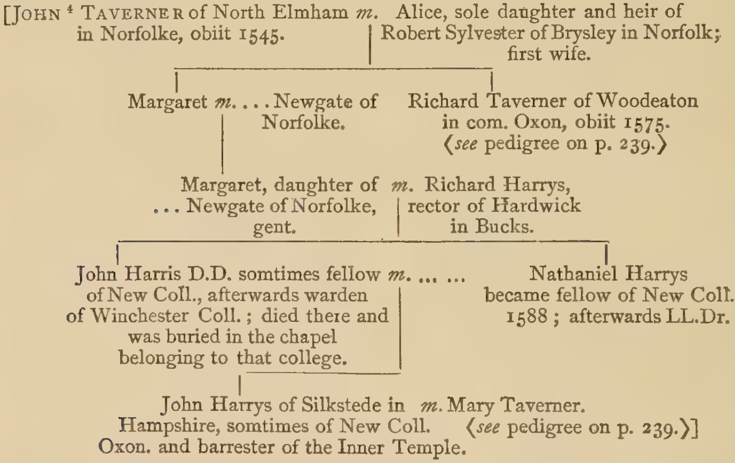
[4] buried 20 June 1621; ibid.

[5] born 26 Feb. 165$\frac{8}{9}$, died 29 July 1674; see her inscription in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 196.

[March[1] 10, W., Robert Powell, postmaster of Mert. Coll., nephew of Mr. John Powell one of the senior fellowes, died: buried in the south part of S. John Bapt. church.]

*Mar. 12, F., Edmund Gregory and his new wife in Oxon. A. W. attended them, shew'd them the public library, Anatomy school, &c.

*Mar. 17, W., or thereabouts his cozen John Taverner[2], son and heir of John Taverner of Soundess neare Nettlebed in Oxfordshire esq., died at Greys-Inn, and was buried in S. Andrew's church in Holborne neare London. His sister Mary, the wife of John Harris of Silkstede neare to Winchester, was his heire[3].



[JOHN[4] TAVERNER of North Elmham in Norfolke, obiit 1545. *m.* Alice, sole daughter and heir of Robert Sylvester of Brysley in Norfolk; first wife.

Margaret *m.* . . . Newgate of Norfolke.

Richard Taverner of Woodeaton in com. Oxon, obiit 1575. ⟨*see* pedigree on p. 239.⟩

Margaret, daughter of . . . Newgate of Norfolke, gent. *m.* Richard Harrys, rector of Hardwick in Bucks.

John Harris D.D. somtimes fellow of New Coll., afterwards warden of Winchester Coll.; died there and was buried in the chapel belonging to that college. *m.* ... ...

Nathaniel Harrys became fellow of New Coll., 1588; afterwards LL.Dr.

John Harrys of Silkstede in Hampshire, somtimes of New Coll. Oxon. and barrester of the Inner Temple. *m.* Mary Taverner. ⟨*see* pedigree on p. 239.⟩]

Mar., the 19, F., or thereabouts, Mr. Raye of Whitham com. Berks died.

[March 20[5], S., 165$\frac{7}{8}$, Mr. Edward Wray and Mr. ⟨? John⟩ Fettyplace of Swinbrooke an old bachelor departed this life. Mr. Wray was buried at Whightam com. Berks and Mr. Fettyplace att. . .]

The 20 day Martii, S., the report went that my cozen John Taverner[6] died at London.

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[1] note in Wood MS. E 33.

[2] John Taverner, born in co. Oxon., an 'undergraduate and freshman,' was intruded into a Darby fellowship in Linc. Coll. (for which he was not qualified by birth) by the Parliamentary Visitors, Feb. 16$\frac{49}{50}$, resigned 5 June 1654. His matriculation ('generosi filius') is dated 11 Nov. 1650.

[3] see the pedigree on p. 239.

[4] pedigree in Wood MS. E. 1, fol. 149 b. See *supra* p. 38.

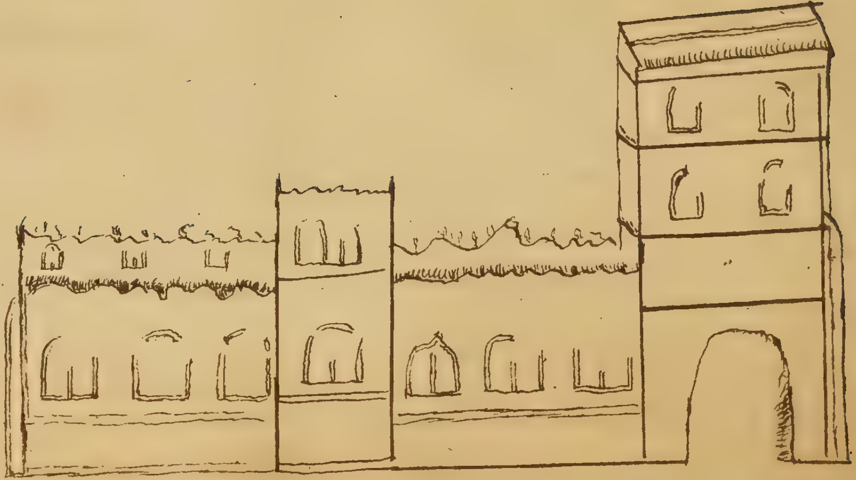
[5] note in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[6] of Gray's Inn, formerly fellow of Lincoln College: see *supra* p. 239.

Ousney
prospect of the north side
of the ruins of Osney
church — 1574

XCV

This tower should
be higher



Collotype.

Oxford University Press.

PLATE IV.

PART OF OSNEY ABBEY, FROM AGAS: see p. 241.

The 23 Martii, T., I was at Ousney, where I gave 8*d* to a poore man (that was a digging) for a peice of p⟨ope⟩ Jo⟨hn⟩ the 23, and also a French peice—both which was found there the yeare foregoing.

*Mar. 23, T., he walked to Osney[1], where seeing a poore man digging in the ruins, he shew'd A. W. a leaden impression or the seal of pope John 23, which he bought of him.

*William Byrd[2], of Hallywell in the suburbs of Oxon, stonecutter, did in the latter end of this yeare[3] find out the paynting or stayning of marble: a specimen of which he presented to the king after his restoration, as also to the queen, and in 1669 to Cosmo prince of Tuscany when in Oxon.

*In the latter end of this yeare[3] Davis[4] Mell, the most eminent violinist of London, being in Oxon, Peter Pett, William Bull, Kenelm Digby, and others of Allsoules, as also A. W., did give him a very handsome entertainment in the taverne cal'd The Salutation in S.

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[1] Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii' printed some notes by Wood, of date 1657–1660, on some sheets which had come into his possession. Some of these, which refer to Osney and its neighbourhood, may be conveniently brought together here:—

(a) 'remember to take the armes out of an auncient house by Bookbinders Bridge in St. Thomas parish.' ⟨See Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. pp. 159, 160.⟩

(b) 'there is a place on the south side of the ruins of Ousney, by the river side, which is called "Ousney walke."'

(c) 'Ousney tower pulled down after the fier.'

(d) 'remember to goe to Ousney to take out the armes out of the windows. There be two coates that can be perceived without in the court, viz., (1) France and England quarterly and (2) the Doylyes.'

(e) 'remember to aske after the pictures in University College that came from Ousney.'

(f) 'remember to aske Mr. ⟨Ralph⟩ Button for to have a sight of the ruines of Ousney that were in a window in bishop ⟨Robert⟩ King's isle on the south side of Christ Church quier.' ⟨See Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. pp. 9, 159.⟩

(g) 'at Ousney on the right hand as you goe there, neere the mill, where, as they say, the abbott's lodgings were, was a very fair hall as bigg as any College hall ⟨in⟩ Oxon except Christ Church, and the staires as they went up were soe large (as they say) that 6 or 8 men might goe up all in a brest.' ⟨See Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. p. 207.⟩

(h) 'remember to take the armes out of the vicaridge by S. Ebbe's church.'

(i) 'in Rewley windowes were formerly these armes:—(1) "b⟨lue⟩, a bend sinister a⟨rgent⟩": (1) "partie per pale, b⟨lue⟩ and a⟨rgent⟩, a bezant or plate in the middle." Quaere quae ⟨scripsi⟩ in alio loco inter "inscriptiones et arma."'

[2] Wood obtained information from him: in Wood MS. D 4, p. 229 Wood has a note:—'these three inscriptions ⟨in Wantage⟩ I had from the stonecutter W. Bird of Oxon.'

[3] the year with Wood being that ending on 24 March.

[4] in the Harl. MS. 'David or Davis Mell, the eminent violinist of London and clock-maker.'

Marie's parish Oxon, own'd by Thomas Wood[1], son of . . . Wood of Oxon, somtimes servant to the father of A. W. The company did look upon Mr. Mell to have a prodigious hand on the violin, and they thought that no person, as all in London did, could goe beyond him. But when Thomas Baltser, an outlander[2], came to Oxon in the next yeare, they had other thoughts of Mr. Mell, who tho he play'd farr sweeter[3] than Baltsar, yet Baltsar's hand was more quick and could run it insensibly to the end of the finger-board.

April.—The 2, F., received of Mr. Willgoose for my rent for 2 yeares, 2*s* 8*d*; the same, for cider for my musick-meting, 1*s*; for a glass to drink in, 4*d*; to Forest for my quarteridge, 2*s*; given to Mr. Forest for an old coine, 6*d*.—3, S., for a band, 2*s*; spent at the Tavern on Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cressit, 1*s*.—4, Su., given to Church for his quarteridg, 1*s*.—5, M., spent at the Tavern on Mr. ⟨Arthur⟩ Crew, 2*s*.—8, Th., for phisick drink, 6*d*; for borrowing Howell's[4] 'Letters,' 6*d*; spent att the Pitt, 8*d*.—13, T., gave to the clarke of Cuxham, 6*d*.—14, W., gave to the clarke at Watlington, 6*d*.—16, F., for phisick, 6*d*.—17, S., for 3 peices of Br⟨itish⟩ coines, 6*d*.—20, T., for setting up of my shelves, 10*d*; and for painted paper, 4*d*.—21, W., for mending of shoes, 6*d*.—22, Th., spent 6*d*; and for Flexney's armes, 8*d*; for Osborne's[5] 'Traditionall Memories,' 7*d*.—23, F., for Stubb's 'stating[6] of the Savilian Professor's case.'—24, S., spent on Mr. ⟨Edmund⟩ Gregory at the Taverne, 1*s* 6*d*; the same, for paper, 1*s*.—26, M., for phisick, 1*s*; the same, for binding of a book, 1*s*.—27, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.—29, Th., for mending of my stockings, 1*s* 4*d*.

April.—William[7] George, art. bac., student of Ch. Ch., and tutor to Mr. Wickham's sons, buried at Garsingdon, 5 April, M., 1658. This person, who was tutor to the children of John Wickeham[8] of that towne, was a noted sophister and a remarkable courser in the public schooles. He was poor and therefore ever ready to make the exercises[1] of aulary scholars. He would not, or could not for want of money, take the degree of Mr. But see.

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[1] the Harl. MS. adds, 'a dancing-master.'

[2] 'Baltzar, the outlander,' in the Harl. MS.

[3] the Harl. MS. says :—'some of Mr. Mell's compositions I have. Mell, who had been one of the musick to King Charles I (and afterwards to King Charles II) had a sweet stroke : Baltzar's was rough.'

[4] Wood afterwards bought the book. Wood 723 is James Howell's 'Familiar Letters,' Lond. 1655.

[5] 'Historical Memoirs [Traditional memories] on the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James,' Lond. 1658, 12mo.; Wood 251.

[6] Wood 515 (21) 'The Savilian Professour's case stated' by Henry Stubbe, Lond. 1658. Wood 515 (20) is the statement of the other side of the question, 'Reasons shewing the consistency of the place of Custos Archivorum with that of a Savilian Professor,' which Wood notes to have been 'published by Dr. John Wallis, 1657 ⟨i. e. $\frac{7}{8}$⟩ February.'

[7] this note is written on a fragment of an envelope addressed thus :—

'For Mr. Anthony Wood
at his lodging neere
Merton Colledg
in
Oxford
Post payd. 2⟨*d*⟩.'

[8] see p. 244.

*Apr. 5, M., William George, bach. of Arts and student of Ch. Church, was buried in the chancel of Garsingdon church neare Oxon. —This person had been tutor to the children of John Wickham of that towne gent.; and when resident in the Universitie, was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable courser in the time of Lent in the publick schooles. He was poore and therefore ready to make the exercise[1] of dul or lazy scholars. He could not for want of money take the degree of Master; yet the generality of scholars thought that if he had money, he would not, because otherwise he should not be accounted the best scholar of a bach. of Arts in Oxon, as he was. He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behavior.

Apr. the 7, W., in the morning the bell rung out for Mr. Smithiby[2], and I was with the Warden over night.

*Apr. 13, Easter-Tuesday, Christopher Wood (brother to A. W.) was married[3] to Elizabeth Seymour [daughter[4] of William Seymour of Oxon, gent.—See in the yeare following[5].]

*Apr. 13, T., at[6] Cuxham, with other of his acquaintance, in the house of Mr. Gregory; where continuing 3 dayes, he went to several townes to collect[7] monumental inscriptions[8] and armes, as at Watlington, Brightwell &c.

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[1] the Wood printed books and MSS. give us more than one instance of this practice. Wood MS. F 34 (O. C. 8496) p. 136 is a copy of Latin verses on 'Aedis Paulinae nondum resurgentis querela' professing to be by 'Ambrosius Browne, baronetti filius e coll. SS. Trinitatis': and, as Wood notes, 'uttered by the said Browne in Oxford Theater July 1674' but '*made by* ⟨*William*⟩ *D'obery* of Mert. Coll., bachelor-fellow.' Wood 689 is Charles Potter's 'Theses Quadragesimales,' Oxford, 1651, which are said by Wood to have been written by Potter's tutor Thomas Severne. See especially *infra* under date 9 July 1675.

[2] ? John Smithsby M.A. Allso. 30 June 1656; or Thomas Smithsby M.A. All So. 31 May 1651.

[3] the marriage took place in Queen's Coll. chapel, and was performed by Mr. John Beby, fellow of Queen's—so MS. Phillipps 7018.

[4] the words in square brackets are added from the Harl. MS. She was the younger of the two daughters of William Seymoure and his wife Katherine Fisher. She was born in Lumbard *alias* Slaying Lane in S. Aldate's parish about Midsummer 1632, baptized 1 July. She died 20 Feb. $166\frac{6}{7}$, and was buried in S. John Baptist church, Mr. . . . Flower of Merton preaching the funeral sermon.

[5] i. e. p. 284, *infra*.

[6] the Harl. MS. says—'the same day I went with some of my acquaintance to Mr. Gregorie's house at Cuxham.'

[7] in Wood MS. B 15 are inscriptions taken by Wood at Cuxham on 13 Apr. 1658, at Watlington on 14 Apr. 1658, and at Brightwell on 15 Apr. 1658.

[8] 'monuments, inscriptions, and armes,' in the Harl. MS.

[JOHN WICKHAM[1], m. Dorothy Williams.
(see *supra* in March 1657), succeeded
his father in the estate in 1643; died 1683.

John Wickham, *m.* on 4 Sept. 1679, Mary, daughter of … Medkirck.
of Gasingdon,
son and heire;
died about the
middle of Oct.
1691.

William Wickham,
son and heire, baptized 29 June
1680 .

—William, died yong.

—William, M.A. and fellow of Trin. Coll. Oxon.; borne January $164\frac{7}{8}$; died at Gasingdon about the beginning of April 1681.

—David, M.A. and fellow of New Coll., borne Feb. $164\frac{8}{9}$.

—Thomas, M.A. of Trin. Coll. Oxford and rector of Roulston in com. Staff., borne Feb. $16\frac{49}{50}$.

—George, a draper in Oxon.; died in Aug. 1688 and was buried in All Saints church: married Joan daughter of Arthur Tilliard, apothecary.

—Dorothie, died at London a maid about 1670.

—Hester, died yong.

—Judith, married on 19 Aug. 1669 at Garsingdon to William Bradford of London.

—Sibilla, a maid ⟨living in⟩ 1681.

—Mary, married to … Barret of London.

—Bridget, a maid, 1681.

Hester *m.* on 19 Dec. 1678
to Thomas Herbert.

Thomas Herbert,
bapt. at Garsing-
don, 20 Jan.
$16\frac{79}{80}$.

John Herbert,
bapt. at Garsing-
don, 27 Dec.
1680.]

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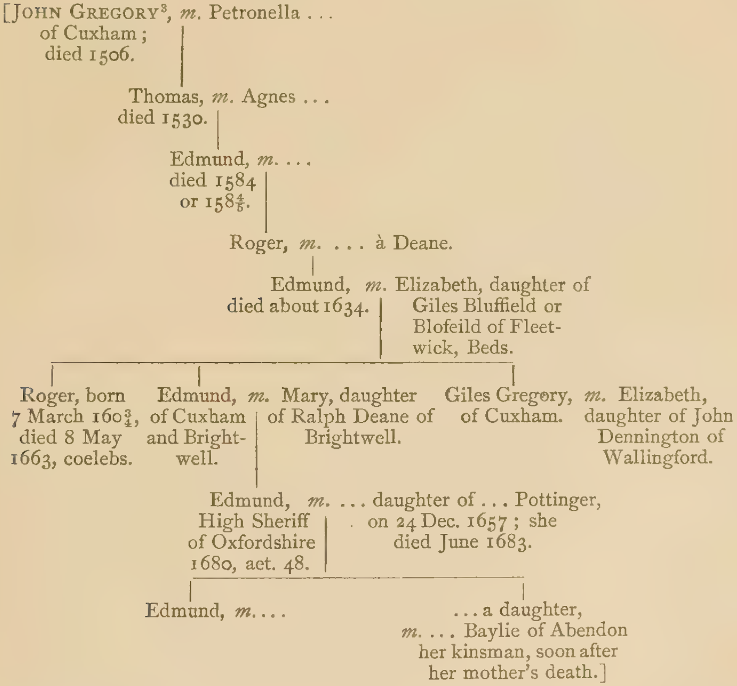
[1] note from Wood MS. F 33, fol. 206. See p. 242.

Apr. the 13, T., I went to Mr. Gregorye's att Cuxham, where I tarried 3 dayes, which cost me with my horse, 6*s* 6*d.*

[Cuxham[1], co. Oxon, T., Aprill 13, 1658. This lordship belongs to Merton Coll. Oxon, and the Gregoryes are cheif tenants to them; they are also patrones of the parsonage.

John Gregory (obiit nono die Januarii A.D. MCCCCCVI) came out of the north, and was the first of his name that planted himself in this towne. The next that succeded him was Edmund; to him[2], Roger (married . . . A'Deane); after Roger, Edmund (married . . . Bluffield of Bedfordshire); after Edmund, . . . , now of full age, father to Edmund now lately married (viz., December 24, 1657).]



[JOHN GREGORY[3], *m.* Petronella . . . of Cuxham; died 1506.

Thomas, *m.* Agnes . . . died 1530.

Edmund, *m.* . . . died 1584 or 158⅘.

Roger, *m.* . . . à Deane.

Edmund, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Giles Bluffield or Blofeild of Fleetwick, Beds. died about 1634.

Roger, born 7 March 160¾, died 8 May 1663, coelebs.

Edmund, *m.* Mary, daughter of Ralph Deane of Brightwell. of Cuxham and Brightwell.

Giles Gregory, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of John Dennington of Wallingford. of Cuxham.

Edmund, *m.* . . . daughter of . . . Pottinger, on 24 Dec. 1657; she died June 1683. High Sheriff of Oxfordshire 1680, aet. 48.

Edmund, *m.* . . .

. . . a daughter, *m.* . . . Baylie of Abendon her kinsman, soon after her mother's death.]

In this mounth ⟨April⟩ a⟨l⟩derm⟨an⟩ John Nixon setled a free-schoole att the Gildhall and gave 30*li.* per annum for the maintenance of ⟨a⟩ schoolmaster. And on the 19 day they began to goe to school. Mr. Cornish, a benefactor.

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[1] note in Wood MS. B 15.

[2] a note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 231, says 'Edmund Gregory de Cuxham died 1584 (i. e. ⅘) before 8th of March; his son Roger administers.'

[3] this pedigree is from Wood MS. F 33, fol. 200.

*Apr. 19, M., alderman John Nixon's school in the yard[1] belonging to the Guildhall of Oxon being finishd, the first boyes made their entry; some of which were afterwards (by the help of another school) Academians.

[Oxford[2] towne free schoole.

John Nixon, esq., alderman of the city of Oxon, granted by a deed[3] dated 13 Jan. 1658 ⟨i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩ 500*li.* to purchase 30*li.* per annum for the salary of a schoolmaster to teach 40 boyes the sonns of poore free men with⟨in⟩ the said city. (Note that though he had got all his estate by the Universitie, yet no caution was taken for poore priviledged men's sons.) Till such purchase were made the mayor, bayliffs and cominalty of the city (in whose hands the 600*li.* was paid) and their successors were to pay 30*li.* per annum. What time was also declared that a convenient schoolhouse, by them erected within the court or yard belonging to the Guildhall of the city, shall be for ever continued to that use, according to the rules left by the founder. The first 40 boyes were admitted 19 Apr. 1658, Munday. The allies of John and Joan Nixon and Mathew Martin townclerke are to be preferred among those 40 boyes.]

[In[4] Reg. Congreg. Q a, fol. 68 b, are the submissions made in Congregation (Apr. 1658) on bended knees:—

Of . . . Sympson of Queen's Coll., for raising tumults and fighting;

Of ⟨Thomas⟩ Chalwell[5] of Oriel, for the same;

Of . . . Madrinell of Jes., for the same, despising authority, and violating the discipline of the University;

Of Edward Hubbert of Ch. Ch., for being drunk and abusive and sinning against good manners and the discipline of the University;

Of . . . Maurice of Jes. Coll., for denying to go to prison when he was commanded;

Of William Gilbert of Lyncoln Coll., for singing, quaffing, debauchery, in the company of others.]

[. . .[6] . . . of Christ Church died 20 Aprill 1658; buried there.]

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[1] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford i. 155.

[2] note from 'Schoolnotes' (i.e. U), fol. 13; Wood MS. D 11 (4).

[3] the endowment being subsequent to the opening of the school in temporary premises.

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 23.

[5] Thomas Cholwell, B.A., Oriel, 1659.

[6] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 95. Wood gives in colour the arms:—'argent a chevron gules between 3 hazel leaves erect vert.' On a slip pasted to p. 75 of Wood MS. F 4 is this note:—'Apr. 20, 1658, . . . Ha . . . . . died at Ch. Ch.; ⟨arms⟩ argent chevron gules inter 3 leaves vert: vide matriculation book, Haselwood or Hasellrig.'

The 29 of Aprill, Th., I bought these following books out of Dr. ⟨Gerard⟩ Langbain's study :—(1) Pitseus 'de scriptoribus Angliae,' 7*s*; (2) Twine 'Antiq. Oxon.' 6*s* 6*d*; (3) Godwin's 'Bishops of England,' 3*s*; (4) Treasons of Campion, Throckmorton, Parry, Lopez, Squire and Wolpole, Essex, and Gowry, 4to; (5) M$^{h.s}$ papers[1] de Church government; (6) Catalogue of the Kts. Bts. of the Parliament 1640; (7) Mr. Bird his 'Magazine of Honor'; (8) Dr. Henry Airy his 'Apolog.' 8vo; (9) John Leland 'New Years gift to King Henry VIII'; (10) a Sermon of the Pascall Lamb in Saxon, 8vo; (11) Humpfrey Floid's 'Breviary of Brittaine,' 8vo; (12) 'Proposall of certaine cases of Conscience'; (13) 'the life of the 70 Arch. of Canterb.'; (14) 'the displaying of the Family of Love,' 8vo. All thes aforesaid bookes cost me 1*li.* 1*s.*

⟨Several of these are still recognisable in Wood's Collection: some have unfortunately been lost, probably by neglect of Wood's executors or theft on the part of readers in the Ashmolean :—(1) Pitseus 'de Scriptoribus Angliae' has disappeared; it is not found even in the Ashmolean catalogue of the Wood Collection. It contained many notes and papers by Wood, who frequently cites his 'Notae ad Pitseum,' e. g. in Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. 398, 399, 404, 408, etc. (2) Brian Twyne's 'Antiq. Acad. Oxon. Apologia,' Oxon. 1608, is Wood 602; having the autograph 'Gerard Langbaine' and a few notes in Langbaine's hand; also the autograph 'Anthony Wood, 1658' and a note that he had paid 5*s*. for it; also a good many notes and minor continuations by Wood. (3) "Wood MS. D 21 (B)" is Gerard Langbaine's copy of Francis Godwin's 'A Catalogue of the Bishops of England,' London 1615: in this Wood has a few notes.—"Wood MS. D 21 (A)" is Francis Godwin's 'de praesulibus Angliae commentarius,' Lond. 1616, with the note "Gulielmi Camden ex dono authoris, Martii 23, 15" ⟨i.e. $161\frac{5}{6}$⟩ (Camden has added a few notes; Twyne also has added a few notes). In this book Wood has many notes both on the margins and on inserted slips.—Wood 344 is 'A Catalogue of the Bishops of England' by F[rancis] G[odwin], subdean of Exeter, London 1601: to this Wood has prefixed this note :—'another edition[2], with additions, of this English Catalogue of Bishops came out in 1615; but being very full of faults and not to be endured by a tolerable reader, the authour forthwith put it into Latine and was printed the next yeare: this English edition ⟨of 1601⟩ I often use when I mistrust matters related in the second edition.'—(4) Wood 586 is a volume[3] of pamphlets on treasons, containing all the tracts of this kind enumerated above. Wood 586 (3) is 'A particular declaration or testimony of the undutifull and traiterous affections borne against her majestie by Edmond Campion and other condemned priestes,' Lond. 1582. Wood 586 (6) is 'A discoverie[4] of the treasons . . . by Francis Throckemorton,' 1584. Wood 586 (7) is 'A true and plaine declaration of the horrible treasons by William Parry,' Lond. [1584]. Wood 586 (8) is 'A true report of sundry horrible conspiracies of late times,' Lond. 1594, which is marked in writing 'Lopez conspiracie.' Wood 586 (9) is 'A letter written out of England . . . containing a true report of the strange conspiracie . . . between Edward Squire and Richard Walpoole,' Lond. 1599. Wood 586 (10) is 'A declaration of the treasons . . . by Robert late earle of Essex,' Lond. 1601. Wood 586 (11) is 'The earl of Gowrie's conspiracie' . . . Lond. 1600. (7) Wood 444 (1) is William Bird's 'The Magazine of Honor,' Lond. 1642, 8vo. (8) Wood

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[1] ? 'MS. papers,' or 'Miscellaneous papers.'

[2] that just cited.

[3] Wood 586 (1) has the autograph of a former owner, 'Phylyp Meteyeard.'

[4] Wood 616 (12) is another copy of the same work and edition, with the note 'Ant. Woode, 1658.'

112 (1) is 'The Apology of Henry Airay,' Lond. 1621. (9) Wood 134 (1) is Leyland's 'New Year's Gift to King Henry VIII concerning his laborious Journey,' etc.; in it Wood has written 'Ant. Woode, Mert. Coll. Oxon. 1658.' (10) Wood 134 (3) is the 'Sermon of the Paschal Lambe,' in which Langbaine (?) has a note 'published (as I take it) and first found out by John Josselin; since by William L'isle, Lond. 1638.' (11) Wood 165 is Humphrey Lhuyd's 'Breviary of Britain' (Thomas Twyne's translation) Lond. 1673; it has on it a coat of arms in colours (parted per pale or and gules; 3 fleurs de liz counterchanged), and the signature 'W. Smyth 1574, 12 September'; Wood's note is 'the armes of William Smyth, rogue ⟨i. e. rouge⟩ dragon, pursevant of armes, who died 1618; Ant. à Wood'; the book had at one time been sold for 4*d.* (12) Wood 893 (1) is 'A proposall of certaine cases of conscience touching the public worship of the New Testament,' Lond. 1648. (13) Wood 307 (1) is 'The Life off the 70 Archbishopp[1] off Canterbury presently sittinge,' 1574. (14) Wood 795 (3) is 'The displaying of the Family of Love,' Lond. 1578.

Of the books bought from Langbaine's study on 3 May (see below under that date) several are similarly recognisable in the Wood Collection. Wood 129 ('Characters and diversity of letters,' Frankfort 1628) has a note by Wood 'Anthony Wood, Merton Coll.; bought out of Dr. Gerard Langbaine's study, May 5, 1658.' Wood 498 ('Oratio Auspicalis' of Ludovicus Molinaeus, Camden professor, Oxon. 1652) has written across its title-page, probably by du Moulin himself, 'For Dr. Langbaine, provost of Queen's Coll.'; Wood has written in it 'Ant. Woode, 1657.'

At a much later date (in 1672) Wood secured a good many scraps of Langbaine's MS. Collections: see p. 249.

Among the Wood MSS. bequeathed to the Ashmolean by Wood the following papers by Langbaine can be distinguished:—

(*a*) In Wood MS. D 18 (O. C. 8563) fol. 1–39, Langbaine's transcripts of documents about the University and City of Oxford, S. Frideswyde's Priory, and University College.

(*b*) In Wood MS. F 28 (O. C. 8490), Langbaine's Collections about Hart Hall.

(*c*) In Wood MS. F 32 (O. C. 8494), transcripts by Langbaine are found at fol. 1, fol. 14, fol. 144.

(*d*) In Wood MS. F 27 (O. C. 8489) nos. 38 to 49 are transcripts by Langbaine.

(*e*) In Wood MS. F 29 (A) at fol. 381 are some notes by Langbaine (printed in Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. 24).

At the time of his death Wood bequeathed directly to the Bodleian Library nine volumes of papers by (or belonging to) Langbaine, described on pp. 372, 373 of the 1697 Catalogue, nos. 8614–8622. 'MS. Wood donat. 9' has this note by Wood:—'this book was transcribed from originals by Mr. Richard James of C. C. College Oxon. for the use of Mr. Henry Jackson of the said college, fellow, about

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[1] Wood notes 'i. e. of Matthew Parker, by a seperatist.' Attached to it (Wood 307 no. 1 b) is a single sheet, 'A table Englished out off that legent off Canterbury tales entituled in Latine *de Antiquitate Britannicae ecclesiae.*' In this Wood notes:—'This was printed beyond the sea; taken out of [M. Parker's] *Antiquitates Britannicae* by some preist or nonconformist; sent into England about the time when archbishop Parker died.' It gives the University, diocese, name, degree, order, county, age, date of consecration, of the then English bishops.

1626.' 'MS. Wood donat. 1' has this note[1] by Wood:—'Fragmenta Langbainiana vol. i: severall Collections of Dr. Gerard Langbaine of Queen's College (which I found among the wast papers of Dr. Thomas Barlow of the said College, anno 1672), written in order to the making of *An Universall Catalogue of all kinds of Learning*; but he died before he could go half through with it.' 'MS. Wood donat. 3' has this note by Wood:—'Fragmenta Langbainiana vol. ii: severall Collections of Dr. Gerard Langbaine, somtimes provost of Queen's College Oxon, (imperfect) which I found among the offel papers of Dr. Thomas Barlow of the same College anno 1672. Written in order to the making of a Universall Catalogue in all kind of learning. These Collections are the first draught; but the last are in MSS. in bibl. Bodl.[2] imperfect.' 'MS. Wood donat. 5' has this note by Wood:—'Fragmenta Langbainiana, vol. iii: severall rude and imperfect Collections of Dr. Gerard Langbaine of Queen's College in Oxon, found among the offell papers of Dr. Thomas Barlow of the said College.'

Wood MS. F 26 (O. C. 8488) probably came to Wood directly or indirectly through Langbaine's library. It is 'Catalogus MSS. Mri Thomae Allen de Aula Glocestrensi Oxon, A. D. 1622' made by (or at least for) Brian Twyne, who has written this note at the end:—'Mr. Richard James of Corpus Christi College comming afterwards into Mr. Allen's acquayntance, gott away many of these manuscripts from the good old man, and conveyed them away to London to Sir Robert Cotton's studdie. Also the owner himselfe (Mr. Thomas Allen) dieing at Oxford in Glocester Hall anno Domini 1633, gave all his whole studdie of bookes[3] to Sir Kenelme Digbie of Lundon who afterwards gave most of them[4] to the Universitie's library.' Gerard Langbaine has collated this catalogue with these Digby MSS. and added references to the volumes which are found there; hence the MS. probably belonged to him.⟩

May[5].—The 1 day, S., spent up the water, 1*s* 10*d*.—7, F., to Jones for pamphletts, 6*d*; spent att Earles upon my coz. Elizabeth Stampe, 6*d*.—8, S., to Hawes, for a pair of gloves, 1*s* 10*d*.—11, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.—12, W., at Elleses, 6*d*; for a quier of Dutch paper, 10*d*.—14, F., for Hopton's[6] 'Corcadance,' 1*s* 5*d*.—20, Th., given to old Hern for shewing me Ousney, 4*d*; for 2 brass peices of coine of yong Paine the tinker, 2*d*.—21, F., for mending of stockings, 6*d*.—22, S., for paper, 11*d*; for binding Twin's Antiq., 8*d*; given to Parnecott[7], 6*d*.—24, M., given to Barncote, 6 ; the same, spent about the country[1] and horse, 3*s.* 11*d*; 28, F., spent att the Tavern on Mr. Sayer[2], 1*s.*—29, S., for a pair of shoes, 4*s.*

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[1] another note by Wood in it is '7 Apr. 1681, to Roger Bartlet of Oxon for binding of this book, 6*d*,' followed by the bookbinder's signature 'Rog. Bartlet' in evidence of receipt.

[2] the reference is to the 21 volumes of Langbaine's 'Adversaria' in the Bodl. Libr. (described in the 1697 Catalogue, pp. 268–271). It was with a view to bring together the Langbaine volumes that Wood bequeathed his own 9 to the Bodleian; and not, with his other MSS., to the Ashmolean.

[3] in Wood MS. E 4 Wood has this note:—'Note that some mathematical books of Mr. Allen's came into the hands of Sir Thomas Ailesbury (Master of the Requests) besides what came to Sir Kenelm Digby.'

[4] see W. D. Macray's 'Catalogue of the Digby MSS.'

[5] Wood 16 has the note:—'Anthony Woode, Mert. Coll. Oxon. May 1, 1658'; no. 1 in that volume is a MS. copy (not in Wood's hand) of John Allibond's 'Rustica Academiae . . . descriptio' (*supra*, p. 144).—Inscriptions at 'Garsington vel Gasington' taken by Wood on 4 May, 1658, see in Wood MS. B 15, and in Wood MS. E 1, p. 184.

[6] Arthur Hopton's 'Concordancy of Yeares,' Lond. 1616; Wood 16 (2). Another copy, Wood 18 (1), of the same book, has the entry 'Ant. Wood 1653.'

[7] no doubt the same as Barncote in

May.—[May 1[3], S., 1658, the lady Wenman departed this life att Thame Parke and was buried at Twyford com. Bucks. Her mayden name was Hamden of Hamden.]

About the 1st of May John Clevland[4] the poet died.

May the 3d, M., I bestowed upon bookes[5] out of Dr. ⟨Gerard⟩ Langbaine's study, 12*s.*

The 4th (T.) of this mounth ⟨May⟩, their was a maide hanged att Greenditch Oxon for murthering her infant bastard. And after shee had hanged soe long as satisfied the bayliffs, they cutt her downe. But by the helpe after of Dr. ⟨William⟩ Coniers of St. John's and some phisitians, shee was in a short space brought to her selfe againe. But the bayliffs the next night between 12 and one of the clocke had her away in her coffin to Broken Hayes (Glocester Greene), where they put a halter about her neck and plucked her out of a coffin over one of the trees there, after shee had said 'Lord, have mercy on me,' etc. [Vide[6] Dr. Plot's book, p. 197, 198. Mallory[7] not thrived after it. Tree cut downe.]

*May 4, T., a maid was hang'd at Greenditch[8] neare Oxon, for murdering her infant-bastard. After shee was cut downe and taken away to be anatomiz'd, ⟨William⟩ Coniers[9] a physitian of S. John's Coll. and other yong physitians, did in short time bring life into her. But the bayllives of the towne hearing of it, they went between 12 and one of the clock at night to the house where she laid, and putting her into a coffin carried her into Broken hayes, and by a

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the next entry: Thomas Barncote, see p. 228.

[1] inscriptions taken by Wood at Cogges (prope Whitney), at Whitney or Witney, at South-lee or South-leigh (commonly called 'Sowlye'), all taken on May 24, 1658, see in Wood MS. B 15, and also in Wood MS. E 1, pp. 46, 55. Inscriptions at North-lee or North-leigh (commonly called 'Norlye') and at Long Hanborough, probably taken on the same day, see in Wood MS. E 1, pp. 52, 65.

[2] Francis Sayer, M.A. Mert. Coll. 28 June, 1655.

[3] note in MS. Rawl. D *olim* 1290.

[4] Wood 429 (12) is an elegy 'upon the most ingenious and incomparable musophilist of his time Mr. John Cleaveland,' Lond. 1658, by Philip Cleaveland. Wood 429 (13) is 'An Elegy upon the death of . . . Mr. John Cleaveland,' which Wood notes to be by 'Francis Vaux e Coll. Reg. Oxon.'

[5] see *supra*, p. 248.

[6] added at a later date; Robert Plot's 'Natural History of Oxfordshire,' Oxford 1677, fol.

[7] Henry Mallory, the offending bailiff.

[8] now S. Margaret's Road; where the city gallows stood.

[9] William Conyers, M.D. S. Jo. 6 July, 1653; fellow of S. John's till Sept. 1661.

halter about her neck drew her out of it, and hung her on a tree there. She then was so sensible of what they were about to do, that she said, 'Lord have mercy upon me,' &c. The women were exceedingly enraged at it, cut downe the tree whereon shee was hang'd, and gave very ill language to Henry Mallory one of the baillives when they saw him passing the streets, because he was the chief man that hang'd her. And because that he afterwards broke, or gave up his trade thro povertie (being a cutler), they did not stick to say that God's judgments followed him for the cruelty he shew'd to the poore maid. See[1] Dr. Plot's 'Natural History of Oxfordshire,' pp. 197, 199.

[In Convocation[2], W., 5 May 1658, it was stated that the passage at Smith Gate was so narrow till 1643[3] that carts could not pass, and therefore 'twas ordered by the king and lords of counsell that a house belonging to one John Treder should be pulled downe: that, being so enlarged there was a post with a lock to it to put up and downe according to pleasure to prevent it from being a common thoroughfare; but, when Oxon was a garrison in 1643 and after, that post was commanded to be taken away and so to have it free for commers and goers: this post continuing so taken away till 1652, Dr. ⟨Daniel⟩ Greenwood, vicechancellor, commanded it to be put up againe to keep out heavy carriages from going through Cat Street to the end that the foundation of the schooles might be preserved: which post continuing so up till 26 Apr., M., 1658, the chamberlaynes ⟨of the City⟩ with workmen (as they did several stones and posts to divide the foot from the horseway) plucked downe: and being set up againe by the vicechancellor, were plucked downe a second time, notwithstanding the care and government of the streets belong to the chancellour.—But this buisness being referred to the Convocation, W., 5 May 1658, they caused the post to be set up, and so it continues.]

[William[4] Harbourne, lately of Glocester Hall, died in his mother's house in Halywell, F., 7 May 1658 (in his epitaph '6 May, aet. 33'); and was buried at Tackley in com. Oxon.—The eldest brother named John Harbourne died at Cassenton in com. Oxon, W., 21 Feb. 1654 ⟨i.e. $\frac{4}{5}$⟩; and was buried at Tackley. He married (she was his 2 wife) . . . daughter of . . . Ratcliffe; who, after her husband's death, married James Sacheverell fellow of New Coll. Oxon., the son of a minister of God's word.—John Harbourn, father of the said two brothers died at Tackley, Th., 8 Jan. 1651 ⟨i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$⟩ (upon his grave 'tis written the '9 Jan.'); and was buried in the church there on the 20 of the said month. He married Frances the onlie daughter of Sir Francis Eure of Upper Heyford in this countie, kt., by whom he had 5 sons and 9 daughters; wherof six of them were dead when he changed this life, being then in the yeare of his age 69. He was lord of the mannour of Tackley, patron of the church there, and had been High Sherriff of the countie of Oxon anno 1632[1].—His said widdow lived divers years after in Halywell neare Oxon in a verie sad and distracted condition occasioned by the ill courses that her children took (John, the eldest, was a sot and sold Tackley; William was such a drunkard that he could not speake sense, and so he died). Frauncis[2] Harbourn widdow of John Harbourn of Tackley died verie antient in Halywell, M., 27 July 1663; and was buried by her husband at Tackley.]

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[1] both in the Tanner and Harl. MSS. this reference is added in pencil, being of later date.

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 22.

[3] Wood notes:—'this is false, for Smith Gate was made passable for carts anno 1635, see my discourse of the city wall [i. e. Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 259]: so that perhaps in 1643 it was *enlarged*: quaere.'

[4] notes in Wood MS. F 4, p. 95. Wood gives the arms in colours:—'gules a lion passant or between 3 bezants, in chief a crescent argent for difference; crest, a lion sejant or resting the dexter paw upon a bezant.' On a slip pasted to Wood MS. F 4, p. 76 is this note:—'In curia praerogativa, registro Wootton part. 7, Q 323:—will of William Harborne of Halywell neare Oxford 4 May 1658, probat. ejusdem mensis 20—⟨mention is there made of⟩ his sisters, Catherine the wife of Edward Hughes; Frances, wife of

[South-lee[3] or South-leigh commonly called Sowlye; M., May 24, 1658. In the north windowes and on the canopy by the pulpitt are the Harcourts' ⟨of Stanton-Harcourt⟩ armes, viz. 'gules, 2 barres or' and 'or, a cross gules.' Most of this lordship was sometimes in the Harcourts' possession: but now ⟨William⟩ Gore[4], alderman of London, hath it (by report he hath here land worth a thousand pounds a yere); and Dr. William Boswell LL.Dr. of Oxon hath a good estate here. It is most upon pasture and very rich ground.]

Benjamin Garfeild esq.; Magdalen, wife of Henry Evat gent; Lucye, wife of Thomas Bromsted gent; ⟨and of⟩ his brother Sampson Harborne.'

[1] see Davenport's Oxfordshire, p. 65.

[2] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 105. Wood gives in colour these arms:—'gules a lion passant or between 3 bezants; crest, a lion sejant or resting the dexter paw on a bezant ⟨Harborne⟩: impaling, quarterly or and gules on a bend sable 3 escallops argent, in chief a crescent vert for difference ⟨Eure⟩.'

[3] note in Wood MS. B 15, collated with Wood MS. E 1, fol. 55.

[4] Wood notes, in E 1 in the margin:—'high-sherriff of Oxfordshire anno 16$\frac{59}{60}$' (see Davenport's Oxfordshire, p. 69): and adds 'the said Gore hath been lord of this place about 16 yeares': 'Since my writing this I have been enformed that the Harcourts of Stanton-Harcourt sold this mannour to one . . . Skinner; and from him it came to Sir Henry Marten, kt., judge of the prerogative

[Cogges[1], antiently Cogis, prope Whitney; M., 24 May 1658. In the chancell or between it and the north isle adjoyning is an antient monument of free stone erected and theron is the proportion of a lady (some take it for a clergyman) lying on her back of free-stone also, 2 angells support her head. To whom this tombe belongs[2] (having neither armes or inscription theron) I cannot yet learne. Yet this must be noted that this mannour, having for severall generations belonged to the Greys of Rotherfeild (particularly to John tempore Edw. III, John his son, John his grandson, and Barthelmew his great-grandson) their wives had this and other mannours settled upon them in way of joynture. And if I am not mistaken this north isle was built by one of them and perhaps the present fabrick of the church.

There hath been curious painting and severall coates of armes set up in the windowes of this isle, but toren downe as I have been informed in the late rebellion.

On the south side of the church, neare adjoyning, is a ground called by the name of 'Castle-yard,' where are oftentimes great thick foundations dugg up, and the vulgar people there dwelling thinke that in auncient times there was a castle; but I have not as yet read of any such thing.

There is alsoe a meade in this parish (as the inhabitants report) called by the name of Langdell mead, valued at 30*li.* per annum, where any stranger let him be of what condition soever, living in any part of the kingdome, may putt his horse therin, and noe man say nay to him: it is free for all commers. Whether this mead did belong formerly to the priory here, I cannot tell: but I suppose it was for strangers horses that came a visiting or perhaps on pilgramage. It was intended lately for the erection of a free schoole, but that noe man could shew any evidences or writings thereunto belonging, to convey it.

The priorie did stand where the lord of Downe's[3] house doth now,

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court, whose son Henry Marten the regicide sold it to the said Gore about 1643.'

[1] notes from Wood MS. E 1, fol. 46, compared with Wood MS. B 15.

[2] Wood MS. B 15 has: 'it is quite out of remembrance. All that I can guess is that perhaps it was for some of the Arsickes who were founders of the priory there; and that she built the aforesaid north isle for mass to be celebrated for her soule makes me suppose, because there is a chamber in the parsonage house which is called by the name of "the preist's chamber."'

[3] marginal note:—'Thomas (Pope) earl of Downe, obiit 1660, Dec. 28; sepult. apud Wroxton.' His epitaph is in Wood MS. D 11 (5).

neare to the church, and the people here think that his grandfather built the house that now stands there out of the ruins of the priory.]

[Maii[1] 29, S., 1658, Samuel Clarke, A.M. e Coll. Mert., admissus est superior bedellus Jurisprudentiae in loco Bernardi Hore nuper defuncti.]

June.—The 1, at Elleses, 6*d*; remember on the same day that Mr. ⟨Joseph⟩ Harvy[2] told me that I should[3] . . . .—3, Th., payd to Blagrave for borrowing Dugdalle's 'Angl. Monasticon,' 8*d*.—5, S., paper.—7, M., to Mr. Davies for a mapp[4] of Oxon drawne in the yeare . . ., 6*s*; spent att the Crowne taverne with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset and Mr. Sherwill[5], 4*d*.—8, T., att Elleses, 6*d*.—10, Th., to Beckford for binding of bookes, 10*d*; the same, spent on Mr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Harrison at the Taverne, 9*d*.—The 11, F., for ribband for my stuff suit, 3*s* 9*d*.—14, M., given to the clarke of Kidlington[6], 5*d*.—15, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.—17, Th., to Nicolls the taylor, 1*s* 8*d*.—21, M., spent at the taverne with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset and Mr. ⟨Nicholas⟩ Sherwil, 8*d*.—22, T., att Elleses, 6*d*.—24, Th., at the Taverne on Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset, 1*s*.—The 26, S., paid my barber, 4*s*; the same, given to Church for the second part of 'Advice[7] to the sonne,' 6*d*; the same, to Grenway, for my score, 7*s* 2*d*.—28, M., to Davis for books and pamphletts, 4*s* 6*d*; the same, spent 1*s*.—29, T., att Elleses, 6*d*.

June.—[John[8] Fitzherbert[9], of Begbrook in com. Oxon, died at his house in S. Peter in the East, Th., 3 June 1658; and was buried in Begbrook church (quaere). He married . . . daughter of Sir Edward Adkins one of the justices of the King's Bench (vide pedegrees[10]); but after his death shee married Sir . . . Stephkin Kt.; she is sister to Sir Robert Atkins kt. of the Bath.

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[1] note from Wood MS. E 5. In the same MS. Wood notes:—'Samuel Clarke A.M. e coll. Mert. Architypographus Universitatis, eligitur sup. bed. Jur. 14 May 1658: designatus erat ad idem officium 24 Julii 1649, cui muneri quo liberius vacet officium superioris bedelli in Jure Civili quandocunque primum quoquo modo vacaverit designatur:—"vir Graecis Latinisque literis probe instructus et in studiis philologicis versatissimus" Reg. Conv. T. p. 7.'

[2] Joseph Harvey or Hervey, fellow of Merton; Brodrick's Merton, p. 290.

[3] about five words follow in cipher. The cipher is in appearance like Pitman's shorthand.

[4] probably the map by Ralph Agas (1578); see Macray's Annals of the Bodleian, p. 474. Wood had also (Wood 423 no. 1) Hollar's map of Oxford (made in 1643), but that would not be so costly.

[5] Nicholas Sherwill, M.A. Magd. C. 28 May, 1657.

[6] inscriptions at Kidlington, taken by Wood on 14 June, 1658, see in Wood MS. B 15.

[7] by Francis Osborne, Lond. 1658: not now in the Wood Collection.

[8] notes in Wood MS. F 4, p. 96.

[9] Wood gives in colours these arms:—'gules 3 lioncels rampant or; impaling, argent a cross voided edged with half fleur de liz sable, between 4 mullets of the second.' In an earlier draft in MS. Rawl. D *olim* 1290 it is said:—'he beareth to his armes—parted per pale blue and gules 3 lyons salient argent; impaling, Adkins, viz. argent a cross bor. debrusing 4 Fr. lillies in cross between 4 mulletts sable.'

[10] i. e. Wood MS. F 33.

Mary[1], daughter of Thomas Weeks, alderman of Oxon, wife o Mr. John Whyte of Oxford brewer died, W., 30 of June 1658; and was buried in S. Ebbs church in the north isle joyning to the chancell.]

[About[2] 40 yeares agoe ther was a leaden coffin dug up in the Black Friers on the north side of the house now standing, att the digging of a ditch. When it was opened they found the skeleton of a man with a candel in his hand and a silver penny hanging about his necke and 5 gold rings upon his fingers.—June[3] 1658.

There was alsoe about 30 yeares agoe, another leaden coffin dugg up att the upper end of Robinson's lane in St. Ebb's parish where somtimes the Whitson ale used to be kept. Hard by there is an antient house. It is distant without the towne wall some 25 yards. June[3] 1658.

About 20 yeares agoe was a pardon of the pope found in digging of some of the ruins of Ens⟨h⟩am Abby ⟨com.⟩ Oxon, and was sent to the earl of Derby, lord of that mannor. (1658[3]).]

July.—The 3, S., for sockes, 6*d*; the same, spent at Harper's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteine, 8*d*.—The 5, M., spent at the Swan on my coz. Bolton, 1*s* 3*d*.—6, T., spent att Mr. Bodicott's with Mr. Thuxan (?), Mr. ⟨Nicholas⟩ Shirwill, Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cressett, 6*d*; the same, for wine for Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cressett and Mr. Cowdrey[4], 6*d*; the same, at Mr. Elleses, 6*d*; the same, paid to Mr. Fforrest, 2*s* 2*d*.—7, W., spent, 6*d*.—8, Th., spent, 6*d*, 6*d*.—9, F., for a hatt, 1*li*. 4*s*.—10, S., for gloves, 1*s* 2*d*; att Elleses, 6*d*.—12, M., for seing the Turke dance, 6*d*; the same, spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Warnford, 1*s*.—13, T., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Warnford, 1*s*; att Elleses, 6*d*.—14, W., spent to see the Turk, 6*d*; the same, att Elleses, 6*d*; the same, spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Gamble and Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Pratt at Tavern, 4*s*; the same, att Elleses for a lodging[5], 1*s*.—15, Th., at Elleses, 6*d*.—16, F., for binding of a booke, 6*d*; the same, spent, 10*d*.—17, S., given to see the play att the Cross Inn, 6*d*.—The 20, T., att Elleses, 6*d*; the same, spent at the

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[1] Wood gives in colours these arms: 'azure on a cross quarterly ermine and or between 4 falcons argent a fret azure and four lozenges gules [Whyte of Stanton St. John in com. Oxon.]; impaling, ermine 3 battle-axes sable ⟨Weekes⟩.' Wood gives 'White's crest' as 'a giraffe's head azure collared argent issuing out of a crown parted per pale or and vert.'

[2] notes by Wood on a sheet of paper formerly in Hearne's hands, printed by Hearne as an appendix to 'Liber Niger Scaccarii' (Oxford, 1728). See Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. p. 575.

[3] the date at which Wood made the note.

[4] John Cowdrey, M.A. Magd. C. 28 June 1655. This Cowdrey was probably an old schoolfellow of Wood's. Wood 54, *Wits Academy* by Fr[ancis] M[eres], Lond. 1636 (so called on the engraved title but in the body of the work *Wit's Commonwealth the second part*) has the note 'Anthony Wood his booke witnesss John Cowdrey'; also the autograph (?) of Wood's brother Robert.

[5] this looks as though Wood had kept late hours that night and found the door at home locked.

Crowne Taverne with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cressett and Mr. ⟨John ?⟩ Boat, 1*s*.—24, S., spent att Mr. Elleses on M. ⟨Thomas⟩ Baltzier, Mr. ⟨Edward⟩ Low, etc, 1*s*; spent, 4*d*.—27, T., att Elleses, 6*d*.—28, W., for a paire of Spanish shoes, 4*s* 6*d*.—29, Th., spent, 6*d*.

July.—[7 July [1], W.; the Delegates taking into their consideration the great care and paines of Dr. Richard Zouch in being an assistant to the Vice-chancellor in his court and the small income issuing to him thereby . . . direct that 20*li*. be allowed to him for the present.]

[13 July [2], T., 1658, a Congregation was held in which the submission of Lancelot Adison, M.A. of Queen's College and *Terrae filius* in the Comitia, was read and he asked pardon on bended knees. The words of his submission were:—

'Ego, Lancelotus Adison, agnosco me graviter peccasse in bonos mores et almam matrem Academiam, pudenda illa obscaenitate qua hesterno meam et Academiae famam laesi; cujus turpissimi criminis mei veniam ab hac venerabili domo flexis genibus submisse peto, spondeoque me in posterum daturum operam ne quid mihi excidatur quod castas aures offendat: Lancelot Adison.'

Thomas Pittys [3] of Linc. Coll., the other *Terrae filius*, was expelled from the University.]

*July 14, W., A. W. entertain'd two eminent musitians of London, named John Gamble and Thomas Pratt, after they had entertain'd him with most excellent musick at the meeting house of William Ellis. Gamble had obtain'd a great name among the musitians of Oxon for his book before publish'd [4], entit. [5] 'Ayres and Diologues to be sung to the Theorbo-Lute or Bass-Viol.' The other for several compositions, which they [6] played in their consorts.

The 14 of July, W., Ffeild Whorwood departed this life att Haulton com. Oxon., and was buried att Sandwell com. Staff. the 5 of August following.

In this mounth ⟨July⟩ was laid the foundation of alderman ⟨John⟩ Nixon's Schoole.

*July 24, S., Thomas Balsar or Baltzar, a Lubecker borne, and the most famous artist for the violin that the world had yet produced, was now in Oxon; and this day A. W. was with him and Mr. Edward Low, lately organist of Ch. Church, at the meeting-house of William

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[1] note in MS. Tanner 338 fol. 87.

[2] note in Wood MS. E 29.

[3] Thomas Pittys matric. at Trin. 29 Apr. 1653 'armigeri filius'; was B.A. Trin. 5 June 1656, M.A. Linc. 29 June 1658; B.D. 10 June 1665, D.D. 25 June 1670.

[4] London, 1657, fol.

[5] Wood notes in the margin:—'see Ath. et Fasti Oxon. vol. I p. 901.'

[6] 'they used now to play,' in the Harl. MS. 'They,' i. e. Wood and his friends.

Ellis. A. W. did then and there, to his very great astonishment, heare him play on the violin. He then saw him run up his fingers to the end of the finger-board of the violin, and run them back insensibly, and all with alacrity and in very good tune, which he nor any in England saw the like before. A. W. entertain'd him and Mr. Low with what the house could then afford, and afterwards he invited them to the tavern; but they being engag'd to goe to other company, he could no more heare him play or see him play at that time. Afterwards he came to one of the weekly meetings at Mr. Ellis's house and he played to the wonder of all the auditory: and exercising his fingers and instrument several wayes to the utmost of his power, Wilson thereupon, the public professor, (the greatest judg of musick that ever was) did, after his humoursome way, stoop downe to Baltzar's feet, to see whether he had a huff[1] on, that is to say to see whether he was a devill or not, because he acted beyond the parts of man.

*About that time it was that Dr. John Wilkins, warden of Wadham Coll., the greatest curioso of his time, invited him and some of the musitians to his lodgings in that coll. purposely to have a consort and to see and heare him play. The instruments and books were carried thither, but none could be perswaded there to play against him in consort on the violin. At length the company perceiving A. W. standing behind, in a corner neare the dore, they haled him in among them, and play forsooth he must against him. Whereupon he being not able to avoid it, he took up a violin, and behaved himself as poor Troylus did against Achilles. He was abash'd at it, yet honour he got by playing with, and against, such a grand master as Baltzar was. Mr. Davis Mell was accounted hitherto the best for the violin in England, as I have before told you; but after Baltzar came into England and shew'd his most wonderful parts on that instrument, Mell was not so admired; yet he playd sweeter, and was a well bred gentleman and not given to excessive drinking as Baltzar was.

July the 27, T., the vice-cancellor (Dr. ⟨John⟩ Connant) caused all the booksellers to appeare before him, and commanded them not to sell any of Mr. ⟨Francis⟩ Osborne's booke[2]. He was complained of then by severall ministers in the country that ⟨he⟩ bred severall principall⟨s⟩ of Atheisme in country gentlemen. The book afterwards sold the more.

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[1] i. e. hoof.

[2] 'Advice to a Son or Directions for your better conduct . . . ,' part 1, Oxford 1656; part 2, Oxford 1658. The Bodleian copy of the first edition (1656 in small 8vo) is mutilated; part 1 was in its sixth edition (small 12mo) in 1658. The Wood Collection seems to contain no copy of either part.

July the 30, F., the *Terrae filii* were endeavored to be putt downe but could not praevayle. The Vice-cancellor, contrary to the statutes, commanded those that were for the *Terrae filii* to goe one the one side and those that were aganst on the other, etc. Vide History ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. II. p. 684.⟩

⟨On Friday, 30 July 1658 Wood was formally admitted to read in the Bodleian, his signature 'Ant. Wood' with that date appearing among the Merton signatures in the register—'Graduatorum . . . nomina . . . qui licentiam habent ingrediendi bibliothecam,' formerly MS. Bodl. 766, afterwards kept in 'The Librarian's Upper Study,' now (May 1891) on the back stairs of the Library.⟩

August.—7, S., spent, 6*d*.—9, M., lent Mr. ⟨William⟩ Bull my booke of playes[1]; the same day att Elleses with him, 6*d*.—12, Th., restored to Mr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Woodford of Wadham, 8 peices of coine that I formerly borrowed of him.—16, M., spent at the Crown Taverne with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*s* 6*d*; to Holder for my hatt, 1*s*.—17, T., spent at the Crowne Taverne with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset, 1*s*; spent on Mr. ⟨Davis⟩ Mell, 3*s* 6*d*.—18, W., spent at the Crowne Taverne with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d*.—19, Th., received of Mr. Burnham 1*li*. 4*s* as part of my Michael⟨mas⟩ rent, wherof paid for my battles, 1*li*. 1*s*.

August.—[Memorandum[2]: that a new schoole was built in the Towne Hall yard, anno 1658; the foundation began to be laid in August.]

*Aug. 30, Munday, a terrible raging wind[3] hapned, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond[4], a great Olivarian and antimonarchist, died on that day, and then the Devil '*took Bond*' for Oliver's appearance.

The 30 of August, being Monday, was a verie terrible raging winde, which did much hurt, especially in tearing tre⟨e⟩s. [Quaere[5] alibi the mischief it did. The Proctector died 3 Sept., F. ⟨Dennis⟩ Bond died 30 Aug., M., and Cromwell '*gave bond*' to the divell.

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[1] the Wood Collection of printed books is singularly destitute of dramatic literature. Plays are found in Wood 320 and in Wood 330.

[2] this paragraph is inserted out of place in the Almanac for 1657. The school is Nixon's School, see the notes in Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 155. A list of boys, visitors and trustees of Nixon's School from about 1658 is found in the City archives; see F. Madan's 'Oxford City Records' (1887) p. 6.

[3] Wood 531 (25) is Edmund Waller's 'Upon the late storme and of the death of his Highnesse ensuing the same.' Wood 383 (2) is 'The Panegyrike and the storme by Edmund Waller answered,' 1659.

[4] Wood notes in the margin:—'see Ath. et Fasti Oxon. vol. I p. 323.'

[5] the notes in square brackets are later additions.

The disturbance in Carfax Church, quaere[1]. ⟨Col. Edward⟩ Massy, vide 1659 in the beginning[2] of the Almanack for that year. I think ⟨Dennis⟩ Bond died 30 August, the windy day.]

[Nicholas[3] Wadham, founder of Wadham Coll. Oxon., was wont often to say to one Mr. Orang[4] (?) a neighbor of his (who was accounted a wise discrete man in that country) that 'he had a good estate and had noe children to leave it too, and his kindred to whome he thought to leave his estate did not care for him.' 'Why' (said Mr. Orang) 'doe as Sir Tho. Bodley hath lately done. As he hath built a library, soe you build a College and you shall be remembred every day. It will last from gen⟨eration⟩ to gen⟨eration⟩.' Soe Mr. Wadham proceded and did all according to his counsell. Ex relatione Mri ⟨Gulielmi⟩ Bull, ⟨Coll.⟩ Omn. Anim., Aug. 1658.]

September.—The 4, S., bought of Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset his studying gowne which cost me 5*s*.—The 6, M., spent 9*d*.—The 7, T., for 2 bookes, 8*d*.—The 9, Th., spent at Earles, 1*s*.—18, S., spent at the Taverne with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, 1*s*.—25, S., spent, 6*d*.—27, M., spent on Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curtein, 6*d*; for a quire of Dutch paper, 9*d*.

September.—Sept. the 3d, F., the Protector departed this life[5], and was proclaimed at Oxon the Munday following being the 6th. [Croke[6], Payne, the mayor (Whistler), quaere.]

*Sept. 3, F., Oliver Cromwell the protector died. This I set downe, because some writers tell us that he was hurried away by the Devill in the wind before mention'd. Sept. 6, M., Richard Cromwell his son was proclaimed[7] Protector at Oxon at the usual places where kings have been proclaimed. While he was proclaiming before S. Marie's church dore, the mayor, recorder, townclerk, &c. accompanied by col. Unton Croke and his troopers, were pelted with carret and turnip-tops by yong scholars and others who stood at a distance.

[William[8] Shortgrave, lately a captaine in the king's army, died in the house of . . . Mallory a cutler living in Allsaints parish[9], S., 4 Sept.

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[1] i. e. Wood was doubtful whether or not he should connect the panic in Carfax Church occasioned by a gale with this gale. But see the story in its proper place under date 31 July 1659.

[2] in July.

[3] this passage is inserted out of place in the Almanac for 1657.

[4] or 'Ovang'; the name is indistinct.

[5] Wood 429 (15) is 'Epitaph on Oliver,' Lond. 1658, by John Harmar.

[6] added later: a note of persons present at the ceremony—Richard Croke the recorder; . . . Payne, the townclerk; etc.

[7] Wood 531 (30) is 'A true catalogue or an account of the several places where Richard Cromwell was proclaimed Lord Protector.' Wood 423 (32) is Robert Whitehall's copy of 'Verses on the election of Richard Cromwell to the Chancellorship' of the University of Oxford.

[8] notes in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 96.

[9] Wood corrects this by a marginal note:—'He died, as I now remember,

1658; buried in S. Marie's church, aged 38; son of Richard Shortgrave[1] of Everden in Northamptonshire. ⟨Arms⟩ 'a fess checquy between 3 lyons heads erased gules.'

. . . Woodhull, of Banbury, esq., died in the house of John Cross an apothecary against Allsoules Coll., W., 8 Sept. 1658; buried in . . . His armes on the hearse were 'or 3 cressants gules; impaling, argent a fess between 3 cinqfoyles sable [Meese].']

October.—The 4, M., given away att Comner at Mrs. Drope's, 6*d.*—8, F., for the Procter's Circle[2], 6*d.*—9, S., paid Forrest my quarteridge, 2*s.*—16, S., to my barber, 4*s* 6*d*; for Leland's[3] 'Cygnea Cantio,' 1*s* 2*d.*—23, S., spent 5*d* and 3*d.*

October.—[Oct. 4, M., 1658, Cumnore[4]. . . . The church[5] is dedicated to St. Michael; the north isle to St. Thomas; the south isle (the upper part) to St. Katherine. . . . At the west end of the church is the ruins of a mannor house, antiently belonging as a cell or place of removall (as some say) to the monkes of Abington. At the dissolution the said mannor or lordship was conveyed to one . . . Owen of . . . In the hall, over the chymney, I find Abingdon armes cut in stone, viz., a cross patonce inter 4 martletts, and alsoe another escotcheon viz. a lyon rampant; and severall miters cutt in stone about the house. There is alsoe in the said house, as the inhabitants tell me, a chamber, called 'Dudley's chamber,' where the earle of Leicester's wife was murdered: the manner how and their intentions to poyson her before that, I shall endeavour, according to the relations I heard from some of my freinds there and other private observations to demonstrate it.—Robert Dudley, earle of Leicester, a man of a very goodley person and singularly well-featured, being much in grace and a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth, it was thought and commonly rumor'd that if soe be he had bin but a bachelour or a widdower the Queen would have made him her husband. To this end, to make him selfe free of that obstacle, he commands, or perhaps with faire and flattering intreaties desires, his wife to repose her selfe

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in the house of Francis Bowman, stationer, called Bulkley hall.'

[1] on a slip pasted to Wood MS. F. 4 p. 75 is this note:—'Robert Shortgrave son of John Shortgrave aet. 1, 1619 (quaere); descended from the Shortgraves of Everdon in Northamptonshire.'

[2] Wood 423 (14); the Caroline cycle printed as a circular diagram with the statutes about the proctorship in the margin, published 1629.

[3] Wood 149; it has the note:—'Ant. Woode, Merton Coll. Oxon., 1658.'

[4] this narrative of the death of Amy Robsart is found in Wood MS. D. 4, fol. 351 part 2.

[5] Wood gives a description of the monuments in the church with their inscriptions, including that of Anthony Forster.

here, at his servant's, Anthony Foster's, house, who then lived in the aforesaid mannor house; and also prescribed to Sir Richard Varney (one of the earle's promoters of this designe) at his comming hither that he should first attempt to take away her life by poyson, and in case if that tooke not effect then by any other way to dispatch her however. This it seemes was proved by the report of Dr. Walter Bayley[1], who was somtimes fellow of New Coll. and then lived in Oxon and professor of the phisick lecture in the same University. This man, it seemes, reported for most certaine that there was a practice in Cumner among the conspirators to have poysoned the poore lady a little before she was killed, which was attempted in this order. They, seing the good lady sad and pensive, as one that well knew by her other handling that her death was not farr remote, presumed to perswade her that her present distemper was abundance of melancholly and therefore would needs advise her to take some potion; which shee utterly refused to doe, as still suspecting the worst. Wherupon they sent a messenger one day, unknowing to her, for Dr. Bayley aforesaid and intreated him to perswade her to take some little potion by his direction and they would procure the same at Oxon, they all this while meaning to have added somewhat of their owne for her comfort, as the Doctor upon just cause and consideration did suspect, seing their importunity and the small want the lady had of physicke. And therfore he peremptorily denied their request, misdoubting, as he after reported, lest if they had poysoned her under the name of his potion he might not have been hanged for the colour of their sin. And the Doctor remained still well assured that this way taking not place, shee would not long escape violence; as after in this manner ensued. For Sir Richard Varney aforesaid, the cheife projector in this designe, who, by the commandement of the earle, remayned that day of her death alone with her, with one man only, and also Forster who had that day sent away perforce all her servants from her to Abingdon market about 3 miles remote from that place—they, I say, whether first stiffling her or else strangling her, afterwards flung her downe a pair of staires and broke her necke, using much violence upon her. But however though the common report went about that shee by chance fell downe the staires (but yet without hurting of her hood that stood upon her head), yet the inhabitants will tell you there that shee was conveyed from her usuall chamber where shee lay to another where the bed-head of the same chamber stood close to a privy posterne doore where they in the night came and stiffled her in her bed, bruised her head very sorely, broke her necke, and at length flung her downe staires therby thinking the people would have thought she did it by accident and also to have blinded their villany. But behold the mercyes of God in revenging and discovering this woman's death! For the man that was coadjutor aforesaid with Sir Richard Varney in this murder was afterwards taken for a fellony in the Marches of Wales and offering to publish the manner of the said murder was made away privily by the earle's appointment in the prison. And Sir Richard him selfe dying about the same time in London cried pitiously, and blasphemed God, and said to a gentleman of note (who hath related the same to others since) not long before his death that all the divells in hell did teare him in peices. Forster likewise, after this fact, being a man much formerly given to hospitality, company, mirth and musick, was afterwards observed to relinquish all this, and with much melancholly and pensiveness (some say, with madness) pined and drooped away. The wife also of Bald Butler, kinsman to my lord, gave out the whole fact a little before her death. Neither are these following passages to be forgotten:—that as soone as ever shee was murdered they made great hast to bury her before the crowner had given in his inquest, which was condemned above by the lord as not advisedly done. Which her father Sir John Robertset, as I suppose, hearing off, came with all speed thither, caused her corpp to be taken up, the crowner to sett upon her, and further enquiry to be made concerning the business to the full: but it was generally thought that the earle stopt his mouth and made up the business betwixt them. And the good earle to make plaine to the world the great love he bore to her in her life time and what a greife the losse of so vertuous a lady was to his tender heart, caused (though the thing by this and other meanes was beaten into the heads of the principall men of the University of Oxon) her body to be re-buried in St. Marie's church Oxon with great pompe and solemnity. And that when Dr. ⟨Francis⟩ Babington, my lord's chapleine[1], did make the publick funerall sermon, ⟨he⟩ tript once or twice in his speech by 'recommending to their memories that vertuous lady soe pitifully *murdered*' (instead of 'soe pitifully slayne'), etc. This earle, after all his murderings, poysonings, etc., was himselfe poysoned by that which was prepared for others (some say, by his wife) at Cornbury Lodge com. Oxon—though Baker in his *Chronicle* would have it at Killingworth—anno 1588.]

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[1] 'Dr Bayley before mentioned was phisitian to the Queene and who because he would not consent to poyson the countess of Leycester, the earle endeavoured to displace him from the court—soe Walter Bayley, fellow of Magd. Coll., great-grandson to the aforesaid Dr. Walter Bayly;' Wood's note.

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[1] see *The Colleges of Oxford*, (Methuen, 1891), p. 194.

Oct., the 18th day, M., I were at my cosen Pettye's at Stoke-lyne; and tarried there till the 22, F.; ⟨it cost me⟩ 3*s* 6*d*.

*Oct. 18, M., he went to Stoke-Lyne to give a visit to his kinsman[1] Charnel Pettie and his wife and other of his relations there. He continued there till the 22 day of the said month: in which time he rode about the country adjoyning and collected[2] several monuments and armes. He was at Cotsford, in hopes to find a monument there for his grandfather by his mother's side, named Robert Pettie *alias* Le Petite, gent.; but finding none, he searched in the register, and found that he was buried on the 10 May 1612.

[Stoke-lyne[3], Octob. 19, Tuesd., 1658. It hath its addition ⟨-lyne⟩ by reason of its auncient inhabitants, viz. of Lyne, who continued here till about the latter end of king Henry VIII, when their male line ceased. Their estate fell to co-heirs, whereof Robert Holt of . . . co. Lanc. had this by partition and match with the said Lyne and ⟨the Holt family⟩ continueth here to this day.

The pedigree of the Holts soe long as they have bin att Stoke-line is as followeth:—

Robert Holt *m.* Elizabeth, co-heire of John Lyne.

William Holt (obiit 7 Jan. 158$\frac{2}{3}$). *m.* Katherine Dormor, daughter and heire of John Dormor, gent., of Owley co. Bucks.

Ralph Holt, buried at Stokelyne. *m.* Ellenor Jones, daughter of Walter Jones of Chastleton, co. Oxon; she died 11 Dec. 1668.
William
Ann
Brigitt
Frances
Katherine.

Thomas Holt *m.* Susan Petty, daughter of Charnell Petty[4] of Tettsworth.
Ralph[5] Holt, second son. *m.* . . . Stafford.
a daughter, married . . .

Ralph Holt, aet. 20, A.D. 1658. *m.* Susan daughter of Thomas Risley esq. of Chitwood com. Bucks; obiit 19 March 1660 ⟨i. e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩.

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[1] 'cozen,' in the Harl. MS.

[2] inscriptions at Stoke-lyne and at Hardwicke taken by Wood on 19 Oct. 1658, see in Wood MS. B. 15. Inscriptions at Somerton and at Soulderne taken by Wood on 20 Oct. 1658, see in Wood MS. B. 15. Inscriptions at Cottesford (Cotsford) and at Mixbury taken by Wood on 21 Oct. 1658, see in Wood MS. B. 15.—These inscriptions he afterwards transcribed into Wood MS. E. 1.

[3] notes in Wood MS. B. 15, where there is a reference 'see "Notes from Heralds Office" p. 73.'

[4] this is the 'cozen Petty' *supra*; he was now living with his widowed daughter.

[5] 'Ralph Holt, son of Ralph Holt of Stoke-line, gent., aet. 18, 1637, matric. of Magd. Hall'; Wood's note.

The tower ⟨of the church⟩ was much decaied, ready to fall downe; but now this yere, viz. anno 1658, was repaired[1].]

[In[2] the beginning of October A.D. 1658 were found at Steple Aston com. Oxon by a man who was there plowing a vault under grownd and one[3] the top of it where the plow stuck was a Romane urne or two. This va⟨u⟩lt was all paved with little bricks as bigg as halfe-crownes laid in fine cement, some with flower-de-liz one[3] them. They were all in the fashion of lozenges, etc.—This I gave to Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Plot.]

November.—The 2d day, T,, at Elleses, 6*d*.—The 5, F., spent, 9*d*; given to capt. Beden, 6*d*; the same, to Sclatter for a Roman coyne, silver, 6*d*.—9, T., spent at alderman Harrises, 10*d*.—17, W., for my cozen Holt's seale, 2*s*; for 3 coines of silver, 6*d*; spent, 6*d*.—22, M., spent, 1*s*.—23, T., to Dan. Porter for drawing armes, 3*s* 6*d*; spent, 8*d*.—25, Th., spent at Jeanes, 4*d*; the same, to Nicholls for making up my coat, 5*s*.—26, F., spent on Mr. Hill, 6*d*; the same, for soling my shoes, 1*s* 6*d*.—The 30, T., at Elleses, 6*d*; the same, spent at the Spread Eagle, 1*s*; the same, to Forest for 2 bookes, 6*d*.

[Nov.[4] 3, W., 1658, Mr. ⟨George⟩ Marshall, warden of New Coll. Oxon, departed this life and was buried in the . . . .]

December.—The 8, W., spent at the Crowne Taverne with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 10*d*.—20, M., at Elleses, 6*d*.—23, Th., for a paire of gloves, 1*s*; to the glovers' box, 6*d*; paid Mr. Potter all my score, 17*s*.—24, F., to the barber, 4*s* 6*d*; to Godwin for stitched bookes, 4*s*; to Forrest, 2*s*; to Forrest for a couple of Almanacks, . . . ; spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curtein at Leche's, 10*d*.—25, S., a pint of sack on Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Haukins, 1*s*; spent, 4*d*.—27, M., at Elleses, 1*s*.—28, T., spent at Flexon's, 6*d*.—31, F., spent at Jeanes, 5*d*; for mending my shoes, 6*d*.

[2 Dec.[5], Th., 1658, obiit Mr. ⟨? Arthur⟩ Herne, A.M. Coll. Wadh.; et sepelitur in exteriore capella ejusdem.]

[Robert[6] Harrys, D.D., president of Trinity Coll. and somtimes rector of Hanwell in com. Oxon died late at night on S. the 11 day of December 1658; and was buried in Trinity college chappell. His epitaph I have printed in 'Hist. et Antiq. Oxon.' lib. 2 p. 301. He was borne of verie ordinary parents at Broad-Camdem in com.

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[1] in Wood MS. E. 1 fol. 210 Wood notes:—'some of the inhabitants ⟨of Stoke-lyne⟩ will tell you that this towne hath been a mercat towne and will shew you where hath been some ruins of houses at the west end and on the north side of the church. *Vix credo.*'

[2] note by Wood, printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

[3] a spelling occasionally found in Wood, for 'on.'

[4] note in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[5] note in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[6] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 97; where Wood gives the arms in colours, as they are described in next paragraph.

Glouc., and therfore I suppose he had no right to these armes[1]. See his life written by William Durham[2], printed at London 1660. I never saw these armes boren by any but by the Harrises of Cructon and Tongue-Castle in com. Salop.]

Dec. the 11 day, S., at 12 of the clock in the night, died Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Harris[3], D.D., president of Trinity Coll. Oxon. aged 84. He was buried in Trin. Coll. Chappell[4], the 14 day, T., Dr. ⟨John⟩ Conant the vice-cancellor preaching the funerall sermon at St. Marie's. He was somtime parson of Boroughton, com. Hamp., 40 yeares parson of Hanvell[5]. He bore to his armes: 'barry of 8 peices, er⟨mine⟩ and b⟨lue⟩, 3 annuletts o⟨r⟩; the chrest, a falcon a⟨rgent⟩ with bells on her leggs o⟨r⟩, standing upon the brest of a duck and pecking out his braines.'

A little before Xtmas bishop Juxon[6] departed this life at his house in Little Compton, and was buried ther on Xtmas day. Quaere.

About 45 yeares agoe was a man that very sacriledgeous rob'd St. Marie's Church Oxon of most of the brass monuments. He was sett in the stockes with the brass hanging about his neck[7].

[About[8] six yeares agoe there was an urne of coines found in Stockherst wood neare Stanton St. John's. Mr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Lee[9] and Mr. ⟨Charles⟩ Moorton[10] of Wadham Coll. had most of them; quaere. ⟨Remember⟩ to write to Mr. ⟨Leonard⟩ Yate ⟨parson⟩ of Cuxham whether or noe he hath any Roman coines that were found in Stockherst wood ⟨in⟩ 1651.—It[11] was in the year 1647. Amongst some of the coines there was one of Romulus and Remus. The man that found them viz. . . . Marton of Odington, butcher, sold them to a scholler of C.C.C.—This information I gave to Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Plot.]

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[1] in Wood MS. E 1 fol. 169 b is the inscription of Timothy Harris (died 11 June 1659) in Banbury church. Wood there gives the arms as 'ermine, 3 barrs argent, over all 3 annulets or,' and says 'these armes are on the tombe and were also upon the herse of Dr. Robert Harris his father when he was buried at Oxon 1658—quaere what right they have to them.'

[2] 'The life and death of that judicious divine . . . Robert Harris D.D.' by W. D., Lond. 1667, 8vo; Wood 292 (6).

[3] Wood 514 (51) is 'Two letters written by Mr. Harris,' 1648, which profess to be published by a person without Harris' leave. Wood notes 'this was done by Mr. Harris himselfe.'

[4] Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 533.

[5] Beriton and Hanwell.

[6] the rumour was false. William Juxon, bishop of London, was translated to Canterbury Sept. 1660 and died 4 June 1663.

[7] it would have been more sensible to have restored the brasses to the church.

[8] notes by Wood of date 1658; printed at the end of Hearne's 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

[9] Samuel Lee, see Gardiner's Reg. Coll. Wadh. p. 172.

[10] Charles Morton, see ibid. p. 180.

[11] i. e. the discovery of the coins; the second part of the note is a correction of the first part.

[One[1] Cook being praeva⟨ri⟩cator or umbra in Cambridge commencement[2] about 2 or 3 years before the restauration of Charles II seemed to be verie wittie in his speech, but in the middle therof seing Jack Glendall an Oxford wit peeping out of a privat hole, the prevaricator saw him and called out saying, 'Salve, Mr. Glendall,' to which Glendall replyed 'Salve tu quoque' (Coce.)]

⟨Wood D 22 (6) is a 'Catalogue of the most vendible books in England,' Lond. 1658, by William London of Newcastle: in it Wood has this note:—'Is it not a simple thing for a man to make a catalogue of books and not to set downe the Xtian names of the authors? for there be severall authors that have the same surname.'⟩

⟨Wood D 22 (4) is a 'Catalogue of books printed for and to be sold by Richard Davis at his shop near Oriel Colledge in Oxford,' 1658.⟩

$165\frac{8}{9}$ and 1659: xi Car. II: ⟨Wood aet. 27.⟩

January.—The 1, S., for this Almanack, 3*d*; for 'the[3] Idoll of the clownes,' 10*d.*—3, M., at Elleses, 6*d*; at the Pit for my score, 10*d.*—4, T., for bookes, 1*s* 10*d.*—6, Th., to Mrs. Burnham for a pye for Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood[4] and Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s.*—7, F., spent at Mat⟨thew⟩ Leeches with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 8*d.*—8, S., to Mr. Blagrave for bookes[5], 5*s.*—14, F., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. Flexon[6] at the widow Flexon's, 1*s.*—15, S., to Bishop for mending my violin, 1*s.*—18, T., at the widow Flexon's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 2*d.*—19, bought of Mr. Davies a parcell of sticht books, 9*s.*—21, W., bought of Mr. Chambers a parcell of sticht books, 7*s*; the same, to ⟨Matthew⟩ Jellyman to looke and take out some names out of the register of St. Marie's Oxon, 6*d.*—24, M., to Mr. Robinson for a parcell of sticht bookes, 2*s* 6*d.*—25, T., to Davis, for more, 1*s.*—28, F., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower at Tom Woode's taverne, 1*s* 2*d*; the same day spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at Harper's, 1*s*; for apples and wood when Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton and Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood were here, 4*d.*—31, M., paid to Mrs. Burnam for a score, 7*d.*

January.—[Jan.[7] 2, $165\frac{8}{9}$, Mr. ⟨? Philip⟩ French ⟨told me that⟩

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[1] note in Wood MS. E 32 fol. 25 b.

[2] note in Wood MS. E 32 fol. 21 b:—'Jocose mihi dixit quidam, Cantabrigiae *commencements* dici propterea quod Cantabrigia de novo incaepit, Oxoniae autem vocantur *actus* quasi perfectio eorum, "actus" enim "est perfectio rei." Oxoniam quoque a vado denominari dixit, Cantabrigiam a ponte, sed vadum est prius ponte ergo et Oxonia est prior Cantabrigia.'

[3] Lond. 1654; Wood 453 (1).

[4] Nathaniel Greenwood, M.A., Bras.

[5] one of them was Wood 462 ('Chronicon ex Chronicis,' Lond. 1592) which is marked 'Liber Anthony Woode Coll. Merton., Jan. 8, $165\frac{8}{9}$.'

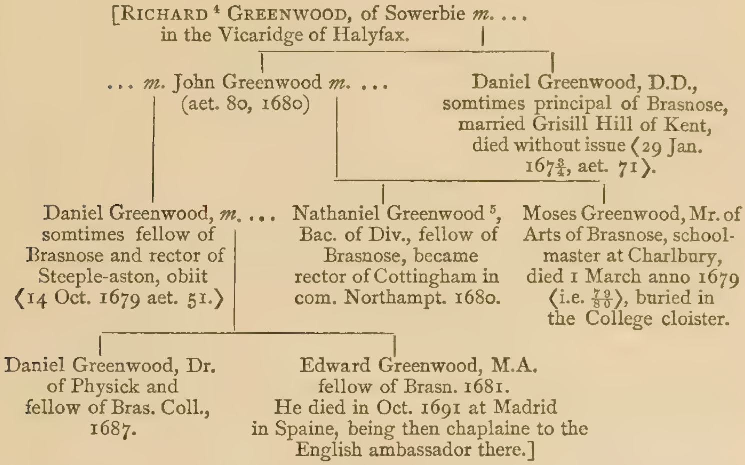
[6] William Flexney, the musician.

[7] notes by Wood printed by Hearne in 1728 at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

it was supposed that bishop ⟨John⟩ Bancroft[1], bishop of Oxon, poisoned himself a little before the Long Parlement began, being to answer many articles that were to be putt up against him.

Jan. 2, $165\frac{8}{9}$, Mr. ⟨? Philip⟩ French ⟨told me of⟩ bishop ⟨John⟩ Williams, bishop of Lyncoln and also deane of Westminster; to him the archbishop of Canterbury sent and desired him to send a contribution to repaire Paul's[2]; 'Why,' said he, 'will he rob Peter to pay Paul?'—meaning that he was dean of St. Peter's Church.]

['A true[3] and impartial narrative of the most material debates in the late Parliament':—this parliament began by Protector Richard's call 27 Jan. 1658 ⟨i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩, dissolved 26 Apr. 1659.]



[RICHARD[4] GREENWOOD, of Sowerbie *m.* . . .
in the Vicaridge of Halyfax.

. . . *m.* John Greenwood *m.* . . .
(aet. 80, 1680)

Daniel Greenwood, D.D.,
somtimes principal of Brasnose,
married Grisill Hill of Kent,
died without issue ⟨29 Jan.
$167\frac{3}{4}$, aet. 71⟩.

Daniel Greenwood, *m.* . . .
somtimes fellow of
Brasnose and rector of
Steeple-aston, obiit
⟨14 Oct. 1679 aet. 51.⟩

Nathaniel Greenwood[5],
Bac. of Div., fellow of
Brasnose, became
rector of Cottingham in
com. Northampt. 1680.

Moses Greenwood, Mr. of
Arts of Brasnose, schoolmaster at Charlbury,
died 1 March anno 1679
⟨i.e. $\frac{79}{80}$⟩, buried in
the College cloister.

Daniel Greenwood, Dr.
of Physick and
fellow of Bras. Coll.,
1687.

Edward Greenwood, M.A.
fellow of Brasn. 1681.
He died in Oct. 1691 at Madrid
in Spaine, being then chaplaine to the
English ambassador there.]

February.—The 1, T., spent at the Taverne with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Cowdrey and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*s* 6*d*; the same at Elleses, 6*d*.—The 2d, W., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower at the Castle Inn, 1*s*; the same for sausages, 3*d*.—3, Th., spent at widow Flexney's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cressett, 6*d*.—9 day, W., indebted to Potter's for a shirt, 9*s*.—11, F., spent at Tom Woode's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*s* 6*d*.—14, M., spent at the Crowne Taverne with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset and Mr. ⟨Nicholas⟩ Shirwill, 1*s* 1*d*.—15, T., at widow Flexney's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d*.—17,

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[1] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. p. 13.

[2] Wood 276 B no. 36 is D. King's engraving of Old S. Paul's (1658), with verses by E. Benlowes ('Benevolus'), price 1*s*.

[3] Lond. 1659; Wood 519 (11).

[4] this pedigree is found in Wood MS. E. 1, fol. 111 b.

[5] Wood's friend. He seems to have had antiquarian tastes: Wood in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 100 b cites inscriptions and arms in Shipton-on-Cherwell church 'ex collect. N. G. 1660.'

Th., to the clarke of Cuddesden[1], 3*d.*—18, F., at Leeches with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d.*—19, S., to Blagrave for a booke, 1*s* 6*d.*—23, W., spent at Water-eaton with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood and Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 4*d.*—26, S., spent at the Meeremaid Taverne with Mr. Drope and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*s* 6*d.*

February.—Memorandum, that on Feb. the 11, F., I set my hand to a petition aganst Visitors; Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Crewe of Lync. Coll. brought it to me. The godly party they put up another petition and say 'it is for the cause of Xt.' Dr. ⟨John⟩ Conant the vice-cancellor sent a letter to Dr. ⟨John⟩ Owen[2] then att London and told ⟨him⟩ that 'he must make hast to Oxon for godliness layes a gasping,' i.e. there was a petition to the Parliament to putt out Visitors. Vide History ⟨in⟩ English ⟨i.e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. p. 686.⟩ [None[3] more ready than Crew, a noted Presbyterian, to promote this petition.]

*Feb. 11, F., Nathaniel Crew, M.A. and fellow of Lincoln Coll., brought to A. W. a petition to present to the parliament against standing Visitors in the university: to which, upon his desire, he set his hand, &c. The Independents, who called themselves now the 'godly' party, drew up another petition contrary to the former, and said ''twas for the cause of Christ' &c. No person was more ready than Crew, a presbyterian, to have the said Visitors put downe, notwithstanding he had before submitted to them, and had paid to them reverence and obedience.

*Feb. 12, Egg-Saturday, Edward Bagshaw, M.A. and student of Ch. Ch., presented his bachelaurs *ad determinandum*, without having on him any formalities, whereas every deane besides had formalities on. Dr. John Conant was then vicechancellour, but took no notice of Bagshaw.

*In this Lent, but the day when I cannot tell, A. W. went as a stranger with Thomas Smith[4], Mr. of Arts, (ejected his clerkship of Magd. Coll. by the Visitors 1648) but now living obscurely in Oxon. I say he went with the said Mr. Smith on a certaine morning to a private and lone house[5] in or neare to Bagley wood, between Oxon and Abendon, inhabited by the lord of Sunningwell called Hannibal Baskervyle, esq.[1] The house (called Bayworth) is an old house situated in a romancey place, and a man that is given to devotion and learning cannot find out a better place. In this house A. W. found a pretty oratory or chappel up one pair of staires, well furnish'd with velvet cusheons and carpets. There had been painted windowes in it, but defaced by Abendon soldiers (rebells) in the grand rebellion[1]. He also found there an excellent organ in the said oratory: on which Mr. Smith perform'd the part of a good musitian, and sang to it. Mr. Baskervyle was well acquainted with him, and took delight to heare him play and sing. He was civil to them, but A. W. found him to be a melancholy and retir'd man; and, upon enquirie farther of the person, he was told that he gave the third or fourth part of his estate to the poor. He was so great a cherisher of wandring beggars, that he built for them a larg place like a barne to receive them, and hung up a little bell at his back-dore for them to ring when they wanted any thing. He had been several times indicted at Abendon sessions for harbouring beggars. In his yonger dayes while he was a student in Brasnose Coll., he would frequent the house of his kinswoman the lady Scudamore, opposite to Merton Coll. church: at which time the mother of A. W. being a girle and a sojournour in his father's house neare to it, he became acquainted with her: and[2] when he knew that A. W. was her son, he was civil to him. And[3] ⟨A. Wood⟩ afterwards frequented the house, especially in the time of his son Thomas Baskervyle[4], to refresh his mind with a melancholy walke, and with the retiredness of the place, as also with the shady box-arbours in the garden.

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[1] inscriptions at Cuddesden taken by Wood on 17 Feb. 1658 ⟨i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩, see in Wood MS. B 15.

[2] the Independent, dean of Ch. Ch.

[3] added in a later hand; it refers to the petition against the Parliamentary Visitors. These Visitors ('Delegates') had been in session since 1648, controlling the affairs of the University, with occasional interference from the 'London Committee,' i.e. of Parliament. This plan of directing affairs in the University by a permanent and resident body of Visitors was an old one, Queen Elizabeth having done the same thing.

[4] see Bloxam's Reg. Coll. Magd. i. 53.

[5] 'a private and obscure place,' in the Harl. MS. See Bliss' 'Reliquiae Hearnianae' under date 2 March $172\frac{0}{1}$.

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[1] 'Hannibal Baskerville of Sunningwell and Bayworth died 16 March $166\frac{4}{5}$, aet. 68: son of Sir Thomas Baskerville of Goodrest in com. Warw.':—note in Wood MS. B 14. For two volumes of Collections by his son (Matthew Thomas Baskerville) see Bliss' *Reliquiae Hearnianae* ii. 127. One of these volumes (written in 1693) is in the British Museum (MS. Harl. 4716); the other is supposed to be destroyed. A transcript of one of them is found in MS. Rawl. D. 810. Of this Dr. Bliss in the 1848 edition of the Life of Wood gives this account:—'*A Transcript of some writeings of Hanniball Baskervile, esq. as they were found scattered here and there in his manuscripts and books of account, and first a remembrance of some monuments and reliques in the Church of St. Denniss and thereabouts in Ffrance by Hannibal Baskervyle who went into y^{t}. country wth. an English ambassador in the reigne of king James.*' This MS. 'contains several curious particulars relating to Oxford and the persons educated there, and the following brief particulars of Mr. 〈Hannibal〉 Baskervile himself.

"April y^{e}. 5, 1597. I was born at a town in Piccardy, called St. Vallery where was a deadly plague among y^{e}. Ffrench, but it did not infect any of the English soldiers. I was christened by one Mr. Man y^{e}. preacher, and I had all the captains, about 32, to be my godfathers, it being the custome so of the wars, when the generall hath a son (they say;) but two only stood at the ffont or great bason, one was sir Arthur Savage, the other I can not remember his name. Sir Arthur Chichester was there, and other great men that have been since. My father Sir Thomas Baskervile died of a burning feavour at a town called Picqueny. I was then 9 weeks old."

To this I may add, that he was instructed under the care of Peacham author of the *Compleat Gentleman*, &c. See his *Minerva Britanna*, p. 106.

The following curious letter from sir Thomas Baskervile is printed from the original, among Mr. St. Amand's papers, in the Bodleian. It is the more proper for insertion, as the original is nearly worn out by damp and former neglect.

'To the Honorable Sr. Jhon Norreys, Knight, generall of the army thatt goe for Portugall.

Honorable,

I humbly desire your H. to thinke that the ocasion of my stay hear is nott for any dislike of the viage or of the generall, butt that itt is rather for wantt of means, for I assure you if I had gonn, noe man would have gonn with greater discreditt, for thatt for the most parte thatt I have apareled my solldiars itt hath bin vpon my creditt to the marchant for the which I have geven my perticuler bill, and nott vpon the provant masters, further my liftenant is in prison who wer vtterly lost if I wer w^{t}drawen, besides the dishonor that would light one me for leving him ther, going into a new warr, besides I assure yow all thatt I have is in paun, which would be lost if I wentt. These thinges hatth causid me to seke the stay of my companye of my lo. generall, and nott any perticuler dislike I have of your lo. or of the viag, the w^{ch}. I humbly entreatt your ho. to beleve, for in denieng to folow yow, I shuld shew my self wonderfull vndiscreet considering ther is so many my betters w^{ch}. doe ytt, beside for the most part I have folowd yow since I knew the warrs, and if I hav lern'd any thinge I acknowledg itt from yow. Thus fearing to be over tedius I humbly desire yow to rest my honorable good friend, and to excuse my cominge w^{ch}. I desire you to imputt rather to thes letts than any wantt of desire to folow yow. Hagge this 20 of January. Your honor's most asurid to do yow servis.

Tho. Baskeruile.'

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[1] the Harl. MS. has 'in the late warr.'

[2] the Harl. MS. has 'and upon this account.'

[3] the Harl. MS. has 'I went afterwards to the house,' i. e. Bayworth.

[4] see in Bliss' *Reliquiae Hearnianae* ii. 122, in a note of the death of his son Thomas (Hannibal's grandson). Thomas Baskerville (the elder) called himself 'the King of Jerusalem.' Dr. Bliss in the 1848 edition of the Life of Wood adds this note about an engraved portrait of him:—'The portrait of Baskerville is supposed by Noble to have been engraved by Vertue, but by the execution this is hardly probable. He is represented in an oval, with a slouch-hat, over a large flowing wig, a neck-kerchief hanging long and loosely, and having his hands clasped together; a singular and miserable looking personage. Above is his cy⟨h⟩per, and,

"Once I was alive, and had flesh did
thrive,
But now I am a skellitan at 70."

And under the print sixteen lines, in which he tells us that he was born in Aug. 1629, and was consequently sixty-nine in 1699, the year probably in which the engraving was made. He concludes by saying that on the 11th. of January, 1666, he received his title from some supernatural announcement:

"A ray of light I saw that day
Enter my heart with heat and joy,
Saying these words unto me then
King of Jerusalem."

The rarity of this print is the only excuse for so much said on such a subject.' A pedigree of Baskerville of Bayworth is in MS. Ashm. 836 fol. 683.

[Cuddesden[1], Feb. 17, 1658 ⟨i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩. On the north side of the church was lately the bishop's house of Oxon, demolisht in the warr time: as alsoe Sir Thomas Gardiner's house on the south side of the church, who burnt it for feare the parlamenteirs should make a garrison of it.]

March.—The 7, M., to Kitt for 2 brass peices, 4*d*.—8, T., to Clarke for mending my shoes, 10*d*; the same at Elleses, 6*d*.—10, Th., for paper, 2*d*; sold to Sam. Pocoke 7*s* worth of books, to be taken[2] severall times; the same spent with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton and Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood at Earles, 6*d*; spent upon Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton at the Fleur-de-liz, 1*s*.—14, M., spent going with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton and Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood to N⟨orth⟩moore and Stanlake[3], 9*d*.—21, M., to Mr. Potter for phisick drinke, 4*d*.—25, F., bought of Mr. Forest 2 bookes, 2*s*.—28, M., to Blagrave of[4] 'the[5] 2d narrative of the late Parlament,' . . .—30, W., paid Mrs. Burnham a score, 6*d*; the same, spent at the Ff⟨leur⟩-de-luce with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*s*. — 31, Th., to Forest for my quarteridge and some other bookes[6], 5*s* 6*d*; to Mrs. Webb for 2 stictch books, 6*d*.

March.—[About[7] the 10th[8] of March anno 165$\frac{8}{9}$ Mr. . . . Sheldon of Barton com. Oxon departed this life at London.]

[The[9] 11 of March, F., 165$\frac{8}{9}$, lent to Dr. ⟨Ralph⟩ Bathurst, Leland's 'Labourious[10] Jorney and search after English Antiquities' through Mr. ⟨William⟩ Bull's hands.]

[March 12[11], S., 165$\frac{8}{9}$, Sir William Cobb of Adderbury com. Oxon., kt., departed this life and was buried there, W., the 16th; he bore to his armes—sable, a chevron between 3 pickrings argent, a chief or; impaling, quarterly blue and or, 4 staggs passant of the feild, by the name of Fludd.]

[North-moore[12]. This mannour hath antiently belonged to the Moores or de la More, as appeares by some monuments in the north isle of the church, where there is a knight templar that lyes cross-legd with the Moores armes upon his sheild and a lyon at his feet: on the right hand of him lyes the proportion of a woman with a hound or talbot at her feet. The said two tombes are erected knee-high: and on the wall over them are depicted these armes[1], viz: De la More ⟨'argent, a fess dancettée gobonated sable and gules, between 3 mullets pierced of the second'⟩, Harcourt ⟨'gules two bars or'⟩ and . . . ⟨'quarterly gules and or, in the first and fourth a cross botonnée or, in the second and third a lion rampant gules, within a bordure argent'⟩. Mr. . . . Twyford of Northmore enformed me, 1664, that these armes were caused to be painted on the wall by Thomas de la More, a mad man, living at Payns-farme by Burford, who pretended to be descended from them, about 1646; but since I have been enformed that he only repaired them[2].]

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[1] note in Wood MS. B 15.

[2] i.e. the 7*s*. is to be taken out in books at several times.

[3] inscriptions taken at Northmoor and at Stanlake by Wood on 14 Mar. 1658 ⟨i e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩ see in Wood MS. B. 15.

[4] 'of,' a slip for 'for.'

[5] Lond. 1658; Wood 620 (15). Wood notes 'this pamphlet seems to have been written by a fift monarchy man.'

[6] one of them was Wood 101 (B. Mentz's 'Syntagma epitaphiorum') which has the note 'liber Antonii Wood Oxon ex officina Edvardi Forest, ejusdem, bibliopolae, emptus anno 1659.'

[7] note in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[8] '10' corrected afterwards to '7.' 7th March, M.; 10th, Th.

[9] found on a fly-leaf of the Almanac.

[10] Wood 134; it has the note 'Ant. Woode, Merton Coll. Oxon. 1658.'

[11] note in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[12] note in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 31: the earlier draft of it made on the spot Monday '14 March 1658' ⟨i. e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩ is found in Wood MS. B. 15; where he adds:—'the impropriation, as I take it, belongs to St. John's Coll. Oxon; and the fellows of the same serve there as vicars'; 'this towne is called by sevverall names in auntient writings, viz. Moore *alias* Northmoore, More St. Denis, and Moreton or Moreton-Hythe, etc.'

[At[3] the lower end of Stanlake[4] church on the south side is this following inscription on a brass plate :—

> 'Orate pro anima Johanne Gaunt nuper uxoris Johannis Gaunt, que obiit x die mensis Martii anno dni MCCCCLXV: cujus anime propitietur'...

This John Gaunt and Joan his wife did first of all, as I conceive, built Gaunt house in this parish, which was a garrison for the king 1643, 44, etc. It did then belong to Dr. Samuel Fell deane of Ch. Ch. in Oxon; afterwards to his son John (since D.D. and bishop of Oxon.)

This towne hath its name from its scituation, viz. in a moorish and lakish ground.

The parsonage of this towne (besides some lands therin) belongs to Magd.[5] Coll. Oxon., whose armes are carved[6] in stone that supports the chancell or church.

Neare to this towne is a bridge called Newbridge leading from London into Gloucestershire, built as 'tis said (or at least repaired) tempore Henrici VI, by John Golafre, whom some stile 'esq.,' some 'kt.' But this bridge being fallen into decay about 2 Edw. IV.

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[1] Wood gives the coats in trick.

[2] they are found also in Wood MS. E. 1 fol. 42, drawings of arms at Stanton Harcourt, Northmoor, etc., made, according to Wood, 'anno 1622 or thereabouts': these drawings are by the same hand ('Mr. Winchell') which copied the arms at Dorchester, see note 3, p. 223.

[3] notes in Wood MS. E. 1 fol. 24. The earlier draft, written on the spot Monday '14 March 1658,' i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$, is found in Wood MS. B. 15.

[4] now generally spelt 'Standlake.'

[5] Magdaleene Coll.' in Wood MS. B. 15.

[6] in Wood MS. B. 15 it runs :—'carved in stone upon the supporters or the roofe of the church.'

⟨1462⟩, severall complaints were put up by the men of Kingston-Bakepuze and Stanlake for to have it repaired. Wherupon one Thomas Briggs, that lived in an Hermitage at that end of the bridge next to Stanlake, obtained license to require the good will and favour of passengers that came that way and of the neighbouring villages: so that money being then collected, the bridge was repaired in good sort.

This Hermitage was a little old stone building, but beyond the memorie of man it hath been an ale house or pettie-inne for travellers, called The Checquer. It belongs to Lyncolne College and Dod[1] the tenant payes 3*s* 4*d* per annum for it, by the name of 'The Hermitage *alias* the Checquer Inne' in the parish of Stanlake.]

[W., 16 March 165$\frac{8}{9}$, an allowance of 20*li.* to be paid quarterly out of the revenues of the University for the present year was allowed to Dr. Richard Zouch for acting as assistant to the Vice-chancellor in his court[2].]

[March 20[3], Su., 165$\frac{8}{9}$, Sir Henry Lea of Ditchley, kt. and bart., departed this life.]

*In the latter end of this yeare[4] (in Mar.) scurvy-grass drink began to be frequently drunk in the mornings as physick-drinke.

*All the time[5] that A. W. could spare from his beloved studies of English history, antiquities, heraldry and genealogies, he spent in the most delightful facultie of musick, either instrumental or vocal: and if he had missed the weekly meetings in the house of William Ellis, he could not well enjoy himself all the week after. All or most of the company, when he frequented that meeting, the names of them are set downe under the yeare 1656. As for those that came in after and were now performers, and with whome A. W. frequently playd, were these:

(1) Charles Perot[6], M.A., fellow of Oriel Coll., a well bred gent. and a person of a sweet nature. (2) Christopher Harrison, M.A., fellow of Queen's Coll., a maggot-headed person and humourous. He was afterwards parson of Burgh under Staynsmore in Cumberland, where he died in the winter time anno 1694. (3) Kenelm Digby, fellow of Alls. Coll. He was afterwards LL. Dr.; and dying in the said Coll. on Munday night Nov. 5. anno 1688, was buried in the chappell

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[1] in Wood MS. E 1 the name is underlined as doubtful, probably because of the lapse of time since the note was first written. In Wood MS. B. 15 it is:—'the tenant (to witt, one Dod).'

[2] note in MS. Tanner 338 fol. 37; see a similar vote *supra* p. 256. The same sum was allowed to him on 30 March 1660 for the year Mich. 1659 to Mich. 1660.

[3] note in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[4] the year with Wood ending on 24 March.

[5] this is placed by Wood in March, and so at the end of the year in his notation. The reference therefore covers the year from April 1658.

[6] Wood notes in the margin:—'see Ath. et Fasti Oxon. vol. 2 p.' 781.

there. He was a violinist, and the two former violists. (4) William Bull, Mr. of Arts, bach. of Physic, and fellow of Alls. coll.; for the violin and viol. He died 15 Jul. 1661, aged 28 yeares, and was buried in the chappell there. (5) John Vincent, M.A., fellow of the said Coll.; a violist. He went afterwards to the Inns of Court, and was a barrester. (6) Sylvanus Taylor, somtimes commoner of Wadh. Coll., afterwards fellow of Allsoules; and violist and songster. He went afterwards to Ireland, and died at Dublin in the beginning of Nov. 1672. His elder brother, capt. Silas Taylor[1], was a composer of musick, playd and sung his parts: and when his occasions brought him to Oxon, he would be at the musical meetings, and play and sing his part there. (7) Henry Langley, M.A. and gent. commoner of Wadh. Coll.; a violist and songster. He was afterwards a worthy knight, lived at Abbey-Foriat neare Shrewsbury, where he died in 1680[2]. (8) Samuel Woodford, a commoner and M.A. of the said Coll.; a violist. He was afterwards a celebrated poet, beneficed in Hampshire, and prebendary of Winchester. (9) Francis Parry, M.A., fellow of Corp. Chr. Coll.; a violist and songster. He was afterwards a traveller, (and[3] belonged to the excise office). (10) Christopher Coward[4], M.A. fellow of C. C. coll.; a violist and division-violist. He was afterwards rector of Dicheat in his native county of Somersetshire; proceeded D. of D. at Oxon in 1694. (11) Charles[5] Bridgeman, M.A. of Queen coll. and of kin to Sir Orlando Bridgeman. He was afterwards archdeacon of Richmond. He died 26 Nov. 1678, and was buried in the chap. belonging to that coll. (12) Nathaniel Crew, M.A., fellow of Linc. Coll.; a violinist and violist, but alwaies played out of tune, as having no good eare[6]. He was afterwards, thro several preferments, bishop of Durham. (13) Matthew Hutton, M.A., fellow of Brasnose Coll.; an excellent violist. Afterwards rector of Aynoe in Northamptonshire. (14) Thomas Ken of New Coll., a junior. He would be somtimes among them, and sing his part. (15) Christopher Jeffryes, a junior student of Ch. Church; excellent at the organ and virginals or harpsichord, having been trained up to those instruments by his father Georg Jeffryes, steward to the lord Hatton of Kirbie in Northamptonshire and organist to K. Ch. I at Oxon. (16) Richard Rhodes[7], another junior student of Ch. Church, a confident Westmonasterian, a violinist to hold between his knees.

*These did frequent the weekly meetings; and by the help of publick masters of musick, who were mixed with them, they were much improv'd. Narcissus Marsh, M.A. and fellow of Exeter Coll., would come somtimes among them, but seldome play'd, because he had a weekly meeting in his chamber in the said Coll. where masters of musick would come, and some of the company before mention'd. When he became principal of S. Alban's-hall, he translated the meeting thither, and there it continued when that meeting in Mr. Ellis's house was given over, and so it continued till he went into Ireland and became Mr. of Trin. Coll. at Dublin. He was afterwards archb. of Tuam in Ireland.

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[1] Wood has a marginal note:—'see in the same book before quoted ⟨i. e. Ath. et Fasti Oxon. vol. 2⟩ p. 465.'

[2] '1680' in the MS. is only in pencil.

[3] the words in brackets are only in pencil.

[4] Wood 121 ('Court Ayres (treble) for viols or violins,' Lond. 1655) was his and has his autograph 'Christopher Coward, C. C. C.'

[5] 'Henry' in the MS. corrected in pencil to 'Charles.'

[6] in a MS. 'Life of Nathaniel lord Crew bishop of Durham, compiled from the minutes of the Rev. Dr. John Smith prebendary of Durham' which I had in my hands (March 1891) are these two passages:—(*a*) (p. 3) 'he had so delicate an ear that when he was in his nurse's arms, upon hearing discord in musick he said *the musick cries*'; (*b*) 'before coming up to the University . . . he was also attended by masters of musick and made such improvement under them at leisure hours . . . that he was able to perform on several instruments at sight and in consort.'

[7] Wood notes in the margin: 'see Ath. et Fasti vol. 2 p.' 299.

*After his majestie's restoration, when then the masters of musick were restored to their several places that they before had lost, or else if they had lost none, they had gotten then preferment, the weekly meetings at Mr. Ellis's house began to decay, because they were held up only by scholars, who wanted directors and instructors, &c. so that in few yeares after, the meeting in that house being totally layd aside, the chief meeting was at Mr. (then Dr.) Marshe's chamber, at Exeter Coll., and afterwards at S. Alban's hall, as before I have told you.

*Besides the weekly meetings at Mr. Ellis's house, which were first on Thursday, then on Tuesday, there were meetings of the scholastical musitians every Friday night, in the winter time, in some colleges; as in the chamber of Henry Langley, or of Samuel Woodford, in Wadham Coll.; in the chamber of Christopher Harrison in Queen's Coll.; in that of Charles Perot in Oriel; in another at New Coll. &c.—to all which some masters of musick would commonly retire, as William Flexney, Thomas Jackson, Gervas Westcote, &c.; but these meeting⟨s⟩ were not continued above 2 or 3 yeares, and I think they did not go beyond the yeare 1662.

April.—1, F., paid at Grenwaie's for a score, 2*s* 9*d*; to Davis for a pamphlett, 3*d*; given to my sister to buy cloutes, 3*s*; for mending my shoes, 1*s* 4*d*; spent at the Crowne Taverne with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. Robinson[1], Lync. Coll., 6*d*.—2, S., for a paire of gloves, 1*s*; to my barber for his quarteridg, 4*s* 6*d*.—4, M., spent at 'the Bell' in Stok with my cozen ⟨John⟩ Lewis, 4*d*.—5, T., given to the butler and grome at Mr. ⟨Philip⟩ Holman's[2] house in Warkworth, N⟨ort⟩ham⟨pton⟩, 1*s*; given to the clarke there to see the Church, 3*d*.—6, W., given to the servants at my cozen ⟨John⟩ Cave's house at Middleton-Cheyney, 1*s*.—8, F., given to the servants at my coz. Pettye's house at Stok-Line, 3*s* 6*d*; for horse hire, 2*s*.—9, S., to Blagrave for a booke, 8*d*.—10, Su., for 2 lemmons, 4*d*.—30, S., bought of Mr. Davis a booke of pamphletts, 1*s* 6*d*; the same, spent at the Fleur-de-liz with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d*.

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[1] John Robinson, M.A. Univ. Coll. 9 Apr. 1657; Fellow of Lincoln from 1659 to 1 Feb. 166¾; Rector of Glympton Oxon, where he died 3 Feb. 168¾ 'et sepultus est in choro ejusdem ecclesiae.'

[2] in Wood MS. D 4 is a drawing of his monument in Warkworth church co, Northts by Banbury: the arms are 'vert, a chevron and 3 pheons argent'; the inscription is 'Hic jacet Philippus Holman, dominus de Warkworth, etc., qui obiit anno salutis 1669 aetatis suae 76.'

April.—*Apr.[1] 2, Saturday, he went to Stoke-Lyne neare Bister (with his mother, a servant-mayd, and a man) to give a visit to his cozen Charnell Petty esq. and other of his relations there.

*Apr. 4, M., he went to Middleton-Cheyney in Northamptonshire with his mother and other of his relations at Stoke-Lyne, to visit his cozen John Cave and those of his family. He continued there two or three nights, in which time he took his rambles to Banbury, visited the church and antiquities there much broken and defaced: and thence to the antient and noble seat of Werkworth, then lately belonging to the Chetwoods; of whom it had then, some yeares before, ben bought by Philip Holman of London scrivener, who dying in 1669, aged 76, was buried in the church there. One John Lewes his kinsman conducted him thither, where wee found the eldest son and heir of the said Philip Holman named . . . who was lately return'd from his travells, had changed his religion for that of Rome [2], and seemed then to be a melancholy and begotted convert. He was civil to us [3], and caused the church dore to be opened, where wee found several antient monuments; the chiefest of which are of the Chetwoods, which A. W. then transcrib'd with the armes on them. The mannour house is a stately house, the antient habitation of the Chetwoods of Chetwood in Bucks: part of which, viz. the former part, was built by the Chetwoods, the rest by Philip Holman before mention'd. In the gallery of the said house are the armes, quarterings, crests and motto's of several of the nobility in England [4]. At Banbury is a very fair church, but of 60 coates of armes that were in the windowes there before the warrs began, he could then see but

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[1] in the Harl. MS. this passage runs: 'Friday (Good Friday) ⟨Apr. 1⟩ I went to Stoke-Lyne . . . . to the house of my cozen Charnel Petty, where I continued a week; in which time I took my rambles about the country to collect monuments and armes in churches.' Inscriptions at Bucknell taken by Wood 4 Apr. 1659, see Wood MS. B 15 and also Wood MS. E 1, p. 176. Inscriptions at Warkworth, co. Northants and at Middleton-Cheyney taken by Wood 5 Apr. 1659, see Wood MS. B 15 and also Wood MS. E 1, p. 165. Inscriptions at Heath taken by Wood on 7 Apr. 1659, see Wood MS. B 15 and also Wood MS. E 1, p. 181 b. In Wood MS. E 1 fol. 217 is this note about Middleton-Stoney:—'in the church-yard are many graves that lye north and south; others declining north-west; few, as ordinarily elsewhere, east and west.'

[2] in the Harl. MS., 'from his travells wherin he had been reconciled to the church of Rome.'

[3] in the Harl. MS., 'he was civil to me and to John Lewes who conducted me thither.'

[4] the Harl. MS. fills up this gap thus:—'thence I returned to the place from whence I came viz. from the house of my cozen John Cave rector of Middleton-Cheyney where I lodged that ⟨night⟩: and the next day, being Wednesday Apr. 6, I rod⟨e⟩ to Banbury, where I saw a very fair church . . . I went the next day ⟨? Apr. 7⟩ to Stoke-Lyne.'

12 or 13. The monuments there were also wofully defaced in the late civil warr, yet what remained he transcrib'd and return'd to Middleton againe.

[April[1]; in Easter weeke 1659 my cozen Leonard Petty of Thame, son of John Petty of Tetsworth, esq:, departed this life, being about 90 years of age. He married Elizabeth Crispe, daughter of . . . Crisp of Cobcot com. Oxon. by his wife . . . the daughter of . . . Roper, kinsman of my lord Roper's. The said Leonard Petty was buried in Thame churchyard by his wife who died the yeare before (1658).]

*Apr. 6, W., he returnd to Stoke-lyne with a great deal of company (two coaches full) that went thence with him to Middleton.

[Heath[2], 7 Apr. 1659. Mr. Evans, the minister of this place told me that when the clark dug a grave for a parishioner, ⟨he⟩ found the effigies of St. Georg killing the dragon cut in stone with the face lying downward. Probably it stood up formerlie in some part of the Church[3].]

April 7, Th, Mr. Noell Sparke, senior fellow of C. C. C. Oxon, departed this life and was buried in the Coll. quire[4].

The same day happened a fire in Hollywel Oxon about 8 at night; the 5, T., at night at S⟨outh⟩ Hincksy, and some time before that at Newnham, at Henley, and (some say) at Reading.

*Apr. 7, Th., a fire hapned in Halywell in the suburb of Oxon, in the house next on the east side to that which Mr. Alexander Fisher had lately built[5]. Mr. John Lamphire, the then owner of it, was visiting his patients in the country, and lost his books, many of his goods, and some money.

*Apr. 9, S., A. W. returned to Oxon and brought with him a tertian ague, which held him ten dayes, and in that time pluckd downe his body much.

April 9, S., the day I came from my coz. Pettye's of Stok-Line, a tertian ague tooke me; which held me 10 dayes. My apothecarye's bill came to 11*s* 6*d*: besides lemmons, oranges, pruins, etc, came to 3*s*.

May.—6, F., oranges, inke, etc, 6*d*.—7, S., more oranges, 3*d*.—10, T., to Mr.

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[1] note in Wood MS. F 31 fol. 69.

[2] note in Wood MS. E 1 fol. 181 b.

[3] Wood MS. B 15 adds:—'but when images were demolished according to Queen Elizabeth's act it might have bin hid under ground.'

[4] Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 402.

[5] Wood has noted (at a later date) in the margin:—'Mr. Ben⟨jamin⟩ Cooper now lives in it.'

Seale for Susanna's Apol.[1], 3*d*.—14, S., to Davis for pamphletts, 3*d*; the same, spent with Mr. ⟨Arthur⟩ Crew at the Fleur-de-liz, 3*d*; to Mr. Robinson for 2 stitcht books, 7*d*.—16, M., to Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower for the carriage of 2 MSS., 2*s*; to Nicholls the taylor for my gowne, 2*s* 6*d*.—21, S., for mending stockings, 6*d*.—26, Th., to Sam. Pocok for a booke quitting my score[2], 1*s*.—31, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.

May.—[4 of May, W., lent the same booke[3] to Mr. ⟨Arthur⟩ Crew of Magot's mill com. Wilts, etc.

May 14, S., lent him 'Oxon.[4] Visitat.' (MS.) and 'Character[5] of Engl.']

May 20, F., I was at Dorchester and from thence to Warborow at one Adam Hobbe his house about the leiger-booke that formerly belonged to the Abby of Dorchester, 8*d*. To Trist. Clement for my horse, ...

*May 20, F., at Dorchester and thence to Warborow to the house of Adam Hobbes a farmer, to desire leave to see a book in his hands, containing matters relating to the church of Dorchester[6]. He denied him the sight of it, but Hobbes being acquainted with Thomas Rowney an attorney of Oxon, A. W. perswaded him to leave it in his hands for my use, which he did the next mercate day that he came to Oxon. 'Twas a book in 4to written in parchment, in the raigne I thinke of Qu. Elizabeth, and in it he saw the larg will of Richard Beauforest, dat. 13 July 1554 and proved the 8 of June 1555, whereby he gives the Abbey Church of Dorchester, which he had bought of the king, to the towne of Dorchester.

It was reported that Thomas Fuller, the great writer, died at London in Whitson weeke[7].

[May 29[8], Su., 1659, obiit magister . . . Kent, socius Novi Collegii; et ibidem in claustro sepelitur.]

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[1] 'Susanna's Apology against the elders,' 1659; Wood 888 (3).

[2] see p. 271.

[3] i. e. Leland's 'Labourious Journey.' The entry is on the flyleaf after that given, *supra* p. 271. It is followed by a tracing of a coat of arms, ('a talbot, with a chief indented,' changed from 'a chief') without indication of blazoning; to which the note is added 'shew your . . .' Is this a sketch for Wood's own arms? Wood's arms 'or, a talbot sable, a chief sable: crest, a talbot's head issuing out of a crown embattled or' on an initial C are pasted in Wood MS. B 12 (O. C. 8583). It was this initial letter which was used against him in the suit in the vice-chancellor's court to prove his authorship of the *Athenae*.

[4] Wood MS. D 14.

[5] Wood 582 (3) 'A character of England as it was lately presented in a letter to a nobleman of France,' Lond. 1659, 8vo [by John Evelyn].

[6] among the notes by Wood printed by Hearne in appendix xi. to vol. ii. of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii' is one which says:—'one . . . Coldrie in Dorchester keeps the auntient writings belonging to that church.'

[7] Whitsun day was on 22 May.

[8] note in MS. Rawl. D. *olim* 1290.

[. . .[1] Evelin, onlie son of . . . Evelin of St. Giles parish (deane of . . . in Ireland), died, T., 31 May 1659; and was buried in the chappell joyning on the south side of S. Giles chancell.]

June.—The 5, Su., a new stuff suit which cost me out of the shop, 1*li.* 14*s* 6*d*; for the making of my suit, 6*s.*—4 day, S., for pamphletts, 1*s*; the same, given to Mr. Jackson's men the stone cutter, 3*d.*—7 day, T., att Elleses, 6*d*; the same, spent at the Fleur-de-lis with Mr. ⟨Arthur⟩ Crew and my brother Robert, 1*s.*—10, F., and 11, S., to Mr. Robinson and Mr. Davis for pamphletts, 2*s* 9*d.*—14, T., spent at Harding's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Warnford, Mr. Whithall[2], and Mr. Brodrick[3], &c., 4*d.*—17, F., to Mr. Robinson for pamphletts, 10*d.*—18, to Godwin and Bowman for pamphletts, 2*s* 4*d.*—24, F., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, and ⟨Timothy⟩ Nurse at mother Joneses, 1*s.*—25, S., for pamphletts, 10*d.*—29, W., spent with ⟨? Christopher⟩ Coward at Harper's, 8*d.*

June.—*June 2, Th., a great meeting of the Anabaptists att Abendon, in order to make a disturbance in the nation.

June, 6 day, M., my cozen ⟨Aylworth⟩ Maior's wife departed this life and was buried at Preston near Buckingham, com. Bucks.

July.—1, F., paid Forrest my quarteridg, 1*s* 6*d*; the same, to him for my brother's book[4], 10*d.*—8, F., given to see a play at the Roe-buck, 4*d.*—9, S., to Mr. Robinson for bookes, 1*s* 6*d.*—11, M., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. Drope, 1*s.*—12, T., att Elleses, 6*d.*—14, Th., paid Mr. Alport my score, 3*s* 3*d*; at Earles with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 10*d.*—15, F., to Mr. Robinson for pamphletts, 6*d.*—16, S., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at the widdow Flexney's and at the Taverne, 1*s* 4*d.*—18, M., at my brother Cristoper a-gossiping[5], 1*s* 2*d.*—23, S., spent, 6*d.*—30, S., to Davis for a picture of the Benedictines[6], 1*s*; the same, spent, 4*d.*

July.—[July 7, Th., a fast held at St. Marie's Oxon for raine. But it was supposed that that fast with 2 more held at C. C. Coll. and St. Aldate's by the presbiterians was that God would prosper the procedings on foot in relation to a plott that afterwards broke out Aug. the 1, M., following.

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[1] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 97. Wood gives the arms in colours:—'per pale or and sable two chevronels between 3 griffins passant counterchanged; crest, a goat's head erased parted per chevron or and sable, horned sable, holding in the mouth a leaf vert.' The arms are those of Eveleigh of co. Devon, from whom was descended John Eveleigh of Blackhall, Oxford (son of John Eveleigh, principal of Hart Hall, 1599–1604) made dean of Ross in Ireland 19 Jan. 166¾.

[2] Robert Whithall; Brodrick's Merton, p. 292.

[3] probably John Broderwicke, fellow of Oriel, M.A. 9 May 1660.

[4] Edward Wood's Sermons.

[5] Mary Wood, Christopher's eldest child, was borne on 7 June 1659 in her father's house on the south side of the old Bocherew, in S. Peter le Bailey parish. Her sponsors were John Longford (vicar of Cumnor), Mary Wood (her father's mother, from whom she took her name), and Katherine Rowney (her mother's mother).

[6] either 'Arbor Benedictina,' now no. XV in Wood 276 B; or Martin Baes' 'Series summorum Pontificum ordinis S. Benedicti,' now no. 2 in Wood 276 A.

The soldiers search for armes. See in the month of July in this almanack [1].]

⟨July⟩ 20, W., my mother's house was searched for armes by couple of soldiers. Some other houses likewise were searcht, and colledge stables for horses.

*July 20, W.; his mother's house against Merton Coll. was searched for armes by a couple of soldiers. Some other houses were searched, and the stables of Colleges for horses. This was done to prevent a rising of the cavaliers here, and so the easier to suppress the rising of Sir George Booth and his partie in Cheshire and elswhere, on the first of August, which was the time when they were to appeare.

[July 24, Su., the [2] preaching of Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ South.]

⟨July⟩ 30, S., innumerosa multitudo muscarum.

⟨July⟩ 31, being Sunday, a great storme of wind insomuch that it blew 2 or 3 stones off of Cairfax tower Oxon on the leads. Which caused to be made a great outcry in the church. Some cryed '*murder!*' Some thought the day of judgment was at hand, for it hapned that some trumpetts were sounding at that time in the towne. Some thought the Anabaptists ⟨see p. 279⟩ and Quakers were come to cutt their throats. The minister (Mr. Phillips) he was ready to burst out with laughter to see some hang swinging on the gallery a good while and then come quelshing downe on people's heads. [This [3] was just before ⟨Sir George⟩ Booth's business [4]. That night ⟨Edward⟩ Massy escaped in a wood.]

*July 31, Sunday, a terrible wind hapned in the afternoon, while all people were at divine service. Two or three stones, and some rough-cast stuff were blown from off the tower of S. Martin *alias* Carfax: which falling on the leads of the church, a great alarm and out-cry was among the people in the church. Some cried 'murder!' —and at that time a trumpet or trumpets sounding neare the Cross-inne dore, to call the soldiers together, because of the present plott, they in the church cried out that the day of judgment was at hand. Some said the anabaptists and quakers were come to cut their throats;

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[1] referring to the next note. The paragraphs in square brackets are on a fly-leaf.

[2] note in Wood MS. F 31 fol. 121; a stray leaf of one of Wood's papers of the series '*Index pro annis.*'

[3] the words in square brackets were added at a later date.

[4] Wood 503 contains several pamphlets about Sir George Booth's rising.

while the preacher, Mr. Georg[1] Philips, perceiving their errour, was ready to burst with laughter in the pulpit, to see such a mistaken confusion, and several of the people that were in the galleries hanging at the bottom of them and falling on the heads of people crowding on the floor to get out of the dores. This was on the very day before Sir Georg Booth and his party were to appeare in Cheshire[2]. Col. Edward Massey at that time was to appeare in Glocestershire, but being taken, he was put behind a trooper, to carry him away to prison. And as they were going downe a hill in the evening of this stormy day, the horse fell, and gave the colonel an opportunity to shove the trooper forward, and to make an escape into an adjoyning wood.

August.—The 1, M., to Robinson for pampheletts, 5*d.*—2, T., at Elleses, 6*d*; the same, spent at mother Jones with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 6*d.*—8, M., spent with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset and John Barrett, 1*s* 6*d.*—9, T., spent at the Taverne with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. Sedgwicke[3], 10*d*; the same, att Elleses, 6*d.*—11, Th., for books of Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Hallum, 3*s* 2*d.*—13, S., spent 6*d.*—16, T., at Elleses, 6*d*; the same, spent at widdow Flexnye's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, Knightley[4], ⟨William⟩ Flexney, 6*d.*—20, S., to Shene for a paire of gloves, 1*s.*—22, M., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick at the Meermaid Tavern, 8*d.*—26, F., for pampheletts, 10*d*; the same ⟨day⟩, spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick, at widdow Flexney's, 2*d.*—27, S., for more pampheletts, 1*s* 6*d.*

September.—5, M., spent at Earles with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick, 8*d.*—6, T., to Forest for stitching 12 volumes upon leather bindings, 2*s*; to his man, 6*d*; at Elleses, 6*d*; the same, spent at the Crowne Tavern with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 11*d.*—9, F., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at the Crowne Tavern, 1*s.*—12, M., for mending shoes, 8*d*; for a Roman coine to Daniel Porter, 8*d.*—19, M., to Mrs. Burnham, 6*d.*—26[5], M., spent, 8*d.*—29, spent at the Crown Taverne with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset, 10*d.*—30, F., spent at the Miter with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick, 1*s.*

September.—[Zacharie Bogan[6], master of Arts and fellow of Corpus Xti Coll. in Oxon, died, Th., 1 September 1659; and was buried in the cloister there[1]. He was the son of William Bogan of Little Hempston in com. Devon. See what I have said of him in 'Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon.' lib. 2 p. 243 col. 1.]

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[1] 'Georg' in both the Tanner and the Harl. MSS. is only in pencil.

[2] at this point the Harl. MS. reads (afterwards scored out):—'but their plot was discovered: and col. Edward Massey, one of their prime leaders, being taken and hurried away behind a soldier on horsback late this Sunday night, leapt off from the horse's back in the dark while they were passing through a wood, and made his escape.'

[3] Obadiah Sedgwick, M.A. Trin. Coll. 10 July 1656; probably migrated to Linc. Coll.

[4] Richard Knightley, Fellow of Linc. Coll. 10 Nov. 1654, M.A. 21 June 1659, Rector of Charwelton Northants 1663, Prebendary of Durham 1675.

[5] inscriptions taken by Wood on 26 Sept. 1659 at Bladon near Woodstock and at Cassington, see in Wood MS. B 15, and in Wood MS. E 1 p. 87.

[6] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 98, Wood gives in colours the arms:—'sable a cockatrice displayed argent, crested membered and jalloped gules.'

*In the beginning of Sept. the library of the learned Selden[2] was brought into that of Bodley[3]. A. W. laboured several weeks with Mr. Thomas Barlow and others in sorting them[4], carrying them up stairs[5], and placing them. In opening some of the books they found several pair of spectacles which Mr. Selden had put in and forgotten to take out, and Mr. Thomas Barlow gave A. W. a pair, which he kept in memorie of Selden to his last day.

[Humphrey Newton[6] of Northamptonshire (see ⊖[7] 56), bachelor of the Civill Law and fellow of Allsoules Coll., died, T., 6 Sept. anno 1659; and was buried in the College chappell. There was a false coat on his hearse, viz. that of Saunders 'partie per chevron sable and argent 3 elephants' heads erased counterchanged' etc.]

6 Sept., T.; obiit Mr. ⟨Humphrey⟩ Newton, socius Omnium Animarum; et sepelitur in capella[8] ejusdem.

The 11 Sept., Su., I hard that Dr. Francis Cheynell was dead.

The 14 Sept., W., the bell rang out for Mr. ⟨William⟩ Hawes, President of Trin. Coll. Oxon. He died the day before and on the same ⟨day⟩ or else on the 12, Dr. ⟨Seth⟩ Ward was chosen in his place.

*Sept. 16, F., one . . . Kinaston, a merchant of London, with a long beard and haire over-grown, was at the Miter-Inn; and faigning[9] himself a Patriarch, and that he came to Oxford for a modell of the last reformation, divers royallists repaired to him, and were blest by him, viz. John Ball, Gilbert Ironside, and Henry Langley—all of Wadham Coll.: Bernard Rawlins a glasier was also there, and crav'd his blessing on his knees, which he obtained. John Harmar also, the Greek professor of the University, appeared very formally, and made a Greek harangue before him. Whereupon some of the company,

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[1] see Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls p. 413.

[2] 'of great Selden,' in the Harl. MS.

[3] see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. p. 942–944. See however Macray's Annals of the Bodleian, pp. 110–123. The Selden books were placed in the west wing of the library, built in 1634–1638 over the Convocation house, known as 'the Selden end.'

[4] arranging them (1) according to subject into the old divisions Divinity, Law, Physic, Arts; (2) according to size, fol., 4to, 8vo.

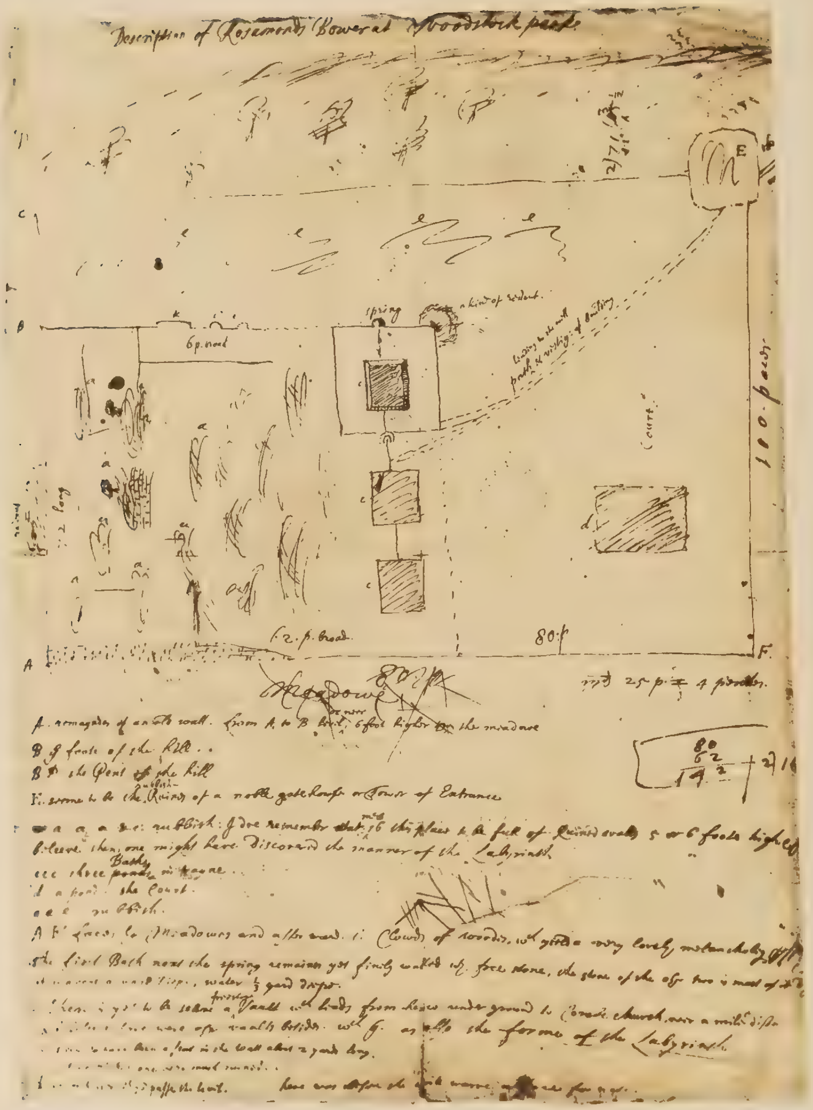
[5] the smaller sizes being placed in the gallery.

[6] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 97.

[7] the MS. indicated by this symbol is now partly in Wood MS. E 4 and partly in Wood MS. E 5.

[8] see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls p. 303.

[9] 'faining,' in the Harl. MS.



A. remaynder of an old wall. from A. to B. about or more 6 foot higher than the meadowe

B. ye foote of the hill..

B* the Point of the hill

E. seemes to be the rubbish Ruines of a noble gatehouse or Tower of Entrance

a a a &c: rubbish: I doe remember that in 16[illegible] this place to be full of Ruined walls 5 or 6 foote high & I believe then, one might have discovered the manner of the Labyrinth.

ccc three ~~ponds~~ Bathes in trayne..

d a pond: the Court.

e e e rubbish.

A F faces the Meadowes and afterward the Clowds of woods, wch yeilde a very lovely melancholy [illegible]

the first Bath next the spring remaines yet finely walled wth free stone, the stone of the other two is most of it [illegible]

it is about a yard deep, water 1/3 yard deeper.

There is yet to be seene a freestone Vault wch leads from hence under ground to [illegible] church, neer a mile distant

[illegible] other vaults besides wch G. as well the forme of the Labyrinth.

[illegible] a hole in the wall about 2 yards long.

[illegible]

[illegible] passe the bank. here was before the civill warre [illegible] for [illegible]

Collotype. *Oxford University Press.*

PLATE V.

ROSAMOND'S BOWER AT WOODSTOCK: see p. 283.

who knew the design to be waggish, fell a laughing and betray'd the matter. It was a piece of waggery to impose upon the royallists and such that had a mind to be blest by a patriarch instead of an archbishop or bishop; and it made great sport for a time, and those that were blest were asham'd of it, they being more than I have before set downe. Mr. William Lloyd[1], then living in Wadham Coll. in the quality of a tutor to William[2] Backhouse of Swallowfield in Berks, was the author of this piece of waggery, as he himself used to make his braggs. And because the deane of Ch. Church, Dr. ⟨John⟩ Owen, and some of the canons of that house and other Presbyterian doctors, resorted to him, or he to them, for to draw up and give him a modell, they were so much incensed, when they found the matter a cheat, that Lloyd was forced to abscond for the present, or, as he used to say, run away. This Mr. Lloyd was afterwards successively bishop of S. Asaph, Lichfield and Coventry. Georg Wharton the astronomer did take notice of this matter in his almanack anno 1661, and calls the patriarch 'Jeremias,' but puts the memoire under the XI of Sept. which is false. [A. W.[3] was ask'd to go; but he would not.]

16 Sept., F., some bl⟨essed⟩ by one . . . Kineston, a merch⟨ant⟩ of London, a faign⟨ed⟩ patri⟨arch⟩ at the Miter. [Vide[4] Almanack. ⟨John⟩ Ball, Bern⟨ard⟩ Rowlins, ⟨Gilbert⟩ Ir⟨o⟩nside, ⟨Henry⟩ Langley, and (that made a speech in the Greek) ⟨John⟩ Harmer. Mr. Kinaston was at the Miter; see Wharton's Alm⟨anack⟩.]

[September[5] 26, 1659; Bladon neare Woodstock. This is a very auncient church: Woodstock[6] is in the parish and is a chappell of ease to it.]

[Cassenton[7] *alias* Kersinton or Chersinton. At[8] the upper end of the body of the church . . . is an antient monument of freestone, about knee-high, the inscription gone and quite out of remembrance.

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[1] William Lloyd, Gardiner's Reg. Coll. Wadh. p. 212.

[2] 'Will.' is in pencil only; and is in error. John Backhouse (son of William Backhouse of Swallowfield), Gardiner's Reg. Coll. Wadh. p. 214.

[3] added in the Harl. MS.

[4] the passage in square brackets is a later addition, in indistinct writing, and some of the words are uncertain.

[5] note in Wood MS. B 15.

[6] in Wood MS. E 1 fol. 89 are Wood's notes of arms in Woodstock church. On a slip there are these jottings:—(1) 'Bring in that of Woodstock in Twyne's Collections vol. II'; (2) 'Mr. Aubrew's ⟨i. e. John Aubrey's⟩ letter about Rosamond's bower'; (3) 'Chaucer's ould house by and within the gate as you go down to the manor house on the right'; (4) '⟨the⟩ parke'; (5) 'mannor house pulled down 1651.'

[7] note in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 86.

[8] this note is probably of date '26 Sept. 1659,' when Wood visited the Church (Wood MS. B 15).

The country people will tell you that it was for one, or three, daughters that were antiently co-heires of this lordship.—This[1] monument was taken away by Francis Greenaway, an attorney, a tenant to Sir Thomas Spencer for the parsonage house, about 1678; and in the room built a square seat of deale wood: the said monument stands now (1684) in the south porch.]

*Sept. 29, Michaelmas day; the eldest brother then living of A. W., named Robert Wood, was married[2] to Mary Drope[3], daughter of Thomas Drope, bachelor of Divinity, [lately[4] rector of Ardley neare Bister in Oxfordshire and vicar of Comnore neare to Abendon in Berks.] It must now be knowne that when his father died, he did by his will leave all his estate, except that at Tetsworth, to the longest liver of his children; and therefore Robert Wood being not in a capacity to settle a joynture on his wife, having but the third part of the said estate which laid in Oxon (because 3 of his sons were now living) A. W. did therefore upon Robert's request resigne the interest he had in the said estate, as surviver or longest liver if it should so happen; [and[5] this he did without any consideration given to him,] which no body else would have done. Afterwards[6] he did the like to his brother Christopher upon his request. Which in after times did in a manner prove A. Wood's ruin, for he could hardly get his own share from the children of his brethren.

October.—8, S., to the barber for his quarteridg, 4*s* 6*d*; the same, spent with Mr. Christopher at the Salutation Tavern, 6*d*.—10, M., to Forest, for my quarteridg, 1*s* 6*d*; more owing to him, 1*s*.—15, S., to Rich for a paire of shoes, 4*s*; the same, for a pamphlett, 6*d*.—The 17 day, M., 3 ells and a quartern at 8 groats an ell for a shirt, 8*s* 6*d*; spent at the Crown Tavern with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, 1*s* 2*d*.—18, T., at Elleses and spent, 1*s*; the same for sweet powder.—19, W., beg to ta to[7]; for a couple of rabbetts for Mr. Rogers, 1*s*.—21, F., bought a shagg coate of Mr. Potter, 1*li*. 5*s*, wherof 10*s* is paid; spent at Harper's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*s*; the same, with him at the Meremaid Tavern, 6*d*.—22, S., to Robinson, for books[8], 2*s* 6*d*; the same, spent at the Crowne Taverne

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[1] this is a later note added in the margin.

[2] the marriage took place in South Hincksey church and was performed by John Longford, vicar of Cumnor—so MS. Phillipps 7018.

[3] she was the only daughter; see the Drope pedigree, *infra* p. 285. She was born in Cumnor vicarage on 8 March 163⅞. Her mother was Anne Peacock, one of the daughters of Francis Peacock of Chawley in Cumnor parish.

[4] the words in square brackets are inserted from the Harl. MS.

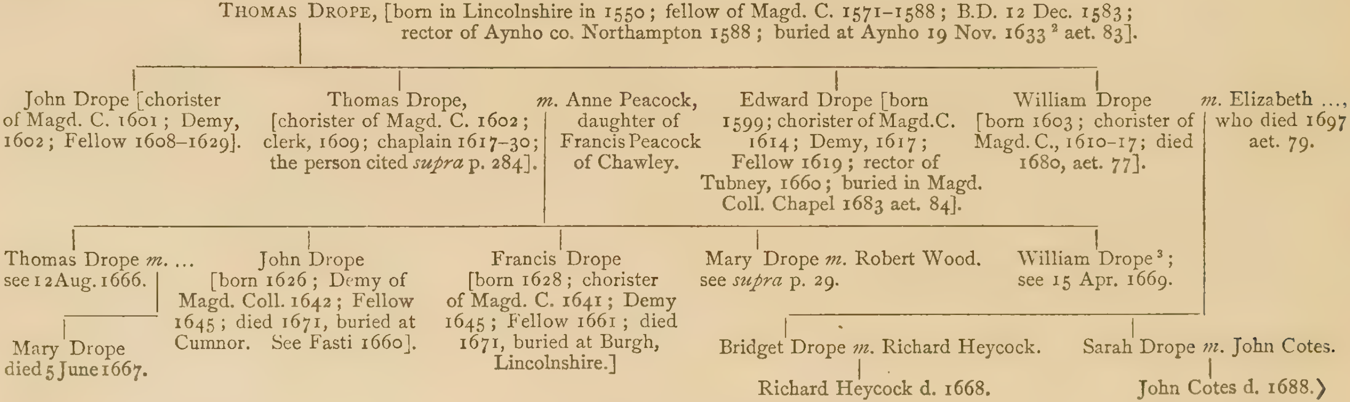
[5] for the words in square brackets the Harl. MS. says simply, 'for nothing.'

[6] the oratio recta of the Harl. MS. says:—'Afterwards my brother Christopher did the like ⟨i. e. persuaded me to resign my contingent interest⟩ and he gave me nothing.'

[7] apparently a cipher; perhaps 'began to take tobacco.'

[8] one of them was Wood 627 (3) 'the triumphs of Rome over despised protestancie,' Lond. 1655; in whic

⟨The following pedigree of the Drope family was communicated by Dr. John Rouse Bloxam, fellow of Magd. C., to Dr. Philip Bliss for his 1848 edition of Wood's life. Dr. Bliss comments on it as 'a curious instance[1] of a father, four sons, and two grandsons, being on the foundation of the same college.'



THOMAS DROPE, [born in Lincolnshire in 1550; fellow of Magd. C. 1571–1588; B.D. 12 Dec. 1583; rector of Aynho co. Northampton 1588; buried at Aynho 19 Nov. 1633[2] aet. 83].

John Drope [chorister of Magd. C. 1601; Demy, 1602; Fellow 1608–1629].

Thomas Drope, [chorister of Magd. C. 1602; clerk, 1609; chaplain 1617–30; the person cited *supra* p. 284].

Edward Drope [born 1599; chorister of Magd.C. 1614; Demy, 1617; Fellow 1619; rector of Tubney, 1660; buried in Magd. Coll. Chapel 1683 aet. 84].

William Drope [born 1603; chorister of Magd. C., 1610–17; died 1680, aet. 77]. *m.* Elizabeth ..., who died 1697 aet. 79.

m. Anne Peacock, daughter of Francis Peacock of Chawley.

Thomas Drope *m.* ... see 12 Aug. 1666.

Mary Drope died 5 June 1667.

John Drope [born 1626; Demy of Magd. Coll. 1642; Fellow 1645; died 1671, buried at Cumnor. See Fasti 1660].

Francis Drope [born 1628; chorister of Magd. C. 1641; Demy 1645; Fellow 1661; died 1671, buried at Burgh, Lincolnshire.]

Mary Drope *m.* Robert Wood. see *supra* p. 29.

William Drope[3]; see 15 Apr. 1669.

Bridget Drope *m.* Richard Heycock.

Richard Heycock d. 1668.

Sarah Drope *m.* John Cotes.

John Cotes d. 1688.⟩

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[1] these 'curious instances' were in certain colleges at one time somewhat common. The fellows nominated the scholars, etc., and naturally preferred their own kindred; and these scholarships in some colleges led on by mere lapse of time to fellowships. See what Dr. Fowler says of President Newlin in 'The Colleges of Oxford' (Methuen, 1891) p. 293.

[2] his inscription is found in Wood MS. D 11 (5).

[3] his position in order of birth I do not know.

with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset, 1*s.*—25, T., to Nicolls for making my coat and mending my clothes, 3*s.*—28, F., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower at the Meremaid Tavern, 10*d*; the same, with them at Harding's, 1*s* 6*d.*—29, S., for pamphletts, 1*s* 6*d.*—31, M., to Davis for paper and picture, 10*d.*

October.—*Oct. 24, M., A. W. began to peruse the Registers[1] or leiger books of S. Frideswide's Priory, Osney and Einsham Abbeys, which are kept in Ch. Church Treasury. They[2] were taken out thence by Mr. Ralph Button, canon of the said house, and reposed in his lodgings in the cloyster there. To which lodgings A. W. did recurr dayly till he had satisfied himself with them. It was an exceeding pleasure to him, and he took very great delight to be poring on such books and collecting matters from them.

[In[3] St. Fridswid's book I find that they had land at Gosford, 3 miles distant from Oxon in the parish of Kidlington, some of which they lett or else sold to the Templers K^ts who had a chappell or oratory there with some lodgings. Amongst these Templers who

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Wood notes:—'George Hall, bishop of Chester, the author' and the date of purchase 'Oct. 22, 1659.'

[1] (a) 'Liber vel registrum magnum chartarum, munimentorum, etc., Prioratus S. Frideswydae Oxon'; a large folio written in the reign of Richard II: see G. W. Kitchin's 'Catalogus Codd. MSS. Aedis Christi' where it is no. CCCXL. Wood's excerpts from this MS. are found in Wood MS. C 2, pp. 2–73: this Wood MS. is dated 'Anthony Woode, Merton Coll., Oct. 10, 1659.'

(b) 'Registrum munimentorum de terris (potissime in rure) Abbatiae Osneyensis'; a folio of date about 1275, given to Ch. Ch. by Sir Robert Cotton: see Kitchin's 'Catalogus' *ut supra* no. CCCXLIII. Some extracts from this (made by Wood at a later date) are found in Wood MS. D 18, p. 147. A few excerpts are found on a fly-leaf of Wood MS. C 2.

(c) 'Registrum chartarum et munimentorum de coenobio Einsham'; a fol. vol.; see Kitchin's 'Catalogus' *ut supra* no. CCCXLI. Wood's excerpts from this, made on 24 Oct. 1659, are found in Wood MS. D 11 (2) pp. 1–29; also a few in Wood MS. C 2 p. 1.—In Ch. Ch. treasury there is another Einsham volume 'Registrum continens inquisitiones et rentalia de terris et tenementis coenobio Einsham olim pertinentibus,' a folio vol., of date about 1444; see Kitchin's 'Catalogus' *ut supra* no. CCCXLII. Wood's excerpts from this MS., made on 14 Aug. 1665, are found in Wood MS. D 11 (2) p. 30.

[2] the Harl. MS. says:—'This favour of perusing them was done by Mr. Ralf Button, canon of Ch. Ch.; and I spent several dayes in perusing them in his lodgings in the cloyster of Ch. Ch.' There is a note referring to this Ralph Button among the notes by Wood which Hearne printed at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.' It is:—'That building that is in Mr. Button's orchard was Peter Martyr's chamber and study,—which belonged to the senior student; but when he was made a cannon, it fell to his lott to have those lodgings that Mr. Button hath now, soe that the said chamber goeth along with the said lodgings.' In Wood E 15, catalogue no. 17 is Edward Millington's auction Catalogue of Ralph Button's and Thankful (or Gratian) Owen's books, with the note 'ex dono Moses Pit, bibliopolae, Th., 20 Oct. 1681.'

[3] note from Wood MS. C 2.

lived here I suppose that one of the Poyles of Hampton-Poyle (a mile distant from this place) was one. He lyes buried in Hampton Poyle church, crosse-legged, with the Poyle's armes over it, as it was soe seene anno 1659.]

*Oct. In this month James Quin, M.A. and one of the senior students of Ch. Church, a Middlesex man borne, but son of Walter Quin of Dublin, died in a crazed condition in his bedmaker's house in Penyfarthing street, and was buried in the cathedral of Ch. Ch. A. W. had some acquaintance with him, and hath several times heard him sing with great admiration. His voice was a bass, and he had a great command of it. Twas very strong and exceeding trouling, but he wanted skill and could scarce sing in consort. He had been turn'd out of his student's place by the Visitors; but being well acquainted with some great men of those times that loved musick, they introduced him into the company of Oliver Cromwel the protector, who loved a good voice and instrumentall musick well. He heard him sing with very great delight, liquor'd him with sack, and in conclusion said: 'Mr. Quin you have done very well, what shall I doe for you?' To which Quin made answer with great complements, of which he had command with a great grace, that 'his[1] Highness would be pleased to restore him to his Student's place;' which he did accordingly, and so kept it to his dying day.

In this month died James Quinn[2], M.A., Student of Ch. Ch., in a crazed condition in the house of his laundress or bedmaker in Peniferthing Street or St. Ebbs parish. The best base voice in England, but wanted skill. Sung before the Protector, liquored by him with sack, restored to his Student's place at his desire.

November.—1, T., at Elleses, 6*d.*—4, F., for pamphletts, 1*s*; [4[3], F., and 11, F., Fforest oweth me 2 news books.]—5, S., for pamphletts, 1*s.*—8, T., for pamphletts, 6*d.*—11, F., for shoes, 4*s*; to the shoemaker's box, 6*d*; for pamphletts, 2*s* 3*d*; [owing[3] to Mr. Davies, 2*s* 2*d* (i.e. 18*d* for Stubbs' 'Queries' and 8*d* for Huttichiuses Antiq.[4]).]—12, S., for mending my stockings, 6*d*; for a pound of candells, 6*d.*—15, T., for pamphletts, 10*d.*—16, W., spent at the Miter with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d.*—18, F., pamphletts, 6*d.*—19, S., for dying of my gowne, 2*s*; for mending my gowne, 6*d.*—23, W., for a pamphlett, 8*d.*—26, S., spent at the Miter with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick, 8*d*; the same, for Montrosses[1] history, 1*s* 3*d*.—29, T., for my stockings, 6*d*; paid Mrs Burnham a score, 5*d*; pamphletts, 3*d*.

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[1] 'his' in the Harl. MS.; 'your,' in the Tanner MS.

[2] see Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls p. 511.

[3] the passages in square brackets are from a fly-leaf at the end of the Almanack.

[4] Huttichius 'Collectanea Antiquitatum . . . in agro Moguntino,' Mogunt. 1520 fol.; not now in the Wood Collection.

November.—⟨'A true[2] narrative of the proceedings in Parliament from 22 Sept.' to 16 Nov. 1659.⟩

⟨3 Nov., Th., Peter Nicolls, subwarden of Merton College, signed the permission for Wood to peruse 'the antient registers' of the College, which is found in MS. Tanner 338.⟩

26 November, S., Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ St⟨ubs⟩ had like to have been sh⟨ot⟩ in Mr. Sp⟨riggs'⟩ ch⟨amber⟩ of L⟨incoln⟩ C⟨ollege⟩. The b⟨ullet⟩ flew in his hai⟨r⟩.

[Mr.[3] Stubs sitting in Mr.[4] Sprigs' chamber[5] at Lync. Coll., a bullet came from the Miter backside and came through his hair.]

*Nov. 26. His acquaintance Henry Stubbe of Ch. Church sitting in the upper chamber of his friend (William Sprigg, fellow of Linc. Coll.) opposite the back-gate of the Miter Inn, a soldier standing there and discharging his gun, the bullet came thro' Stubbe's haire and miss'd him narrowly.

December.—[2[6], F., Forest owes me a news booke.]—3 day, S., pamphletts, 1*s* 4*d*; spent at Woode's Taverne with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 8*d*.—5, M., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at Mr. Jeaneses, 6*d*.—8, Th., spent at Flexon's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 4*d*.—9, F., pamphletts, 7*d*.—10, S., for the 'Answer[7] to the Modest Plea,' 4*d*.—16, F., pamphletts, 1*s* 3*d*.—17, S., spent at Flexney's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d*.—20, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.—21, W., spent at Heddington with Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwicke, 2*d*.—22, Th., for faggotts and coles, 3*s* 1*d*; the same to S⟨amuel⟩ Pocoke for a book of love[8], 9*d*; spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Robinson at widow Flexneys, 4*d*.—23, F., for pamphletts, 7*d*.—24, S., to Godwin for books, 1*s*; the same, to the butler for battles, 2*s* 3d; to my barber, 4*s*; the same, for pamphletts, 5*d*.—30, F., for frost-nayling my horse at Mr. ⟨Edmund⟩ Gregorye's of Cuxham, 4*d*; to Forest for my quarteridge, 2*s* 6*d*, being the last that I shall pay him; the same for pamphletts, 1*s* 11*d*.—31, S., for the King's triall[1], 9*d*; the same to mounsir, for a new bridle, given, 1*s*.

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[1] Wood 172; 'The compleat history of the warrs in Scotland under the conduct of the illustrious James ⟨Graham⟩ marquess of Montrose,' 1660, 8vo.

[2] Lond. 1659; Wood 519 (12).

[3] the paragraph in square brackets, giving the names in full was added at a later date.

[4] William Sprigg, fellow of Linc. Coll. 28 Dec. 1652—16 Aug. 1660.

[5] the room which now looks by a bow-window into the garden, the windows which looked across the street into the Mitre yard being blocked.

[6] this entry is on a fly-leaf at the end of the Almanac.

[7] Wood 626 (14) is 'A Modest Plea for an equal commonwealth,' Lond. 1659, which Wood notes to be by William Sprigg M.A. of Linc. Coll. 'first published in Aug. 1659; there came out another edition in 8° about Christmas 1659.' Wood 626 (15) is 'The Modest Reply in answer to the modest plea,' Lond. 1659. See *infra* p. 295.

[8] one of the three books now bound together in Wood 741. 'A treatise of love melancholy,' Oxon. 1640 (Wood 741 no. 1); 'Nuptial Love,' Lond. 1638 (Wood 741 no. 2); or William Greenwood's 'Description of the passion of love,' Lond. 1657 (Wood 741 no. 3).

December.—*Dec. In the latter end of this month, being Christmas-time, A. W. was at Cuxham in the house of Edmund Gregory. Mr. William Bull, Henry Hawley, &c. were there also.

[There[2] was somtime an auntient custome belonging to New College fellows: viz., on Holy Thursday every year some of the fellows of New College (with some of their acquaintance with them) did goe to St. Bartholmew's Hospitall and there in the chappell sing an anthem of 2 or 5 parts. After that, every one of them would offer up money in a bason, being sett for that purpose in the middle of the chapell. After that, have some refreshment in the house. Then, going up to a well or spring in the grove, which strewd with flowers round about for them, they sung a song of 5 parts, lately one of Mr. Wilbye's[3] *principium* 'Hard by a cristall fountaine.' And after that come home by Cheyney Lane[3] and Hedington Hill, singing catches.

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[1] Wood 364 contains several pamphlets about the trial and death of Charles I; the piece here specified may perhaps be Wood 609 (6) 'Number 2. A continuation of the narrative of the High Court of Justice concerning the tryal of the King, 25 Jan.,' Lond. 1648 ⟨i. e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩, along with Wood 602 (7) 'Number 3' of the same, '29 Jan.,' Lond. 1648 ⟨i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩. In Wood 401 fol. 145 b is a ballad entitled 'The manner of the king's trial at Westminster Hall, . . . also the true manner of his being put to death' . . . , beginning 'King Charles was once a prince of a great state.'

[2] note by Wood belonging to 1659, printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

[3] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford ii. 514, where Wood says 'sung an *Oriana* or else one of Mr. John Wilbye's songs,' etc. The reference is inexact. The music referred to is the volume entitled 'Madrigales; the Triumphes of Oriana . . . for 5 and six voices . . . published by Thomas Morley, Bac. Mus.' Lond. 1601: a copy is in Bodley (Malone 974). No. XV in the volume is John Wilbye's 'The lady Oriana'; but the song (for *six* voices) cited by Wood is by Thomas Morley.

Hard by a cristal fountaine
Oriana the bright lay downe a sleeping.
The birds they finely cherped,
The birds they finely cherped,
The winds were stilled,
Sweetly with these accenting
The aire was filled.
This is that faire whose head a crowne deserveth
Which heaven for her reserveth.

Leave, shepherds, your lambs keepeing
Upon the barren mountaines
And Mymphs ⟨*sic*⟩ attend on her and leave your bowres
For she the shepherds' life maintaines and youres.
Then sang the shepherds and nimphs, nimphs of Diana
Long live faire Oriana, Long live faire Oriana.

[4] 'Cheyney lane' is found in some maps applied to the road which branches off the Headington road and goes along the north of Headington Hill South Park.

The choristers and singing-men of New College did, 1, in the morning about 2 or 3 ⟨o'⟩clock in the morning sing an anthem on the tower; and then, from thence to St. Barthelmew's.]

[1659[1]: The Royall Societie at Oxon, and of Chemistry. They did in Clerk's house, an apothecary in St. Marie's parish, exercise themselves in some chimicall extracts, which were carried on and much improved before the king's restauration, in so much that severall scholars had privat elaboratories and did performe those things which the memory of man could not reach. But the one man that did publickly teach it to the scholars was one Peter Sthael, borne at Strasburgh in Royall Prussia, brought to Oxon by that eminent scholar Mr. Robert Boyle a sojourner in the University anno 1659, and by him setled in the same house wherin he lived viz. in that house (owned then by an apothecary) next on the west side of University Coll. somtimes knowne by the name of Deep hall. Where continuing an year or two and taking to him disciples in that time, translated himself to a tenement neare it, and then to an antient hall called Ram Inn, in Allsaints parish, in the old refectory of which he erected his elaboratorie and taught severall classes. Among such that he taught that came to be knowne afterwards to the world were Mr. Joseph Williamson of Queen's Coll. (afterwards Secretary of State), Mr. William Levinz of S. John's, Dr. John Wallis (Geometry Professor), Mr. Christopher Wren of Allsouls (afterwards Astronomy Professor), Mr. Nathaniel Crew of Lyncoln Coll. (afterwards bishop of Durham), Dr. Ralph Bathurst (now deane of Wells), Dr. Richard Lower, Francis Turner of New Coll. (now head of St. John's College in Cambridge). Mr. Stael for want of disciples went to other places about the year 1665; returned againe 1670; and tarriing there an yeare more, was called away to be the operator belonging to the Royall Society; with whom he lived till about 1675, and then died.]

⟨The following note, from Wood MS. E 32, p. 22, seems to indicate that hats were kept on in church[2].

'The gentlemen commoners of the University of Oxon petitioned to sit with their caps on their heads as the Masters and Bachelaurs did and especially for this reason that many of the Bachelaurs were their servitors but the other day. This as it seemes being denyed, were these verses made:

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[1] note on a slip at p. 1111 in Wood MS. F 1. The slip is a piece of an envelope with the address:—'for Mr. Anthony Wood, lodging over against the great gate of Merton Colledge Oxon, at Oxford.' Interposed into his account of the Puritans Wood has a note which seems to belong here, to the Royal Society:—'English tongue refined by them: vide ⟨Thomas⟩ Sprat's *History of the Royall Society* [Lond. 1667, 4to] p. 42.'

[2] the time was possibly during the Puritan domination: see note 2 p. 300.

"Rather than wee'l be made
Such slaves to this trade
And suffer such abuses
Wee'l go to Allhallowes
And the church by the gallowes
To heare doctrines and uses."

The church by the gallowes is Halywell, for that the gallowes of that parish stood where the corner house by the tower or turret in Magd. Coll. wall now standeth.'

The threat seems to be to leave S. Mary's and go to other churches where the University Sermon was not preached. One of the old orders requiring undergraduates to be uncovered in presence of an M.A. is found in Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 167.⟩

⟨*Notes*[1] *on the affairs of the University under the Puritan domination*, 1648–1660.⟩

Of the endeavours used to pull down Academies. Thus far, reader, with great paines and industry have I brought my History, the which to draw it lower I think not convenient: yet, however, a breif of the cheif memorables which follow you may see in my 'Fasti Oxonienses.' Now for a conclusion I shall make bold to shew unto you in what esteeme the Universitie stood in the late broken times, viz. from the year 1648 to 1660, and then a character of the members thereof in generall of that time[2].

The Universitie then having bin highly honoured by, and famed through, all parts of the learned world in this and foregoing ages (as may be seen in this work), began in these late times to suffer the same censures by our countrymen, as it (and Cambridge) did in those unhappy and unsettled dayes of King Edward VI, then which nothing could be imagined more, unless it were the fate that befell the nurseries of France, Germany, and other places after the rise and preaching of Luther, Calvin, etc., as in the 'oration' of Peter Frarin[1] of Antwerp 'against the unlawfull insurrections of the Protestants of his time under pretence of reformation of religion' may appeare.

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[1] these notes are on stray sheets and scraps of paper, on which Wood made jottings for his history of the University. The chief of them were perhaps at one time inserted loosely in Wood MS. F 1. They were found in Mr. Coxe's study in the Bodleian, having been collected as they fell out of the MSS. into which they had been laid; and in 1883 were bound up in a volume entitled 'Wood Papers (Oxford History, etc.)' which is now Wood MS. F 31, the MS. which originally bore that mark having been lost.

[2] an alternative note gives a more detailed statement of his plan, which is to give an account of:—'(1) the endeavours made to destroy the Universities in the intervall; (2) the endeavours used to preserve them, by cajouling the officers of the army, by complying with the cheif instruments that did endeavour, and especially in choosing Oliver protector, courting them with epistles, writing in the defence of the Universities and of learning and learned men; (3) a character in generall of the Universitie and members therof in the late times.' This third head is more fully stated in another note:—'of those that had kept in, whether of the old stock or those that had been entred into the University in the intervall and had been initiated in the Presbyterian and Independent discipline.'

'Tis well knowne that the Universities of this land have had their beginnings and continuances to noe other end but to propagate religion and good manners and supply the nation with persons cheifly professing the three famous faculties of Divinity, Law, and Phisick. But in these late times when the dregs of people grew wiser then their teachers, and pretended to have received revelations, visions[2], inspirations, and I know not what, and, therefore, above[3] all religion ordinarily profest, nothing could satisfie their insatiable desires but aiming at an utter subversion of them[4], church, and schooles, or those places that they thought might put a curb to their proceedings. Intelligent men knew and saw verie well that it was their intent to rout up all and to ruine those things that smelt of an Academy, never rejoycing more then when they could trample on the gowne and bring humane learning and arts into disgrace. This I may verie boldlie say and none can denye it that these domestick confusions among ourselves about matters of religion, and insurrections of seditious subjects that have and doe pretend to reformation, hath bin the only reason why these nurseries must first feele the smart of their implacasy[5], supposing thereby that unless they were subverted nothing of their designes as to the settlement of their opinions can take place[6].

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[1] in another draft Wood gives:—'the oration of Peter Fraryn, edit. Antwerp 1566'; 8vo, translated from the Latin by John Fouler, Wood 800 (3).

[2] Wood 646 contains several narratives of such 'Visions.'

[3] superior to.

[4] the Universities.

[5] a word apparently coined from 'implacable.'

[6] another draft, to this effect, begins imperfectly in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 7:—'. . . with the text and take no notice of it then when it was named, was a great sign of some extraordinary inspiration; but a good and solid sermon was reproached with "humane learning," that being no advantage, as they thought, to a divine. And this way they used to make learning seem unnecessary and odious to the vulgar, that so, with more plausiblness, they might alienate their ⟨i. e. University and College⟩ lands. For nothing else could be their intentions to cherish up ignorance by suffering and encouraging pragmaticks, who had never seen a College, sacrilegiously to abuse pulpits; by which intimating to the people that a cobler's or taylor's stall was as good a nursery for a divine as either Universitie. And to make this more fesible,

Some [1] there were also that made it their common practice to preach against them, stiling them 'the nurseries of wickedness, the nests of mutton tuggers, the dens of formall droanes'; ever and anon stiling the Colledges and Halls 'cages [2] of uncleane birds'; and such like. Nay, there were not wanting some also that said the like expressions, or to that purpos, publickly from the pulpit even in the Universities themselves [3]; as particularly did Valvasor Powell [4] in this ⟨University, on⟩ July 15, 1657, at what time he preached (not without some repulse) at All Hallowes church before a great multitude of scholars and layes, for then after he had sufficiently rayled against the Universities, was soe impudent as to particularise certaine persons in them, as namely, among the rest, Mr. Henry Hickman of Magdalen Coll., telling the auditory ⟨that the 'Pope would provide him a mitre and the Devil a frying-pan.'⟩

And as it was a common matter to declaime against Universities in publicke, soe was it also in the private meetings and conventicles of Anabaptists, Quakers, and such like unstable people, challenging also somtimes the gowne it self to oppose what they did and said, and this ever [5] in the Universities themselves, they being backed by force of armes or else some authority [6].

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a band of itinerants were appointed in Wales—under the conduct of Vavasor Powell (this is in his life which I have in my other study), "one" if reports be true (see "The History of the wicked Plots and Conspiracies of the Presbyterians" ⟨by Henry Foulis, London, 1662⟩ lib. 1 cap. 4) "more fit to rub horse heeles than enter a pulpit"—where they turned out the setled ministry and lockd up the church dores, that a sermon was as rare there as they were too common in England. "It was another man's concordance and their owne impudence that were their cheif interpreters of Scriptures: the Fathers and other Commentators being held too much popish and knowing, to have any credit among such enlightned brethren".' Wood 300 is 'The life and death of Mr. Vavasor Powell,' 1671; in this Wood has noted (*a*) 'if not of Jes. Coll., then bring him into Jes. Coll.' in the *Athenae*; (*b*) 'A. Wood, 2*s* 4*d* bound.' Wood 476 (10) is a pamphlet directed against Vavasor Powell '*Mercurius Cambro-Britannicus*, or News from Wales,' Lond. 1652. Wood 476 (11) is [Alexander Griffith's] '*Strena Vavasoriensis*, a New-year's gift for the Welsh Itinerants, or a hue and cry after Mr. Vavasor Powell,' Lond. 1652.

[1] in the draft in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 8, it runs:—'But all these *pros* and *cons* (of which I have not repeated half) being not sufficient, continuous clamours were still had against our Universities and the learning profest in them. They made it their common use to stile them,' and then as printed in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 680, 681.

[2] alluding to Revelation xviii. 2.

[3] 'vide preface to Henry Foulis's "Plots and Conspiracies"; vide Henry Thurman' ⟨in the *Athenae*⟩: Wood's note.

[4] 'vide "Life of Vavasor Powell" ⟨Wood 300⟩. Buried in the fanatick churchyard':—marginal note in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 8 b.

[5] 'commonly' in the other draft.

[6] another draft of this, which has supplied a few verbal corrections in the text, found in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 7 b, adds here:—'This I have seen and

⟨Attempts[1] were made to⟩ annull the Universities 1653–1659. The priviledges of the Universitie assailed, vide preface to 'True Rebell.' ⟨A motion⟩ that all Colledges in Oxon and Cambridge be deprived of their lands and revenewes; see Henry Foules' 'History of ... Presbytery' cap. 4 pp. 27, 28, etc.

Furthermore also some there were that endeavoured in their writings to make a reformation of the Universities not as to manners, but discipline; not as to a settlement and well-ordering of their lands, but to the taking them away 'to the end that droanes might not be nursed up'; not to the increasing or augmenting[2] of severall nurseries in the Universities, but to the decreasing, by joyning severall into one.

And such as these[3] (written much about the time that the Universities were at stake) were:—(1) John Webster, a chaplain in the Parliamentary army, somtimes a Cambridge student, in his book intituled 'Academiarum[4] Examen' printed at London in 4to, 1654; wherein though he hath proposed divers expedients (as he is pleased to stile them) for the reforming of schooles and the perfecting and promoting of all kind of science, yet he was verie well knowne to be one who endeavoured to knock downe learning and the ministry both togeather, sufficiently demonstrated by his and ⟨William⟩ Erberye's[5] disputation against two ministers in a church in Lombard Street, London (October 12, 1653) and at other times in other places. But least this knight-errant[6] should prove unanswered in what he had delivered, Dr. Seth Ward, one of the Savilian professors, did for the honor of learning and Universities write some animadversions on his book[7] which are intituled 'Vindiciae Academiarum' ⟨by H. D.⟩

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heard, when the Anabaptists publickly baptized people at High ⟨i. e. Hythe⟩ Bridge; and some I have seen baptized by one ... King, a glover of Oxon, beheld by hundreds of people, that would shout at it and make it ridiculous.'

[1] in the other draft in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 7:—'And thus was learning first of all openly trod downe, and then the parliament passed this vote ... anno 1653 (this is said in that year) *that all Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge be deprived of their lands and revenews and that the scholars of them become pensioners.*' Pensioners, i. e. commoners, without College emoluments. For the 1659 attempt see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 695.

[2] 'augmenting of the severall houses therin,' in the other draft.

[3] 'such doughty champions as these were,' in the other draft. An earlier book of the sort is Wood 515 (10) 'An humble motion to Parliament concerning the advancement of learning and the reformation of the Universities by J. H.' [i. e. John Hall of Durham], Lond. 1649.

[4] Wood B 24 (8).

[5] 'Erburie's' in the other draft.

[6] 'chaplain-errant,' in the other draft.

[7] Wood B 24 (10).

printed at Oxford in 4to, 1654, wherin may be discovered the frenzie and weakness of Webster.

2. William Dell, of the said Universitie of Cambridge also, who in a book [1] that he entitles 'The Tryall of Spirits' (printed at London, 1653, in 4to) declares that 'the Universities [2], etc.,' see in the title of the book which I have. Which book also [3], togeather with what Mr. Thomas Hobbs hath said concerning Universities in his 'Leviathan' [4], were answered by Dr. Seth Ward at the latter end of his 'Vindiciae Academiarum.'

3. Henry Stubbe, Student of Ch. Ch., in a book intituled 'A light shining out of darkness' (printed at London in 4to twice anno 1659), wherin are severall queries against the ministry and against the Universities [5] and customes or manners thereof. Answered by H. F.[6] (quaere), but never published.

4. William Sprigge, fellow of Lyncolne College, in a book [7] intituled 'A modest plea for an equall commonwealth' (printed at London, first in 4to, then in 8vo, anno 1659), wherin is a chapter for regulating the Universities. Weakly answered by a certaine minister in a little pamphlet [8] intituled 'A modest reply in answer to the modest plea for, etc,' 4to, London, 1659. Vide preface to Foulis's 'Plots and Conspiracies'; vide ibid. p. 28.

5. Anon [9]: 'Sundry things from severall hands [concerning the University of Oxford,' Lond. 1659.]

[6. Matthew Poole's 'A Model for the maintaining students of choice abilities at the University' 1658—Wood 515 (no. 19). Another copy is Wood B 37 (1).]

Robert Boreman [10], writ for Universities [11]; Edward Waterhouse his 'Apologie' ⟨Lond. 1653; in Wood 130 (4)⟩; Henry Thurman[1].]

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[1] Wood B 24 (2).

[2] see the quotation completed in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 657, 658.

[3] the other draft adds:—'Mr. ⟨John⟩ Horne, a gorer of all Universitie learning; answered by ⟨George⟩ Kendall; vide "Notes from Mr. Wilmot's books" that were Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Lockye's.' John Horne's Θύρα Ανεῳγμένη: the open door for man's approach to God,' Lond. 1650, 4to. George Kendall's 'Sancti sanciti: as also an appendix in answer to Master Horne,' Lond. 1654, fol. See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 658.

[4] Lond. 1651, folio.

[5] marginal note in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 8 b:—'For this Dr. Edward Reynolds when he became dean of Ch Ch. the second time turned him out of his Student's place and got him out from the Librayry.'

[6] possibly Henry Foulis.

[7] Wood 626 (14).

[8] Wood 626 (15); see p. 288 *supra*.

[9] in Wood's copy (Wood 515 no. 22) Wood notes:—'reported to be written by John Wagstaff of Oriel Coll., but false.'

[10] R. B[oreman] 'Παιδειαθρίαμβος: the triumphs of learning over ignorance,' Lond. 1653; Wood B 24 (2).

[11] this head is treated fully in the

[*Treatises*[2] *for and against humane learning.*

(1) 'A vindication of learning from unjust aspersions,' Lond. 1646.

(2) 'Παιδειαθρίαμβος· the triumphs of learning over ignorance,' R[obert] B[oreman], Lond. 1653.

(3) 'The tryal of spirits both in teachers and hearers,' William Dell, Lond. 1653.

(4) 'A plain and necessary confutation of diverse . . . errors delivered by Sydrach Simpson, Mr. of Pembroke Hall, in a sermon preached to the University congregation [of Cambridge] the last commencement 1653,' Lond. 1654.

(5) 'A testimony from the word against Divinity Deg[r]ees in the University or any academical degrees made use of for the ministers of the Gospel.'

(6) Joseph Sedgwick, 'A sermon preached at St. Marie's Cambridge 1 May 1653 with a fuller discourse of the use of Universities of clergy,' Lond. 1653.

(7) 'Ἐπίσκοπος διδακτικός· Learning's necessity to a . . . minister of the Gospel' by Joseph Sedgwick fellow of Chr. Coll. Camb., Lond. 1653.

(8) John Webster's 'Academiarum examen or the examination of Academies,' Lond. 1654.

(9) John Webster's 'The saints' guide or Christ the rule and ruler of saints,' Lond. 1654.

(10) 'Vindiciae Academiarum' by [set]H. [war]D., Oxford 1654. [Against John Webster, Thomas Hobbs, William Dell; by Seth Ward D.D. and astronomy professor in Oxon; the preface by N. S. i. e. [joh]N. [walli]S, rather by [joh]N. [wilkin]S.]

(11) 'The sufficiency of the spirit's teaching without humane learning or a treatise tending to prove humane learning no help to the spiritual understanding of the word of God,' written by S. How [cobler], to which is added a postscript written by Wm. Kiffen [anabaptist] minister of the gospel, Lond. 1683.]

⟨*Characteristics of the Presbyterians and Independents.*⟩

[⟨As to⟩ manners; factious, saucy, and some impudent and conceited, morose (incident to most that are sedentary and studious), false, factious in college, and delighting in petty plots and raising in bason of water[3], reserved (being alwaies jealous that what they said

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other draft in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 8: it does not differ from that printed in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 659. The other draft adds 'Mr. Sydrach Simpson; vide Ward's answer to Dell,' see *supra* p. 295. Sydrach Simpson's 'Διατριβή wherein the judgment of the reformed churches . . . is shewed concerning . . . preaching by those who are not ordained Ministers,' Lond. 1647, 4to. Add also 'Detur pulchriori or a Poem in praise of the University of Oxford,' 1658, which Wood notes to be 'by one of Queen's College.'

[1] 'Defence of Humane Learning in the Ministry,' Oxford 1660; Wood 130 (2).

[2] Wood has collected these treatises and bound them into one volume, Wood B 24.

[3] is this an earlier form of 'a storm in a teacup'?

or did should be told to others to disadvantage). Scorning at anything that seemed formall; laughing[1] at a man in a cassock or canonicall coat or long cloak to the heels, at those praying with hats before their eyes when they come into the church or kneeling down against a pillar or form. Scorning and laughing at those that used the Lord's prayer. Never stiled any church by the name of 'St.' as 'St. Marie's' 'S. Peter's' etc.; but 'he preached at Marie's,' 'Peter's,' etc.

⟨As to⟩ discipline; by constant preaching and praying they worked verie much upon the affections of people, and some in so great manner that they proved no better than crazed people, or such that are dreamers of dreams, that pretend to revelations, to be instructed by visions: their meetings too often (as I have told you), which took up the time of some zealous scholars that they had not time and would ⟨not⟩ study philosophy. Disputing constantly, and many good disputants then bred up, especially in philosophy; for divinity, I think none, for few or none had respect for the fathers and schoolmen, and scholars made use of them in disputing. Philosophicall[2] disputations often in the Greek tongue in those times (but since this restauration seldome or never); but fighting[3] in the schooles and other times in the streets (to the great scandall of the gowne), frequent. The sale of books very much[4], practicall divinity and quaint discourses, and money plenty[5]; not so after the Restauration. Quaint discourses extant; since, not⟨thing⟩ but playes[6] and sermons[7], and foolish drollery.

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[1] another version of this note is:—'cassocks and the ware of clergie men ⟨they thought⟩ ridiculous; praying with their hats before their eyes when they come in the church (or some when they come in, and knelt) ⟨they thought⟩ ridiculous.'

[2] another form of this note is:—'disputing in Greek in the schooles very frequent.'

[3] this fighting arose out of the keenness of the disputing in the schools; opponents passed from words to blows, their partisans joined in the fray, and the crowd of students stood by and encouraged the combatants by their applause. Wood 276 A no. 344 is a poster issued by the Vice-chancellor (Daniel Greenwood) Mar. 22, 165½, complaining of the tumults, even in the streets, arising out of 'coursing.' These tumults were all the greater that in the 'coursing' one college challenged another.

[4] another form of this note is:—'books more vendible.'

[5] another form of the note is:—'money stirring from the new families.'

[6] Wood certainly did not follow the stream in this respect: in his Collection of books the drama is almost unrepresented.

[7] the Wood Collection of books is also remarkable (considering the date at which it was formed) for the paucity of sermons in it. The few that there are (chiefly in Wood 634, Wood 635, and Wood D 23) are mostly presentation copies to Wood.

⟨They used to⟩ love and encourage instrumental musick; but did not care for vocall, because that was used in church by the prelaticall partie. They would not goe to ale-houses or taverns, but send for their liquors to their respective chambers and tiple it there. Some would go in publick; but then, if overtaken, they were so cunning as to dissemble it[1] in their way home by a lame leg or that some suddaine paine there had taken them. ⟨They would⟩ countenance none but such that 'had the grace of God in them.' No publick spirits, but minded only their endearments and comfortable importances.]

⟨*Characteristics of the Presbyterians and Independents.*⟩

[The[2] nature or disposition of both parties[3] (especially the juniors) was morous[4], censorious, false, factious, and much given to reports and tale-bearing.

They would avoid a taverne and ale-house, but yet send for their commodities to their respective chambers and tiple and smoake till they were over-taken with the creature. And yet of all men, none more than these were ready to censure the boone Royallist or any person that they saw go in or out of a tavern or alehous. Some I confess did venture[5], but then, if overtaken, would in their way home counterfeit a lameness or that some suddaine paine came upon them. They would also entertaine each other in their chambers with edibles, and somtimes (but seldome) at a cook's house that had a back-way, and be very merry and frollicsome. Nay, such that had come from Cambridg and had gotten fellowships would be more free of entertainment than any, and instead of a cup of college beare and a stir'd machet[6] which use to be the antient way of entertaining in a College at 3 or 4 in the afternoon, they would entertaine with tarts, custards, cheescaks, or any other junkets that were in season; and that fashion continued among the generalitie till the restauration.

They encouraged instrumentall musick, and some there were that had musick meetings every week in their chambers; but vocall musick[7] the heads of these partie⟨s⟩ did not care for, and the juniors were afraid to entertaine it because used by the prelaticall party in their devotions.

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[1] the irregularity in their gait.

[2] notes in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 16. Wood notes in the margin:—'These things to come ⟨in the History of the University⟩ in the latter end of 1659'; 'vide notes out of preface to Dr. South's sermon which I have.'

[3] i. e. Presbyterians and Independents.

[4] i. e. morose.

[5] to go to taverns.

[6] I do not know the word: the reading may possibly be 'muchet.'

[7] part-singing, I suppose.

They were great enimies to May-games and would never suffer anything therof to be done in the Universitie or city, as May-poles, morrices, Whitson ales; nay, scarce wakes.

They would not suffer any common players to come into the Universitie, nor scholars to act in privat but what they did by stelth; yet at Act times they would permit dancing the rope, drolles, or monstrous sights to be seen.

They would not suffer any swearing or cursing; and if a scholar was found guilty of either, expulsion for the most part was his punishment: if any towne-man, a forfeiture of money, ⟨the⟩ stocks, or prison.

⟨They did⟩ avoid the company of royalists and the prelaticall party, as the protestants did the papists and popishly affected after the plot was discovered in the latter end of Sept. 1678.

They suffered not public drunkenness but punished it very severely, and did make the boone party that were guilty of it so scandalous in their discourse, nay, in sermons, that it frighted the yong fry from it and their company.

Being taken off from these pleasing matters, they became factious among themselves, and ever and anon carrying tales to the great persons and endeavouring to lift one another out; so that every man carrying himself wary and being jealous, seldome free discours or company was made. Wee had no coffey houses then.

Many also of them that were the sons of upstart gentlemen, such that had got the good places into their hands belonging to the law-courts and had[1] bought the lands of the clergy and gentry, were generally very proud, saucy, impudent, and seldome gave respect to any but the leading person. As for any of the old stock[2], they[3] laughed and flouted at them, scarse gave them the wall, much less the common civility of a hat[4]: and so it was that the antient gentry of the nation were dispised.

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[1] another version is:—'had purchased bishops', deanes', and royallist lands.'

[2] i.e., Masters of Arts and Fellows of Colleges, of the times before 1641, who still remained in Oxford.

[3] i. e. the upstarts.

[4] Undergraduates were rigidly expected to 'cap' any M.A. or Fellow of their own College: it was one of the privileges of the Gentleman-Commoner in Colleges to be exempt from this necessity of raising the cap. The ordinances for the admission of Gentlemen-Commoners made at Lincoln College on 12 Oct. 1666 (Registrum medium Coll. Linc. fol. 148) are probably typical of their privileges and may

The inferior sort or juniors went verie lavishly in their apparell; they alwaies wore hats with ribband, powdred hair, lac'd bands and tassell or snake-bow band-strings, half shirts, and long cuffs: and no wonder, seing Dr. 〈John〉 Owen when vice-chancellor had alwaies his hair powdred, cambr〈ic〉 band with larg costly band-strings, velvet jacket, his breeches set round at knee with ribbons pointed, Spanish leather boots with Cambrig[1] tops, etc. And all this was in opposition to a prelaticall cut.

Gownes with wide sleeves (as wide as surplices), brought by the Cambridge bachelaurs; imitated by undergraduates. Masters' gownes long, dragling on the ground, sleeves also not used by antient scholars, faced with velvet.

Discipline, strict and severe; disputations and lectures, often; catechising, frequent; prayers, in most tutors' chambers every night. Wee had then very good exercises in all matters performed in the Schooles; philosophy disputations in Lent time, frequent in the Greek tongue; coursing very much, ending alwaies in blowes, and that in the publick streets to the great scandall of the gowne.

Acts were then well performed, as well in Divinity as Philosophy; the *Terrae filii* witty, but seldome scurulous or prophane, neither reflecting much on their governours.

Preaching and praying, too much; and, if not for necessaries, some would carry on those exercises a whole week togeather. 'Twas 'scandalous' to have a short and quaint sermon or to utter any doctrine sav〈ou〉ring of Arminius or Socinus; and 'scandalous' it was to have a formall starcht prayer before it; and 'verie ridiculous' to conclude with the Lord's prayer on bended knees. Some, and more particularly Dr. 〈John〉 Owen, would very scornfully laugh at the preacher that should doe so, set downe (wheras he stood[2] before),

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therefore be given here. The gentlemen-commoners (1) shall not be required 'to go bow before the Fellows as other commoners do; (2) shall have the use of the College library [a privilege which proved disastrous to the library!]; (3) shall sit at the Fellows' table till they are a mess of themselves and when there are 4 admitted they shall go to their own table distinct from any others in the hall and shall have commons brought to them next after the Fellows, but they shall be obliged to rise from table at dinner or supper as soon as the Fellows' grace-cup is brought up to them; (4) their names shall be placed in the buttery-book next after the Foundation men; (5) and also in the chapel they shall have precedence next to them.'

[1] i.e. 'cambric.'

[2] standing, not kneeling, was the posture during prayer of a Presbyterian congregation; as it continued till within the last twenty years in all Presbyterian churches in Scotland. During prayer the head was uncovered: at other times the hat may have been worn in church.

and put his hat on his head; vide Hobbs' 'History[1] of the Civill Wars of England,' p. 31.

Many quaint discourses were then extant; and the sale of books, especially practicall divinity, very much. Not so after the restauration, onlie playes, sermons, drollery.

Money then stirring, and comming from the new gentlemen.

⟨The⟩ University flourished in number[2], but few nobility; few gentry also, unless to Colleges where an old Head and some Fellowes remained. After the restauration it did in some manner decay in number: Presbyterians and Independents and other fanaticall people did forbeare to send them for feare of orthodox principles. Another party though⟨t⟩ an University too low a breeding; entertain'd one[3] at home, who infused principles of Atheisme. Others sent them beyond the seas and they return home factious and propagat faction. Another party (the papists), they send also beyond sea.]

16$\frac{59}{60}$ and 1660: 12 Car. II: Wood aet. 28.

January.—The 2d, M., for this Almanack, 3*d*; paid Mr. Burnham a score, 9*d.* —3, T., for pampletts[4], 11*d.*—6, F., pamphletts, 1*s* 1*d.*—7, S., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwicke, oysters, 6*d*; the same, for a pamphlett, 3*d.*—10, T., for pamphletts, 8*d.*—13, F., pamphletts, 10*d.*—14, S., paid Mr. Burnham a score, 6*d.*—20, F., pamphletts, 2*s* 3*d.*—21, S., to Beckford, for binding books, 1*s*; pampletts[5] of Davis, 1*s.*—26, Th., for pamphletts of Forest, 1*s* 4*d.*—27, F., for pamphletts, 5*d*; the same, for apples and ale for Mr. ⟨William⟩ Sprigg, ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, and ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick, 6*d*; the same, for a quart of sack at their chambers, 2*s*.—30, M., given to Robert Cale when Mr. ⟨William⟩ Sprigg went away, 6*d*. ⟨Total⟩ 14*s* 11*d*.

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[1] T. H[obbes] 'History of the Civil Wars in England from the year 1640 to 1660,' publ. 1679, 8vo [bibl. Bodl. 8° B 162 Linc.]; re-published under the title 'Behemoth,' Lond. 1680, 8vo [Wood 213 (2)]; and again in a volume of tracts by Hobbes, Lond. 1682, 8vo [Wood 204].

[2] as evidence of the wide-spread desire to send students to the Universities reference may be made to the subscription-scheme of 1647. Wood 276 A no. 305 is 'The names of trustees for receiving money to maintain hopeful students at the University for the supply of the Church of God in England with ministers,' Lond. 1647. Facts like this have to be set against what Wood says of the Puritan wish to overthrow the Universities.

[3] a tutor.

[4] among the pamphlets bought by Wood this month was Wood 510 (25) 'A perfect narrative of the grounds and reasons moving some officers of the army in Ireland,' Lond. 1660; which he notes to have been 'sold in the beginning of January 16$\frac{59}{60}$.' Also Wood 276 A no. 214 'A declaration ⟨with names attached of citizens of London⟩ of the people of England for a Free Parliament,' in which he notes '200: 90: and 5 hands,' i. e. 295 signatures.

[5] Wood B 32 contains some of these, being dated 'Ant. Woode; Jan. 21 A.D. 1659' i. e. $\frac{59}{60}$: thus Wood B 32 (1) is Sir Henry Spelman's 'Tithes too hot to be touched,' Lond. [1647]; Wood B 32 (3) Spelman's 'de non temerandis ecclesiis,' Oxf. 1646.

January.—Jan. 16, M., Mr. ⟨John⟩ Belchior, the Anabaptist, preached at St. Peter's in the Ball⟨iolum⟩, inveighing much aganst the present overtures; proceding soe farr as the vice-cancellor, Dr. ⟨John⟩ Conant, turned him out of the church. He was set up by . . . Andrews the butler of Exon. Coll., and Mr. ⟨Ralph⟩ Austen, and major Hatchman a casheired Anabaptist officer. Vide History ⟨i. e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. Vol. II. p. 697⟩. ⟨John⟩ Belchior, borne at one of the Haseleys, a butcher, or butcher's son.

[⟨Jan. 21, 1660⟩ Ant:[1] à Woode Jan. 21 A.D. 1659, pret. 5*s* 6*d*.]

⟨25 Jan. 16$\frac{59}{60}$, William Whittingham, registrar of the University, died; see Wood MS. F 29A, fol. 352 b. O. C. 8560 (now in Wood MS. E 4) is a 'Life of William Whittingham' (Dean of Durham 1563–1579), of which Wood says, in Wood MS. E 4, that it was 'written by one of his acquaintance, a Puritan: it was somtimes in the hands of his great grandson Mr. Whittingham, regester of Oxford; after whose death comming into the hands of Mr. Benjamin Cooper[2], his successor, he gave it to me: 'tis onlie a copie,' i. e. a transcript.⟩

February.—1, W., for soling my shoes, 1*s* 6*d*; for apples, 3*d*.—2, Th., spent at Mr. Horne's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick, etc, 6*d*; pamphletts and inke, 1*s*.—3, F., pamphletts, 1*s* 5*d*.—7, T., pamphletts, 1*s* 5*d*.—10, F., pamphletts, 3*d*; the same, 'Politicall[3] Reflections,' 6*d*.—11, S., oysters at Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick's chamber, 1*s*; the same, spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. Fowles[4] at the Tavern, 1*s*.—14, T., pamphletts, 3*d*.—17, F., pamphletts[5], 1*s* 8*d*.—18, S., spent at Louse hall[6] with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩

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[1] note at the beginning of Wood 10 (Wharton's Almanacs 1651–1660). Wood at a later date added this note about Wharton:—'Capt. Georg Wharton borne at Kirkby-Kendall 4 Apr. 1617; treasurer of his majestie's ordinance in the Tower post restaurationem Caroli II; made a baronet for his former service to King Charles I in January (10) 1677. The 1 almanack that G. W. published was in 1637—so Mr. Elias Ashmole; in 1640—so Sir Edward Sherburne.'

[2] Benjamin Cooper A.M. Mert. was elected Registrar 18 Feb. 16$\frac{59}{60}$.

[3] by Francis Osborn, Lond. 1656; not now in the Wood Collection.

[4] Henry Foulis, matric. at Queen's Coll. 10 Nov. 1654; M.A. Queen's Coll. 25 June 1659; Fellow of Linc. Coll. 3 Feb. 16$\frac{59}{60}$; B.D. Linc. 7 Nov. 1667; died 24 Dec. 1669.

[5] among the pamphlets bought this month was Wood 615 (4) 'The Treaty of peace between France and Spain, 7 Nov. 1659,' Lond. 1660; in which Wood notes 'this came out in Feb. 1659' ⟨i. e. $\frac{59}{60}$, and cost⟩ '8*d*.'

[6] I question whether the locality assigned for this Tavern, on the authority of William Huddesford, writing in 1772, can be accepted as true. Huddesford describes 'Louse hall' as a small ale-house kept by 'mother Louse' at the bottom of Headington Hill just where the road branches off to Marston: the short street running southwards from this corner into the main road was

Sedgwicke, 6*d.*—21, T., pamphletts, 8*d.*—24, F., pamphletts, 8*d.*—27, M. pamphletts, 9*d.* ⟨Total⟩ 13*s* 4*d.*

February.—*In the beginning of Febr. Henry Stubbe[1] before mention'd was publickly complayn'd of in the parliament house, for palliating in print the wickedness and roguery of Sir Henry Vane.

The beginning of this mounth was Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Stubbs[2] of Xt. Ch. complained of in the Parliament House as one that palliated in print[3] Sir Henry Vane's wickedness. ⟨Entered in⟩ H⟨enry⟩ Stub ⟨in the Ath.⟩

⟨Wood 610 (63) is 'The lord general ⟨George⟩ Monck his speech in Parliament, 6 Feb. (Monday) $16\frac{59}{60}$,' Lond. 1660. It contains the words "and to be careful neither the cavalier nor phanatique party have yet a share in your civil or military power," on which a note has been made 'this word[4] "phanatique" comes much in fashion after this.'⟩

About the beginning of this mounth ⟨Febr.⟩ died Dr. ⟨John⟩ Oliver, late praesident of Mag. Coll. Oxon.

Feb. 12, Su., obiit Mr. . . . Hunt, nuper socius Nov. Coll., et sepelitur in claustro.

Feb. the 13, M., at night, was great rejoicing here at Oxon for the news of a free parliament[5], ringing of bells, and bonfires, etc. There were rumps flung in a bonfire at Queen's Coll. and some at Dr. ⟨John⟩ Palmer's window at Allsoles.

*Feb. 13, Munday, at night, was great rejoycing in Oxon for the news that then was brought, that there should suddenly be a free-

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called 'Harpsichord Row,' now 'London Terrace.' But in John Ogilby's 'Itinerarium Angliae,' 1675, in the survey of 'the road from Oxford to Cambridge,' we have 'Lowse Hall, so called by the Scholars' marked as a house north of Oxford near Gosford bridge. This is much more in accordance with Wood's habit of going into a wayside inn for a glass of ale in the course of an afternoon's walk, and corresponds on the north of Oxford to Pinnock's at Cumnor on the west or Joan's of Headington on the east.

[1] Wood has a marginal note:—'see Ath. et Fasti vol. 2, p.' . . .

[2] Henry Stubbe was an acquaintance of Wood's; Wood 613 (19) 'The commonwealth of Israel' by H. S[tubbe of Xt Ch.], Lond. 1659, has the note 'A. Wood, donum authoris.'

[3] ? in Henry Stubbe's 'Letter to an officer in the army,' Lond. 1659 (Wood 626 no. 6). Stubbe was friendly to the Vane family; see Wood 383 (7) Henry Stubbe's 'Epistola Henrico Vane, armigero,' Oxon. 1656. Another 'pestilent' pamphlet issued by Henry Stubbe this year was 'A light shining out of darkness' etc. which was twice published Lond. 1659; see p. 295.

[4] Wood 276 A no. 260 is 'A character of a phanatique,' Lond. 1660; bought by Wood in 'March 1659,' i. e. $\frac{59}{60}$. Wood 613 (25) is 'Fanatique Queries,' London, Feb. $16\frac{59}{60}$.

[5] see Pepys' Diary under date 11 Feb. $16\frac{59}{60}$.

parliament[1]. The bells rang, and bonfiers were made, and some rumps or[2] tayles of sheep were flung into a bonfier at Qu. coll. gate. Dr. John Palmer, a great rumper, warden of Allsouls Coll. in the place of Dr. ⟨Gilbert⟩ Sheldon, being then very ill and weak, had a rump throwne up from the street at his windowes. He had been one of the rump parliament, and a great favourite of Oliver.

This month of Feb. 1659 ⟨i.e. $16\frac{59}{60}$⟩, I set up my chimney which cost me about 2*s*; as also the window in my study.

*At this time A. W. being resolv'd to set himself to the study of antiquities and do somthing in them in the house where he was borne, he set up a chimney in the upper[3] roome looking eastward; and in the next room joyning he put out a window next to the street, and made it a study, in which he composed for the most part those things which he afterwards published.

[Feb.[4] 15, 1660 *alias* 1659.

D⟨octor⟩ John R⟨eynolds⟩ was (or should have byn) borne in Pynhoe *alias* Pynhawes. His (father's and) grandfather's name was Richard; who had 3 sonns;—1, Thomas, warden of Merton Colledge, vicechancellor of Oxon, and deane of the cathedrall of Exeter; 2, Michaell, rector of Pinhoe *alias* Pynhawes parishe (testes fenestrae); 3, Richard (the father of Dr. John Rainolde) had six sonns, vizt.:—

1, Jherom
2, William } fellowes of Newe Colledge in Oxon.
3, Edmond, fellowe (manie yeares) and bursar of C. C. C.
4, James, fellowe of Exeter Colledge.
5, John, praesident of C. C. C.
6, Nicholas, who, having his grandfather and father's meanes, had sonns 4,
    1, Richard
    2, William } brede in Oxon
    3, Edmond
    4, James, enjoyinge his grandfather's (Richard's) and father's (Nicholas') meanes, lyveth still in Pynhoe *alias* Pinhawes aboute 2 myles from Exeter com. Devon.

Your servaunt
W. R. Cass⟨ington⟩.]

[18 Feb.[5], S., Benjamin Cooper, A.M. e Coll. Mert., electus est Registrarius Universitatis in loco Gulielmi Whittingham defuncti.]

[The[6] latter end of Febr. $16\frac{59}{60}$ was a ston coffin found at Osney with bones in it.—At the dissolution of Ousney Abbey the west end of

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[1] Wood 620 (37) is 'The form of writs to be issued for the election of . . . Parliament to be holden 25 Apr. 1660,' Lond. 1660; bought by Wood in March $16\frac{59}{60}$. Wood 620 (39) is 'A perfect list of the names of the Knights etc. for the parliament, 25 Apr. 1660,' Lond. 1660; bought by Wood on 25 Apr. 1660.

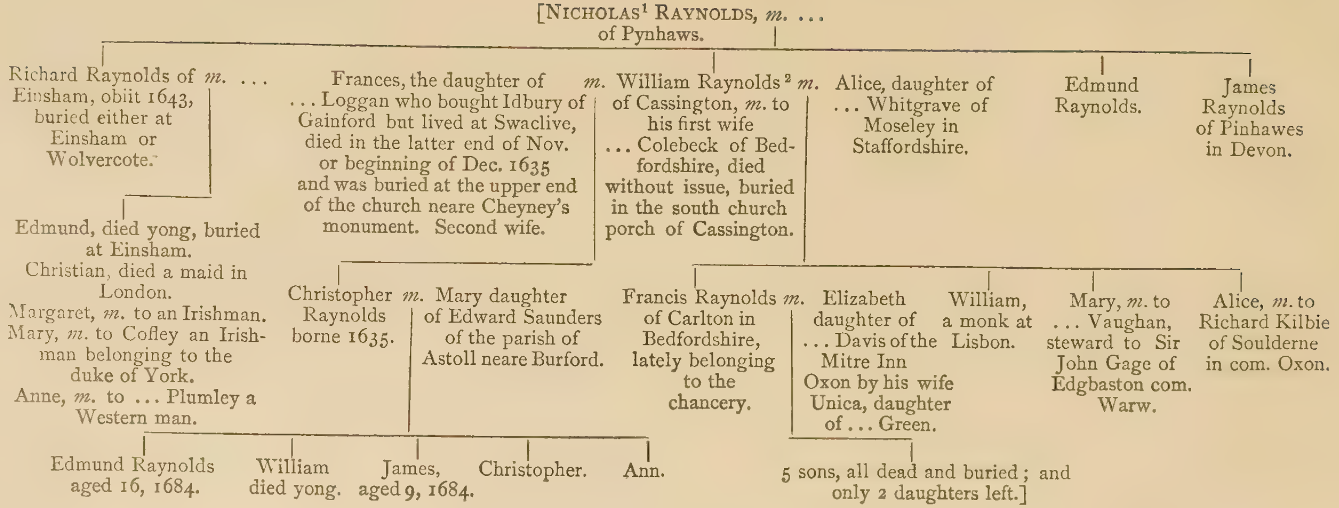
[2] 'or' in the Harl. MS.; 'and' in the Tanner MS.

[3] 'uppermost' in the Harl. MS.

[4] this letter is found in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 50; Wood notes that it is from 'William Raynolds of Cassington.'

[5] note in Wood MS. E 5.

[6] notes by Wood printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'



[NICHOLAS[1] RAYNOLDS, *m.* . . .
of Pynhaws.

Richard Raynolds of Einsham, obiit 1643, buried either at Einsham or Wolvercote. *m.* . . .

Edmund, died yong, buried at Einsham.
Christian, died a maid in London.
Margaret, *m.* to an Irishman.
Mary, *m.* to Cofley an Irishman belonging to the duke of York.
Anne, *m.* to . . . Plumley a Western man.

Frances, the daughter of . . . Loggan who bought Idbury of Gainford but lived at Swaclive, died in the latter end of Nov. or beginning of Dec. 1635 and was buried at the upper end of the church neare Cheyney's monument. Second wife. *m.* William Raynolds[2] of Cassington, *m.* to his first wife . . . Colebeck of Bedfordshire, died without issue, buried in the south church porch of Cassington. *m.* Alice, daughter of . . . Whitgrave of Moseley in Staffordshire.

Edmund Raynolds.

James Raynolds of Pinhawes in Devon.

Christopher Raynolds borne 1635. *m.* Mary daughter of Edward Saunders of the parish of Astoll neare Burford.

Edmund Raynolds aged 16, 1684.
William died yong.
James, aged 9, 1684.
Christopher.
Ann.

Francis Raynolds of Carlton in Bedfordshire, lately belonging to the chancery. *m.* Elizabeth daughter of . . . Davis of the Mitre Inn Oxon by his wife Unica, daughter of . . . Green.

5 sons, all dead and buried; and only 2 daughters left.]

William, a monk at Lisbon.

Mary, *m.* to . . . Vaughan, steward to Sir John Gage of Edgbaston com. Warw.

Alice, *m.* to Richard Kilbie of Soulderne in com. Oxon.

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[1] this pedigree is in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 51.

[2] mentioned p. 304 note 4.

St. Thomas's Church, with the tower, was built[1]; and dedicated to St. Nicholas. It was a chappell of ease to Ousney.—There were some gravestones removed from Ousney (with inscriptions) to St. Thomas Church, but since defaced.]

⟨In Feb. $16\frac{59}{60}$ and on 21 May 1660 Wood wrote out a list of benefactors of Univ. Coll. which is now found in Wood MS. F 28, fol. 12–15.⟩

March.—2, F., pamphletts, 1*s* 7*d.*—3, S., spent at the Miter with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick, 2*s.*—6, T., pamphletts, 1*s* 6*d*; 'The[2] Gentle Craft,' 6*d.*—7, W., spent at Will. Horne's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwicke, 6*d.*—9, F., pamphletts, 1*s* 6*d.*—10, S., pamphletts, 9*d.*—12, M., to Wise for a scutheon, 1*s*; at Elleses, 6*d.*—13, T., a pamphlett, 1½*d.*—16, F., pamphletts, 1*s* 4½*d.*—17, S., spent at the Miter with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwicke, 1*s*; the same, for pamphletts, ...—20, T., pamphletts, 1*s* 10*d.*—23, F., pamphletts, 1*s.*—27, T., pamphletts, 1*s.*—29, Th., spent at the Salutation Tavern with Mr. ⟨Edmund⟩ Gregory, ⟨William⟩ Bull, and ⟨Henry⟩ Hawley, 10*d.*—30, F., pamphletts, 1*s* 2*d.*

March.—March 1659 ⟨i.e. $16\frac{59}{60}$⟩ lent Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick Grenwood[3] 'of love,' Guzman[4], Guillim's[5] 'Hiraldry,' and Leigh's[6] 'Twelve Caesars.'

Mar. 4, Su., obiit Dr. ⟨Johannes⟩ Palmer, custos ⟨Coll.⟩ Omnium Animarum Oxon; et sepelitur in capella[7] ejusdem, die 8.

[John Palmer[8] *alias* Vaulx, Dr. of Physick, warden of Allsoules and one of the recruiters of the Long Parliament, died 4 March $16\frac{59}{60}$ and was buried in Allsoules chappell towards the upper end. He was an apothecarie's son of Taunton in com. Somerset, and had took to wife Mary[9] the sole daughter and heire of John Tristram of Bampton in com. Devon councellour at law (by Mary his wife one of the daughters of James ⟨Ley⟩ earl of Marlborough). The said Dr. Palmer had issue by his said wife Mary,—John Palmer[1] (a merchant in London); Mary[2] (who was married to Richard Chaundler of Edmundston by Salisbury, gent., in Trinitie Coll. chappell Oxon 23 Feb., Shrove tuesday, 1669 ⟨i. e. $\frac{69}{70}$⟩); and Elizabeth (who was married to Georg Baynard, master of Arts of Wadham College, son of Thomas Baynard of Clift in com. Dors., gen.).]

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[1] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. p. 116.

[2] now Wood C 31 (1), a chap-book in praise of shoemakers.

[3] Wood 741 (3); William Greenwood, 'Description of the passion of Love,' Lond. 1657. Wood has a note in it 'mostly taken ⟨out⟩ of ⟨Robert⟩ Burton's ("Anatomy of⟩ Melancholy."'

[4] possibly Wood 305 ('The Rogue or the life of Guzman de Alfarache,' by Matthew Aleman, Lond. 1656) with signature of a former owner 'Robert Hungerford his booke'; or Wood 372 (2) 'The English Guzman' (see *supra* p. 155 note 5).

[5] 'A display of Heraldry,' by John Guillim; Lond. in various editions 1610, 1632, 1638: no copy of it is now found among the Wood books.

[6] Wood 272; Edward Leigh's 'Choice Observations on the first Twelve Caesars,' Oxon. 1635.

[7] Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 303.

[8] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 98. Wood gives in colours these arms:—'or, a chevron between 3 cinquefoils gules ⟨All Souls College⟩; impaling, argent, a bend checquy or and gules ⟨Vaux⟩.'

[9] marginal note by Wood:—'which Mary afterward was married to Dr. Ralph Bathurst president of Trinitie Coll. in Oxon.' On a slip pasted on to p. 75 of Wood MS. F 4 Wood has

I sent a letter to Mr. Cristopher Reynolds, dated Th., the 9 of March.

March 13, T., Dr. Johannes Owen[3] (decanus ex Aede Xti) una cum Ambrosio Upton (canonico ibidem) ejecti fuerunt; et Dr. ⟨Edwardus⟩ Reynold et Dr. ⟨Johannes⟩ Mills in loca eorum suffecti. Vide Newsbook.—The . . . , Dr. Reynolds and Dr. Mills were entred in the buttery-booke. See 'Mercurius[4] Civicus' among my pamphletts, March 18 (Su.) 1659 ⟨i. e. $\frac{59}{60}$⟩.

[14 March[5], 1659 ⟨i. e. $\frac{59}{60}$⟩, first Wednesday in Lent, proctors chose at Ch. Ch., ⟨John⟩ Dod and ⟨William⟩ Hawkins. Controversie followed.]

March 20, T., obiit Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Nanson, socius Coll. Reginal.; et sepultus jacet in ecclesia S. Petri.

March 21, W., lent Dr. ⟨Ralph⟩ Bathurst of Trin. Coll.:—Leland's[6] 'Laborious Jurney in King Henry VIII dayes,' Matthew Parker's life[7], Lloyd's[8] 'Breviary of Brittan.' Returned M., March 26.

Mar. 22, Th., bought out of Dr. ⟨John⟩ Palmer's study of books severall things[9], 4*s*.

Mar.[10], 30 day, F., was one Fowke Grevill of or near Banbury com. Oxon., condemned for robbing and killing a man.

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these notes:—'Mary, wife of Dr. Bathurst and widdow of Dr. John Palmer, died at . . . neare Taunton in Somersetshire Apr. 14 1690: there buried': 'died and buried at Bishop's Lydyard.'

[1] 'the son John ⟨Palmer⟩ is dead also'—note by Wood on a slip (of date 1690) pasted on to p. 75 of Wood MS. F 4.

[2] Wood has a marginal note:—'the said Mary died in childbed at Edmundston in the latter end of Apr. 1680.'

[3] Wood D 22 (3) is 'A catalogue of the . . . books published by Dr. ⟨John⟩ Owen,' 1656.

[4] 'Mercurius Civicus' is in Bodley; but there seems to be no copy of it now in the Wood Collection.

[5] note in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 121.

[6] Wood 134 (1).

[7] perhaps Wood 307 (1) 'The life off the 70 archbishopp of Canterbury presentlye sittinge,' 1574 ⟨i. e. of Matthew Parker⟩.

[8] Wood 165.

[9] a few of them are still recognisable in the Wood Collection. Wood 514 (37) is a broad-sheet with the order of Parliament (of date 21 Apr. 1648) directing College tenants to pay their rents to the Heads appointed by the Visitors: it has the autograph 'John Palmer.'

[10] after this entry the Almanac has 'Mar 31, the memorable ⟨accident⟩ at

*Mar. 30, Fulk Grevill, living at or neare Banbury, of the antient and gentile familie of the Grevills of Warwickshire, was condemn'd at Oxford assize for robbing on the high way, and killing, as 'twas ⟨said⟩, a man.

*His thoughts were strangly distracted, and his mind overwhelm'd with melancholy [1], by reading a book entit. 'A true and faithfull Narration of what passed for many yeares between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits,' &c. which was published in fol. by Dr. Meric Casaubon about the beginning of this yeare [2].

[John [3] Dee was borne at London 13 July 1527; son of Rowland Dee: sent to the University of Cambridge 1542. Where remaining till 1547, went (being then bachelor of Arts) beyond the seas to conferr with learned men as Frisius, Gerardus Mercator, Gaspar a Mircia, Antonius Gogana.—He was first bred in S. John's College in Cambridge; from thence he was chosen fellow at Trinity College at the first erection therof by King Henry VIII and was assigned there to be under-reader of the Greek tong, Mr. Pember being the chief reader there. In 1548 he proceeded Artium Mr: after which year he left Cambridge [4] quite and went beyond the seas [5]. Warden of Manchester College. He was living 1608 as it appears in his book 'of spirits.' See in the prerogative office anno 1607 or 6 or 5 for his will [6]. In 'Theatrum Britannicum' per ⟨Eliam⟩ Ashmole, 'tis said he died 1622 (false). See for the time of his death and place of buriall in Mr. ⟨John⟩ Aubrey's letter.—See my 'Catalogue [7] of Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Foulis' books' and there are a catalogue of those MSS. which he had written and lying by him in 1588. See in bibl. Bodl. what books he hath published. I remember I have seen a catalogue of his works in some little printed thing (I have it). See what he hath written of himself in his preface before 'Euclid's Elements.'—I have heard some say that he was a meer mountebank in his profession.

Ch. Ch.; vide "Annus Mirabilis" ⟨Wood 643 (4)⟩ p. 84; vide 1661': but this is out of place, the incident belonging to next year.

[1] 'with a great melancholy,' in the Harl. MS.

[2] Lond. 1659, fol. [bibl. Bodl. BS. 92].

[3] notes in Wood MS. E 4.

[4] Wood notes:—'Dr. Dee saith in one of his books that he was educated *in patriis academiis*' ⟨the plural suggesting Oxford as well as Cambridge⟩ and that he was 'A.M. Oxon 155–, so Mr. ⟨William⟩ Fulman.'

[5] Wood notes:—'quaere plura in bibl. Cotton sub Vitellio C. 7,' i. e. in the MS. '*Vita et gesta Johannis Dee ad* 1592.'

[6] Wood noted afterwards:—'I have seen and found nothing.'

[7] O. C. 8530; Wood MS. E 10.

Also that that which famed him so much was because he lived in a time that few or none knew what astrologie meant.]

*The pictures of prophets, apostles, saints, &c. that had been painted on the back-side of the stalls in Merton coll. choire, in various and antique shapes [1], about the beginning of the raigne of King Henry 7 were daubed [2] over with paint, by the command of the usurpers, about 1651, to the sorrow of curious men that were admirers of antient painting. But that daubing wearing away in two or three yeares [3], they were all painted over in oyle-colours this yeare (1659) and the antient pictures quite obliterated [4]. While the workmen were performing this work, several of the brass-plates, with inscriptions, on grave-stones were most sacrilegiously toren up, and taken away, either by some of the paynters, or other workmen then working in the chappell. A. W. complayn'd of these things to the fellowes and desired them to look after the offenders; but, with shame be it spoken, not one of them did resent the matter, or enquire after the sacrilegists, such were their degenerated and poore spirits. However A. W. had before this time transcrib'd them, which were afterwards printed [5]. See 'Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.' lib. 2. p.[6] ⟨91⟩.

In the latter end of the year 1659 ⟨i.e. in 16$\frac{59}{60}$⟩ Mr. William Holder [7], rector of Blechingdon neare Oxon, taught Alexander Popham esquire, aet. 10 or therabouts, (being borne death ⟨*sic* for 'deaf'⟩ and dumb) to speake, and before he could be perfected in it Mr. Holder was called to Ely and so Popham taken home. But in anno 1662, he was sent to Dr. ⟨John⟩ Wallis, and he perfecting him, all the honour redounded to him, not without his seeking.—Also he [8] then made one Mr. Whalley [9], that could speak till 5 years old but afterwards lost it, to speak. Which art he primarily received from Dr. Holder but took the fame to himself.—I have Dr. Wallis his answer [10]. Vide Fasti, 1660.

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[1] 'postures,' in the Harl. MS.

[2] 'daubled,' in the Harl. MS.

[3] '3 or more years,' in the Harl. MS.

[4] 'quite lost,' in the Harl. MS.

[5] at this point the Harl. MS. ends.

[6] in the Tanner MS. part of p. 69 and the whole of p. 70 have been left blank, perhaps with the intention of afterwards inserting the inscriptions in question.

[7] Wood 147 has the autograph 'for Mr. Anthony à Wood from Dr. Holder': Wood notes that the present was made 18 June 1694.

[8] John Wallis.

[9] a bookworm has eaten out the two middle letters of this name. It is seen to be 'Whalley,' by reference to the Fasti 1660.

[10] Wood 534 (2) 'A defence of the Royal Society and Philosophical Transactions, particularly those of July 1670, in answer to the cavils of Dr. William

In the beginning of this year a controversie about the ⟨Junior⟩ proctorship (⟨John⟩ Dod and ⟨William⟩ Haukins). Quaere loose papers[1] that I have and intend to bind up. ⟨See Gutch's Wood's Fasti Oxon., p. 141.⟩

Some cavaliers that were restored ⟨by the king's commissioners⟩ were good scholars, but the generality dunces. And ⟨of⟩ those good scholars but few preferred. Among these, Mr. ⟨Ralph⟩ Rawson could get nothing unless he gave money: which made also discover a great deal of discontent in his preaching, called 'the querulous divine.'

The title to my memorables[2] is to be

'*Memorabilia Boschiana*[3], the sceen Oxon'; or '*Boschian memoires*, cheifly modelled to the sceen of Bellositum,' or 'calculated to the meridian of Bellosite.'

April.—3, T., received my rent, having then 6*s*; paid Mr. Jeanes my battles, 5*s* 7*d*; paid Robinson my quartridg, 2*s*; pamphletts, 6*d*; Elleses, 6*d*.—5, Th., spent at mother Laud's at the towne election of burgess, 6*d*; the same at the Meermaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood, 6*d*.—6, F., paid my barbor, 4*s* 6*d*; to the taylor's boy, 6*d*; pamphletts, 1*s* 9*d*.—9, M., boughto ⟨? 'bought of'⟩ John Barret a hat, 11*s*.—11, W., spent at mother Flexney's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨John⟩ Robinson, 10*d*.—12, Th., pamphletts, 1*s*.—13, F., pamphletts, 6*d*.—14, S., 'life[4] of Dr. Harris,' 9*d*.—16, M., given to Mr. Parsons, 6*d*.—17, T., pamphletts, 1*s*.—20, F., paid Mr. Forest a score, 1*s* 6*d*.—24, T., pamphletts, 6*d*.—25, W., paid a score at Greenwaye's, 15*s* 2*d*.—27, F., pamphletts, 8*d*.—28, S., spent with my coz. John ⟨Petty⟩ and Christopher Petty his sonn at Bodicote's, 1*s*; the same, spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at the Crown Tavern, 8*d*.—30, M., spent at the Crowne Taverne with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and John Barrett, 6*d*.

Holder,' Lond. 1678, by John Wallis. The paper it seeks to answer is:—'A supplement to the Philosophical Transactions of July 1670 with some reflections on Dr. John Wallis his letter there inserted,' by William Holder, D.D.

[1] these 'loose papers' are now Wood MS. F 27 (O. C. 8489), in which no. 27 was 'The opinions of several civilians relating to the election of Mr. Dod of Ch. Ch. to be proctor, anno 1659'; but this paper has now migrated to MS. Tanner 338 fol. 89, see *infra* p. 313.

[2] probably referring to an intention to print his autobiography.

[3] intended as an allusion to his name, Wood signing himself sometimes as 'A. Bosco'; e.g. in a letter to Ralph Sheldon of Beoly dated Tuesday 17 Feb. 16$\frac{79}{80}$ in Tanner MS. 456 a, fol. 22; or in Wood 296 where he signs himself 'A. Bosco, Bellositanus,' i.e. A. Wood, of Oxford. Bellositum = Oxford, see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 44.

[4] 'The life and death of that judicious divine and accomplished preacher Robert Harris, D.D.' by W[illiam] D[erham], Lond. 1660, 8vo; Wood 292 (6).

April.—*Apr. 1; A. W., his two brothers, and mother, sealed a lease of 21 yeares to John Willgoose, taylor, of a tenement in S. Martin's parish, in the Bocherew. It is an appertenent of the Flower de Luce.

1 April, Su., 1660, a lease of 21 yeares sealed to John Willegoose of a tenement in St Martin's parish in the Boc⟨h⟩erew.

April 2, M., died Mr. Thomas Terrant[1] a Student of Xt Church and an auncient Mr. of Arts.

5 Apr., Thursd., the City election for burgesses to sit in Parliament[2].

6 Aprill, F., lent my brother Christopher 1*li.* 16*s*; 8 Aprill, Su., lent Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*s*; 10 Apr., T., lent Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick, 5*s*.

[On[3] W., Apr. 4, 1660, was a convocation held wherin were the letters of Georg Monck, generalissimo of the army, dated 'at S. James, 27 March,' read in behalf of William Lenthall, esq., late Speaker of Parliament, now Master of the Rolls, 'a worthy patriot' (as he saith) 'to his country and knowne freind to learning and the University,' etc.—It must be knowne that the generallity of the University were inclined to chuse Moncke himself for one of their burgesses: which comming to his knowledge, he forthwith sent the said letter to let them know that his owne county (Devon) would chuse him and therefore though he could not serve them in the parliament to come he desires them to chuse his honorable freind William Lenthall, and that the business might be attended he sent one of his captaines of horse, a gentleman of an estate (named Edmund Warcuppe), nephew to the said W. Lenthall.—After the said letter was read that of W. Lenthall, dated '3 Apr., at the Rolls' was read also: wherin he saies that it being the pleasure of his excellency the Lord Generall to recommend him to the University, he could not otherwise but write them to let them know what honour it would be to him if they chose him. He tells them also (having before been advertised what opposition was made against him) what freind he had been to the Universitie in the late times, 'what benefitt they had enjoyed by his endeavours,' etc., and how if he were chosen by them 'he might in this juncture of affaires render himself no less usefull in the settlement of this nation than active for their advancement.'

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[1] 'Terrant,' substituted for 'Trumbull.' Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 511.

[2] Henry Cary viscount Falkland and James Haxley were elected. On p. 136 of MS. Tanner 102 Wood has a note:—'Mr. . . . Huxley ⟨the spelling of the name which he follows⟩, a presbyterian chief (?) man, lived in the fair stone house behind Pembroke College on the south side.'

[3] notes from MS. Bodl. 594, p. 25.

A convocation held Apr. 7, S., wherin onlie were read Monck's letters in behalfe of W. Lenthall dated 'S. James's, Th., 5 Apr.' And because it was onlie to renew his desires for Lenthall[1], the Presbyterian party and fanatical party of the University with the vice-chancellor (who was a Presbyterian) calld a Convocation purposely to read that letter. Which being done they caused some hundreds of copies to be printed[2] that the loyall and royall partie might know the earnest desires of Monk.—Hereupon followed great canvassing: and how carried on see elswhere in 'red[3] book.']

†His son at that time, called Sir John Lenthall (as having been knighted by Oliver[4]), was then in towne and canvassed for his father. Entertained those that were for his father at the Miter Inn with roast-beef, ale: and 'twas then said that he did in a manner threaten the Masters that would not give votes for his father.

*Apr. 10, T., he was with Dr. ⟨John⟩ Conant, rector of Exeter Coll. and vicechancellour of the Universitie, to obtaine his leave to see the Universitie registers and writings, in order to the drawing up a discourse of the antiquitie of the Universitie. He looked upon him as a yong man and not able to doe such a matter. And A. W. took him to be a man that did not understand the nature of such a question, being either surpriz'd with the suddainness or novelty of it, or that he did not understand that studie, as really he did not. So nothing being done they parted.

10 day, T., I was with the vice-cancellor to see the Stat⟨utes⟩, Compos⟨itions⟩, etc.[5]; but he denied me, etc.

†April 12, Th., the election of University burgesses. Clayton[6] who had sided with all parties now put himself forward for prefer-

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[1] MS. Tanner 102 is more specific:—'to choose William Lenthall one of the burgesses of the University to sit in that parliament to begin in May.'

[2] Wood's copy is in Wood 515 (25). In it he notes that 'because the presbyterians and fanaticall people were eager for Lenthall, therfore they caused this letter to be printed and dispersed about the University.'

[3] in MS. Tanner 102 Wood refers to his 'russet book, p. 77.' The rebinding of the Wood MSS. while in the Ashmolean has destroyed the identity of Wood's 'red (or russet) book,' 'black book,' etc. I cannot even say whether they still exist.

[4] in Wood MS. B 14 is a list of 'Fictitious dignities and titles given by pretended Protector Cromwell.'

[5] in the University Archives.

[6] Thomas Clayton, M.D., and John Mills, D.C.L., were elected. Wood 276 A no. 87 is 'A Catalogue of the Parliament to sit 25 Apr. 1660.' MS. Bodl. 594 p. 26 says 'Apr. 12, the election made of Dr. Mills and Dr. Clayton; who after choice entertained their voters with bisket and wine (vide "red book").'

ment. At this Convocation Henry Stubbs of Ch. Ch., now elevated at the change that was to be, grumbled about among the Masters that 'William Lenthall was a rogue,' that 'he had run away with the mace to the army at Windsore when he was speaker in 1647.' See 'Sheldrake' p. 27: see 'book with russet cover' p. 77.

April 25, W., deceased the reverend Dr. Henry Hamond[1] at Sir John Packinton's house at Westwood, Worcestershire; and was buried the day following at . . . .

⟨On Th., 26 Apr. 1660, Ch. Ch. proceeded to the election of a proctor; John Dod had a majority of votes, but his opponent William Hawkins claimed the election on the ground that Dods was not of sufficient standing. In MS. Tanner 338 fol. 89 is the opinion of certain civilians (William Mericke, George Swett, and James Master) on the case: see note 1 page 310.⟩

⟨Wood 276 A no. 221 is 'A declaration of the nobility, knights, and gentry of the county of Oxon which have adhered to the late king, Aprill 28, 1660,' Lond. 1660: among the signatures to which are Richard Baily D.D., John Fell M.A.⟩

†Common Prayer was first of all read at Magdalen parish ⟨church⟩ in the beginning of this month after it had been omitted in Oxon to be read in public places since the surrender of Oxon or in 1647; see 'English History' ⟨p.⟩ 1119. (John Lee[2] of Merton while vicar of S. Peter's in the Est was the last that read Common Prayer at S. Peter's in 1647–48). Read soon after in several College chappells, I think Merton the first, ⟨see⟩ 'Black book,' p. 7. (It was not read in Merton Coll. till about 20 of June; so my answer to John Lee's letter).

†In this month (April) all tokens of monarchy restored (vide 'English[3] copie or History' p. 1112). Armes that had been plaistred over in the broken times, especially those in the Public Schooles were all plaistred over[4]. The signe of the King's Head that had been dashed out or daubd over in paint tempore Olivari (and in its place was written 'This was the King's Head'), was new painted.

May.—1, T., spent at the Meremaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*s*; the same, spent with him and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower at Jeaneses, 4*d*; the same, at

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[1] Wood 251 (4) is John Fell's 'Life of Henry Hammond,' Lond. 1661.

[2] Wood 563 (' Court of Rome,' translated out of the Italian by H. C., gent., Lond. 1654), belonged to him and has this note :—' codex Johannis Lee, olim Mertonensis, apud Oxon., Aprilis 21, A.D. MDCLV, pretium 1*s* 8*d*.' Wood C 30 (Thomas James' 'Catalogus interpretum S. Script.,' edit. auct. Oxon. 1635) has also the autograph 'Johannes Lee, 1645.'

[3] i. e. Wood MS. F 1.

[4] i. e. set up again in plaster.

Elleses, 6*d.*—4, F., pampheletts, 1*s* 8*d.*—8, T., pampheletts and spent, 8*d.*—10, Th., spent at the Meremaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, Cadbury[1], Saffin[2], etc., 1*s* 6*d.*—12, S., spent at Earleses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Saffin, 9*d.*—15, T., pampheletts and spent at Jeanes with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*s.* —18, F., to the cobler for mending my shoes, 1*s*; the same, pampletts, 6*d.*—19, S., for Dr. ⟨William⟩ Harvie's picture, 6*d.*—24, Th., spent at the Crowne Tavern with Mr. Levens, Gurney, Glendall, Taylor, Hill, Coe, Flower, Ward, Harrison, Parry, Godwin, Westcot, Janes[3], etc., 2*s.*

May.—Upon the votes in the Parlament House, May 1, T., the King's armes[4] are every⟨where⟩ renewed, etc.

†May 1, T., May poles, May games. A May-pole against the Beare[5] in Allhallows parish, set up on purpose to vex the Presbyterians and Independents. Dr. ⟨John⟩ Conant, then vice-chancellor, came with his beadles and servants to have it sawed downe, but before he had entred an inch into it, he and his party were forced to leave that place. See more in Holy Thursday following.

†May 2, W., new proctors admitted: vide 'Notes[6] from Convocation' p. 26, 'English[7] History' p. 1111, 'English[8] Catalogue of proctors.' Their admission denied; vide 'Catalogue of Proctors' see folio papers on the ground under the shelf with a paper[9] put in entitled 'The Proctorship, 1659.'

†May 10, Th., king proclaimed at Oxford; News book 1660 p. 305 num. 20; see 'book with the russet cover' p. 78, 81.

Memorandum that on ⟨Th.⟩ the 10 of this mounth ⟨May⟩ I gave Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Savage (the master of Ball. Coll.) the lives of all the wortheys of that college which I exstracted from Leland, Bale, and

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[1] George Cadbury, M.A. All So., 19 July 1656.

[2] Richard Saffin, M.A. Linc. Coll., 29 June 1658.

[3] William Levinz, S. John's; Thomas Gurney and John Glendall, both M.A. from B.N.C. 17 June 1653; Sylvanus Taylor, M.A. Wadh., 28 May 1657; John Hill, All So.; Henry Flower, M.A. Wadh., 29 June 1658; Isaiah Ward, M.A. Ch. Ch., 28 June 1652; Christopher Harrison, M.A. Queen's, 2 Feb. 165¾; Francis Parry, C.C.C.; Joseph Godwin, M.A. New Coll., 14 Apr. 1659; Gervase Westcot, a musician; Thomas Janes, of Magd. Coll. 'Coe' I cannot identify, unless it be in error for 'Edward Lo⟨w⟩e.'

[4] see Pepys' Diary under date 22 Apr. 1660. See *supra* p. 313; and Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. p. 698.

[5] the old Bear Inn is now Foster and Co.'s shop, opposite the Mitre Hotel.

[6] i.e. MS. Bodl. 594 where Wood notes:—'Maii 2, new proctors admitted, scilicet ⟨Thomas⟩ Tanner ⟨New Coll.⟩ and ⟨John⟩ Dod ⟨Ch. Ch.⟩. ⟨William⟩ Hawkins of Xt. Ch. denies the admission of the latter and appeales. Tanner entertaines with sweetmeats.'

[7] i.e. Wood MS. F 1.

[8] i.e. the MS. printed in the *Fasti* in Wood's Ath. et Fasti Oxon.

[9] this paper was in Wood MS. F 27 (O.C. 8489) no. 27: I believe that it is now found in MS. Tanner 338, see *supra* p. 310 note 1.

Pits; the opinions of severall authours concerning the founder and foundation of that college; as also collections of the name of Balliol from severall cronicles.

*May 10 (Thursday) gave to Dr. Henry Savage, the master of Balliol Coll., the collection which he made of the lives of all the worthies of that Coll. from John Leland, Bale, and Pits. Also the opinions of several authors concerning the founder and foundation of that coll. and certaine observations of the name of Balliol which he had collected from several histories and chronicles. These things Dr. Henry Savage made use of when he was compiling his book[1] called 'Balliofergus: or a Commentarie upon the Foundation, Founders and Affaires of Balliol Coll.' &c. Oxon. 1668, qu⟨arto⟩.

*May 14, etc. He perused the MSS. in the Archives of Corpus Christi College; and found several matters[2] there material for his use.

[Convocation[3], W., 16 May, wherin the letters of Richard Cromwell, late Protector, dated at Hursley in Hampshire, T., 8 May, were read, wherby he resigned his chancellourship of the University:—

> 'Gentlemen, I do and allwaies shall retaine a heartie sense of my former obligations to you in your free election of me to the office of your chancellour, and 'tis no small trouble to my thoughts when I consider how little serviceable I have been to you in that relation. But since the all-wise providence of God (which I desire allwaies to adore and bow downe unto) hath been pleased so to change my condition that I am not in a capacity to answer the ends of that office, I thought I should not be faithfull to you if I did not resigne it up into your hands that you might have opportunity to chuse some other person, who, in the present state of things, may be more fit and able to serve you. I doe hereupon most freely give up and resigne all my right and interest in that office; but shall alwaies retaine my affection and esteem for you, with my prayers for your continuall prosperity, that

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[1] Wood's copy is Wood 534 (3).

[2] (a) 'Registrum parvum vel antiquum prioratus S. Frideswydae,' written in the reign of Edward I; given by Thomas Allen to Brian Twyne, and by Twyne to C. C. C. library; no. CLX in H. O. Coxe's 'Catalogus Codd. MSS. Coll. C. C. Oxon.'

Wood's excerpts from it are found in Wood MS. C 2, pp. 76–86, extracted 12 July 1660; and pp. 87–112, extracted 26 Dec. 1661. Wood afterwards (15 Apr. 1665) made an abstract of this volume: this abstract is now Wood MS. C 4.

(b) There are twelve volumes of Collections by Brian Twyne in C. C. C. Library, nos. CCLIV–CCLXV in Coxe's 'Catalogus' ut supra.

Wood's excerpts from one of these made 14 May 1660 are found in MS. Bodl. 594 fol. 161–165 'Collections out of Brian Twyne's Collections of some monasteries in Oxon which he collected from anonymus.'

(c) There are two volumes of Collections by Miles Windsore in C. C. C. Library, nos. CCLXVI–CCLXVII in Coxe's 'Catalogus' ut supra.

Wood's excerpts from these are found in MS. Ballard LXIX, pp. 1–85, made 21 May 1660.

[3] Wood's notes in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 26.

amidst the many examples of the instability and revolutions of humane affaires you may still abide flourishing and fruitfull. I am, gent., your affectionate freind and servant R. Cromwell. Hursley, May 8, 1660. To the vicechancellor and convocation of the University of Oxford these.']

[In the same convocation[1], the Delegates' decree was confirmed by the regents and non-regents, scil. that the overplus of the money collected for the maintenance and repaire of the Schooles, which by statute was to be imployed in setting up and maintaining a learned typographie and no otherwise, should (viz. the sum of 140*li.* of the said money) be employed in printing Gregorius Abulpharagus an excellent Arabick historian, with the translation in Latine of Mr. Edward Pocock (of Ch. Ch.), and the sum of 100*li.* in printing Johannes Malela a Greek historian, with the translation in Latine.]

†May 18, F., Dr. John Oliver restored (News, 1660, p. 325); May 22, T., took possession (vide 'black book,' p. 6.)

†May 21, M., Dr. ⟨Martin⟩ Llowellin, principal of St. Mary hall, with his yong wife.

*May 24, Th., there was a most excellent musick-lecture of the practick part in the public school of that facultie, where A. W. performed a part on the violin. There were also voices; and by the direction of Edward Low, organist of Ch. Church, who was then the Deputy Professor for Dr. ⟨John⟩ Wilson, all things were carried very well and gave great content to the most numerous auditory. This meeting was to congratulate his majestie's safe arrival to his kingdomes. The school was exceeding full, and the gallery at the end of the school was full of the female sex. After all was concluded, Mr. Low and some of the performers, besides others that did not performe, retired to the Crowne Taverne where they dranke a health to the king, the two dukes[2], ⟨George⟩ Monke &c. Of the number of performers that were there present were Sylvanus Taylour of Alls. coll., Christopher Harrison of Queen's coll., Francis Parry of C. C. coll., A. Wood &c besides some masters of musick. There were also with them William Levinz of S. John's coll.; Thomas Gourney and Jack Glendall of Brasnose, the last of which Mr. Low took with him to make the company sport, he being a witty and boon companion; John Hill Fellow of Alls. Coll.; Esay Ward of Ch. Ch.; Henry Flower of Wadham Coll. &c. These were not performers; only the last. There were other but their names I have forgot[3].

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[1] Wood's note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 27.

[2] the king's brothers; James, duke of York; and Henry, duke of Gloucester, who died 13 Sept. 1660.

[3] see note 3 p. 314.

†May 26, S., Marquis of Hertford restored to his chancellourship; vide 'Notes[1] from Convocation' p. 27.

*May 29, T., the day of restoration of K. Ch. 2 observed in all or most places in England, particularly at Oxon which did exceed any place of its bigness. Many from all parts flocked to London to see his entrie; but A. W. was not there, but at Oxon, where the jollity of the day continued till next morning. The world of England was perfectly mad. They were freed from the chaines of darkness and confusion which the presbyterians and phanaticks had brought upon them; yet some of them seeing then what mischief they had done, tack'd about to participate of the universal joy, and at length clos'd with the royal partie.

[Elizabeth Wroughton[2], mother to the wife of John Boat of Wood-end in the parish of Cumnore in Berks, died at Mr. Boat's house in S. Aldate's parish, T., May 29 anno domini 1660, and was buried in S. Aldate's church. Shee was the widdow of William Wroughton esquire second son of Sir Giles Wroughton of Wilts, knight; and eldest daughter, as 'tis said, of Sir Carew Ralegh, knight. Shee had issue by the said William Wroughton: Thomas, and William; Dorothy, Mary (the wife of John Boat aforesaid), Lucy, and Anne. —Mary, the wife of John Boat, beforementioned, died in a house in S. Giles' parish Oxon (which her husband rented of Mr. Christopher Rainolds of Cassenton) on the 12 Febr. 168$\frac{2}{3}$ at 12 of the clock at night and was buried in S. Giles' church, leaving issue behind her, Norris Boat. ⟨Arms⟩ 'azure a dolphin naiant between 3 mullets argent; impaling Wroughton.']

⟨May 29, T., 1660, Wood bought 'A Catalogue[3] of the lords, knights, and gentry of the Catholick religion that were slain in the late war, etc.'⟩

This Holy Thursday ⟨31 May⟩ the people of Oxon were soe violent for Maypoles in opposition to the Puritans that there was numbred 12 Maypoles besides 3 or 4 morrises, etc. But no opposition appearing afterwards, the rabble flaged in their zeal; and seldom after above 1 or 2 in a year.

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[1] i. e. MS. Bodl. 594; *infra* p. 318 n. 5.

[2] notes in Wood MS. F 4, p. 98. Wood gives in colours these arms:—'azure a chevron gules between 3 boars' heads couped sable [Wroughton]; impaling, argent, crusily of cross crosslets sable, a cross moline [Ralegh].'

[3] Wood 503 (35). A similar list of Catholic Royalist sufferers is found at the end of Wood 6 ('A new almanack after the old fashion for 1663,' Lond. 1663); among the sufferers is Edmund Church, on which Wood notes:—'note that the authour of this almanac Thomas Blount married Edmund Church his daughter.'

Thomas Drope[1] married the last of May, ⟨Th.⟩.

June.—1, F., to Nicolls for mending my clothes, 2*s*; for an almanack for Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Washborne, 6*d*.—5, T., spent on Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 6*d*.—9, S., pampbletts, 6*d*.—10, Su., spent at Medly with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 6*d*.—14, Th., quire of paper, 6*d*.—15, F., pampbletts, 8*d*.—25, M., spent on Mr. ⟨George⟩ Lort[2], 1*s*.—26, T., Elleses, 6*d*.—29, F., received my rent; paid Robinson the bookseller, 2*s*; for 'the Form[3] of Thanksgiving,' 6*d*.—30, S., paid my barber, 4*s* 6*d*; spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower at the Meremaid Tavern, 1*s* 6*d*.—Summa, 15*s* 8d.

June.—†June 4, M., order of parliament for visiting the University; vide 'History' 1660[4].

†June 5, T., the University of Cambridge pay their respects to the king; 'News,' 1660, p. 368.

June 5[5], T., letters were read from the House of Lords in the Convocation to confirme the Marquess of Hartford[6] in his Cancellourship.

†June 7, Th., the city of Oxford congratulated the king; 'News,' 1660, p. 373.

*Jun. 8, F., A. W. began to peruse the MSS. in Ball. Coll. library[7] and afterwards at leisure times he perused the MSS. in other college libraries.

†June 14, Th., marquis of Hertford appoints commissioners to restore persons to their places. June 15, F., his writing came down by Amos Waldrond; ⟨they⟩ sate in Oriel, their names, and what they did[8].

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[1] see the pedigree p. 285.

[2] George Lort, Chaplain of Mert. Coll.; Burrows' Register of the Visitors, p. 81.

[3] 'Form of prayer and thanksgiving to be used on 28 June 1660'; Wood B 37 (10).

[4] i. e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. p. 699.

[5] 'June 6, W.,' according to MS. Tanner 102, p. 140. Wood, in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 27, notes:—'June 6, Convocation, letters from the marquess of Hartford, dated at Essex House 18 May, were read wherby he gives the members to understand that being informed of some inclinations in the University to proceed unto the election of a chancellour, he thought fit to reminde them of his right to that place, exemplified under their publick seale and to continue during his life, etc. 26 May 1660, ordered by the Lords in parliament assembled that the lord marquess of Hertford be admitted to the exercise of his chancellourship of the University of Oxon, and that all persons and members of the said University whome it may concerne are hereby required to yeild obedience therunto. Which letter and order being published in Convocation, the said marquess was declared chancellour.'

[6] William Seymour, restored to the title of duke of Somerset 13 Sept. 1660.

[7] among them he particularly cites afterwards 'Acta in concilio Basiliensi, volumina 4 in bibl. Coll. Ball.' Nos. CLIV–CLXVI A in Coxe's Cat. Codd. MSS. Coll. Ball.

[8] see in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii, p. 699.

†June 16, S., ⟨John⟩ Milton's[1] and ⟨John⟩ Goodwin's books called in and burnd ('News,' 1660, pp. 356, 357, at a paper put in it). Taken out of those libraryes where they were, especially out of the Public Library[2]. About the same time ⟨William⟩ Prin's book against the bishops and books against archbishop Laud were taken out of the Public Library and put in the study in the gallery, quaere there.

*June 18, M., the uncle by the mother's side of A. W. named Harcourt Pettie, Mr. of A. and sometimes of Gloc. hall[3], died at Bister in Oxfordshire, after he had spent a fair estate left to him by his father Robert Pettie, gent.; which estate was the mannour of Wiveold or Wyfald between Henley and Reading and a larg farme at Cotsford neare Bister before mention'd. He was buried in Bister church.

June 18, M., my uncle, Harcourt Pettet, departed this life at Bister and was buried there in the church. He married to his first wife, Phillip⟨pa⟩ the daughter of . . . Cleydon of Bucknell in the county of Oxon, yeoman. She was buried in the churchyard at Bister.

†June 20, or therabouts, Common Prayer restored in College chappells: see my answer to my cozen ⟨John⟩ Lee's letter.

June 23, S., Mr. ⟨John⟩ Willgoose renewed his lease[4] and made it up 25[5] years. The fine he paid was 5[5] pound, of which I received for my share 1*li.* 13*s* 4*d*.

†June 30, S., the University of Oxford congratulated the king: many Presbyterians and Independents thrust in among them. The effect[6] of the speech, book of verses presented, see in 'News,' 1660,

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[1] Wood notes in the margin:—'neither of these ⟨were students⟩ of Oxon.'

[2] it seems to be a fact that Milton's and Goodwin's controversial writings were actually taken out of the Bodleian. Although many of them are now found in the Library, they are all with press-marks which show that they came in after this date; Dr. Thomas Barlow presented many; he was librarian at this juncture and may have secured some of the ejected books. Wood B 29 (which has the signature of 'Ja. Hales' a former owner) contains eight treatises by I[ohn] M[ilton]:—(1) 'The doctrine and discipline of divorce,' Lond. 1645; (2) 'The judgment of Martin Bucer concerning divorce,' Lond. 1644; (3) Tetrachordon, Lond. 1645; (4) Colasterion, Lond. 1645; (5) Areopagitica, Lond. 1644; (6) 'of Education to Master Samuel Hartlib'; (7) 'The tenure of kings and magistrates,' Lond. 1649; (8) Eikonoclastes, Lond. 1649. Wood 655 (2) is John Goodwin's 'Cretensis,' Lond. 1646.

[3] matriculated at Corp. 30 Oct. 1607 'Oxoniensis, generosi filius, aet. 16'; M.A. S. Alb. H. ('armigeri filius natu maximus') 3 May 1615. 'Gloc. H.' is perhaps a mistake.

[4] of part of the Wood family property, a tenement in the Great Bayly held under the lease of the Fleur de lys.

[5] the bookworm has been biting here and the figures are therefore uncertain.

[6] i. e. substance.

pp. 392, 393.—The same day the doctors and provicechancellor at home put off the Act, see 'Notes[1] from Registers of Convocation' p. 27.

[June[2] 30, S., Convocation, Chancellour's letters read to have the Act for this yeare put off 'by reason of the present discomposure of the University.'—The heads of houses also at a meeting on 22 June, F., and Delegates the 29 and 30, F., S., ordered that in regard there are no inceptors this yeare in Divinity and Law and but one in Physicke and the professors of Law and Physick (⟨Richard⟩ Zouch and ⟨Thomas⟩ Clayton) both engaged in public employments of the kingdom, and besides opponents in Divinity neither in Vesperiis nor Comitiis (by reason of discomposures of affaires here) can be procured, they thought fit the public Act should be omitted.]

*June. In the latter end of June the antique marbles which the great Selden had left to the university, were set up[3] in the wall which parts the area lying before the convocation-house dore and Canditch. But when the wall was pul'd downe to make room for the Theater, the marbles were laid aside for the present. Afterwards when the Theater was built, they were set up on the wall that encompasses it. Each of them hath the letter S engraven or painted, to distinguish them from Howard's[4] which have an H on them.

†Selden's marbles, given by his executors, were put up in this month (in the latter end of June, before the Act time, 1660) on the north wall that includes the court before the Convocation ⟨house⟩ which wall stood where the forefront of the Theater now stands. But these 'marmora' being soon after pulled downe when the said wall was pulled downe (and severall tenements on the north side of it, standing in Canditch) to make roome for the Theater . . .

[Woodstock free school[5].

Founded 1585, 27 Eliz., by Richard Cornwell citizen skinner of London, who gave 300*li.*, one to buy house for the master, and two to by land, etc.

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[1] i. e. MS. Bodl. 594 which supplies the paragraph following.

[2] note by Wood in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 27.

[3] Dr. Bliss gives this excerpt from the University accounts of $166\frac{0}{1}$:—'Item to Mr. Jackson for clensing and polishing the white Greeke Marble Antiquities given by Mr. Selden: and for setting them up in the wall over against the Divinity schoole goeing towards the convocation house, 09*li.* 06*s* 06*d.*'

[4] better known as the Arundel marbles; presented to the University in 1667 by Henry Howard, earl of Arundel.

[5] note in Wood MS. D 11 (4) fol. 15. Wood 319 (10) is 'Votivum Carolo, or, a welcome to Charles II, from the master ⟨Francis Gregory⟩ and scholars of Woodstock School in the county of Oxford' [June] 1660.

Masters:—(1) . . . Powell; (2) . . . James; (3) . . . Wring; (4) . . . Newman; (5) ⟨Thomas⟩ Widdowes; (6) Dr. ⟨Francis⟩ Gregory, Ch. Ch. Oxon., edidit nonnulla; (7) Stephen Pomfret 1674.

See the account of Oxfordshire schooles in Mr. Christopher Wase's hands.]

July.—4, W., paid Mr. Potter my score, 17*s* 2*d*; the same, paid Ned Forest, 2*s*.—7, S., paid my score at Mr. Grenway's, 8*s*; the same, a paire of gloves, 1*s*.—The 9 day, M., bought of Mr. Potter an engl⟨ish⟩ tammy gowne which cost 2*li*. 5*s* 2*d*, having 18 yards and a halfe for the making of it; to Mr. Robinson for a book intituled 'A [1] compendious Narrative,' . . . ; spent at the Meermaid Taverne with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Saffin, 1*s* 6*d*; the same, to the dancers of the rope, 6*d*.—10, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.—11, W., to the mason for cutting 64 letters on my brother John's grave, 2*s*.—12, Th., to Nicolls for making my gowne, 4*s* 6*d*.—13, F., spent at the Meermaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood and Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s* 6*d*.—14, S., bought of Mr. Davis 2 books[2], 1*s* 2*d*.—19, Th., at Meisy Hampton and Fairford, 2*s*.—21, S., to Mr. Davis for pamphletts[3], 2*s* 10*d*; at the Meremaid with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*s* 4*d*; to Robert Petty for a paire of gloves, 6*d*.—26, Th., spent on Dick Lower at the Mermaid Taverne, 1*s*.—27, F., spent with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood and Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton at Harper's, 1*s*.—28, S., spent at Harper's with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 8*d*.

July.—⟨2 July, M., 1660, Wood made excerpts from MS. Digby A. 177 (O. C. 1778) 'Philippus prior de miraculis S. Frideswydae,' which are now found in MS. Bodl. 594.⟩

[This[4] musique was performed at Guild Hall London in the year 1660 at the great feast for king Charles the second, with about 20 of his majestie's servants and the two houses of Parliament at dinner in the said hall. Composed by Benjamin Rogers, then of Windsor, by order of Sir Thomas Allen, Lord Mayor, and the court of aldermen; performed to his majestie's great sattisfaction, being instrumentall and vocall musique, in Lattine.—About the yeare 1653 was severall sets of airs of the said Benjamin Rogers for the violins and organ, of 4 parts, sent into Germany to the archduke Leopold's[5] court who is now emperour, and plaid there by his own musitions to his great content, he himself being a composer.]

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[1] Wood 213 (1); 'A compendious narrative of the late troubles in England,' 1652.

[2] one of them is Wood 326 (1) 'Ratts rhimed to death,' Lond. 1660, which has the inscription 'A. W., July 14, 1660.'

[3] one of these is probably Wood B 39 (7) 'A collection of sundry petitions presented to the King' (Charles I), Lond. 1660: in which Wood notes:—'July 20, 1660: the first edition came out in 1642.'

[4] note in Wood 416 no. 87; the note is not in Wood's hand: Wood 416 no. 86 is the Latin version *Hymnus Eucharisticus*; no. 87 is the English version *A song of thanksgiving*. The performance was on Th. 5 July 1660: see Wood's Fasti *sub anno* 1669 *et nomine* Ben. Rogers.

[5] Leopold I, emperor of Germany, succeeded his father Ferdinand III in 1658.

⟨July 12, Th., 1660, Wood was making excerpts from the S. Frideswyde's register at C. C. C., now found in Wood MS. C 2, pp. 77–86: on July 14, S., 1660, he made a catalogue of priors of S. Frideswyde's, now found at the end of Wood MS. C 2.⟩

*July 18, W., Dr. Edward Reynolds, late deane of Ch. Ch. was elected warden of Merton coll. by vertue of the king's letters sent thereunto, dat. Jul. 7.

†July 18, W., Dr. Edward Reynolds chosen warden of Merton Coll., after he had been forced to leave his deanery of Ch. Ch. a second time.

†July 19 or thereabouts, the yong loyall scholars of Oxford acted a play at the new dancing school against S. Michael's church on purpose to spite the Presbyterians who had been bitter enimies to these things. Of this you shall heare more anon[1].

[1660[2], July the 19, Th., a play called *The Gardian* was acted at Newman's dancing schole by S. Michael's church, where Mr. ⟨John⟩ Glendall[3] acted a part therin with much applause: and wheras this author[4] saith he there brok a veine is notoriously false as hundreds can testify: for it was very well knowne by many of Brasnose Coll. (of which he was fellow), and from whome I myselfe have heard, that he had an infirmity in his lungs and did often spit blood before this play was acted. Besides he fell not sick till almost a week ⟨after⟩ this was done; and there[5] sweating and overheating himselfe and probably streining to speak loud made himselfe the worse. And wheras this man[4] saith he died soone after is basely false againe, for he recovered of this and was abroad severall times after, but then not making much of himselfe, caught cold and soe kept his chamber till his dying day which was the 8 of October following, 2 months and above distant from the relation this author[1] giveth.

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[1] i. e. in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 704 sqq., where Wood criticizes at length Henry Jessey's statements that God had cut off several of the actors in this play. See also the next paragraph.

[2] note in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 120. It is a fragment of a criticism of Jessey's *Loud Call* rather fuller in details than that printed in Gutch's Wood *ut supra*.

[3] MS. Ballard 14 fol. 10 is the paper in criticism of Jessey's statements which is printed in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. *ut supra*. The following passage may be cited here:—'one of the said persons Mr. John Ball did not then or ever before act, being very sick of a feaverish distemper of which he died on 29 (as the relater hath) but 30 of July (as I then observed). And as for Mr. ⟨John⟩ Glendall I confesse he did act his part very well, notwithstanding he was then and had bin a month before indisposed: but that he died within fewe dayes afterwards is false.'

[4] i. e. Jessey.

[5] i. e. in the acting in the dancing-school.

The next that he[1] misreports off is *Mr.* ⟨*John*⟩ *Ball*[2] *of Wadham*, whome he saith was one of the actors which is very false, as most there and the actors can testify, for it is very well knowne his disposition layeth not that way: and besides he was not there, for he was sicke some dayes before this by a heat and cold he caught riding to Launton to bishop ⟨Robert⟩ Skinner to take orders.

The next are *two of Merton Coll.*—these he[1] meanes were Mr. Roger Brent and Mr. Christopher Fowle[3]—and as for those *high demaunds* he[1] speaks off, I myselfe know nothing off, unless he means their desiring some arrears[4] as most of others that were restored in other places did the like, and these their high demands (as he calls them) were but by the way as 'twere mentioned and not peremptorily requested: and as for their promotion of the Common Prayer, this I my selfe can testify that it was read by the subwarden's command.]

*July 19, Th., at Meysey-Hampton[5] in Glocestershire to visit his kinsman Henry Jackson, bach. of div. and rector of that towne. He heard from him many stories of his contemporaries in Corp. Ch. coll.

*July 20, F., at Fairford[6] neare Meysey-Hampton, where Mr. William Oldsworth, the impropriator, did with great curtesie shew him the beautiful church there, and the most curious paynted windows, set up in the raigne of K. Hen. 7. The said church Sir Edmund Thame, Kt. (who died 1534) did finish, having been begun by his father John Thame, esq., who died anno 1500. It may compare with any country church in England for its admirable structure. It is built cathedral wise, and hath a stately tower standing in the midst of it, adorn'd with pinacles, and s⟨c⟩ulptures of men's faces and armes. The church is also adorn'd with pinacles, and hath a fair roof: and in it is an organ loft, where hath been a tunable set of organs. The windows consist of several scripture stories, verie well painted considering the time when done: and the excellency of them is describ'd in a copie of verses in a book, called 'University[1] Poems.'

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[1] i. e. Jessey.

[2] see *infra* p. 326.

[3] see *infra* p. 325.

[4] fellows ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1648 and restored by the King's Commissioners in 1660 were asking whether they were to be paid their fellowship allowances for the years during which they had been ejected.

[5] Wood 416 (11) is 'A contemplation on Basset's-down Hill by the most sacred adorer of the Muses Mrs A[nne] K[emp],' in which Wood notes 'printed 1658 or thereabouts' and that this hill is 'neare Meysey-Hampton or Down-Ampney in Glocestershire.' In Wood MS. D 4, fol. 351 are 'armes in Meysey-Hampton windows taken Th., 19 of July 1660.'

[6] in Wood MS. D 4, fol. 351 are 'monuments in Fairford com. Glouc. taken F., July 20, 1660.'

[Fairford[2] com. Gloc.; Sir Edward Thame[3] finished the present church which his father began; and ⟨it⟩ may compare with any country village church in England. It hath a stately tower standing in the middest cathedrall wise, adorned with pinacles and sculptures both with men's faces and armes[4], as also pinacles round about the church; withinside with a faire roofe, floor, ring of bells, and an organ loft lately containing a tunable set of organs; as also, in the chancell, and in both the isles on each side of the church, with altars, pedestalls, and offering places, etc. Moreover for the windows and that rare workmanship contained in them, considering the time when depicted (which was about 8 score years agoe), may compare with any in our cathedralls. I shall say noe more of them but refer the reader to a copy of verses in the booke of poems called[5] *University poems* which doth largly testifie the worth of them.]

†July 23, M., a commission from the king then dated to visit ⟨the University⟩: vide 'English[6] History,' p. 1114.

†The names of the visitors that are to visit the University of Oxon, beginning the last of July 1660.

Edvardus Hyde, eques auratus, Angliae cancellarius.
Guilielmus ⟨Seymour⟩, marchio de Hertford, Academiae Oxon cancellarius.
Thomas ⟨Wriothesley⟩, comes Southampton.
Brian ⟨Duppa⟩, Sarum. }
Johannes ⟨Warner⟩, Roffen. } episcopi.
Robertus ⟨Skinner⟩[7], Oxon. }
Edvardus Nicholas }
Guilielmus Morris } equites aurati, secretarii domini regis.
Johannes Oliver, Coll. Magd. praeses, S.T.D.
Paulus Hood[7], rector Coll. Lync., S.T.D.
Richardus Zouch[7], LL.D. et supremae curiae Admiralitatis judex.
Richardus Chaworth }
Timotheus Baldwin[7] } LL.D.
Thomas Clayton[7] }
Martinus LLuellin[7] } Med. Doctores.
Michael Woodward[7], Nov. Coll. custos.

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[1] Dr. Bliss gives the reference:—'Parnassus Biceps, or Severall choice pieces of poetry composed by the best wits that were in both the Universities before their dissolution,' collected by Abraham Wright, Lond. 1656, 8vo, pp. 81, 84.

[2] the original draft of the preceding note; found in Wood MS. D 4, fol. 351 no. 9.

[3] his monument is in the church and the inscription on it is noted by Wood in Wood MS. D 4.

[4] i.e. and ⟨with coats of⟩ armes.

[5] see note 1 *supra*.

[6] i.e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. p. 700. In the Bodl. Libr. (O. C. 3735, nunc 'MS. e Mus. 246') is 'King Charles II's Commission for the Visitation of the University.' See also MS. Tanner 338 fol. 95.

[7] Wood notes:—'those that are so marked were present at the time when the commission was read.'

Thomas Barlow[1]
Robertus Say[1]
Walterus Blandford[1] } T⟨heologiae⟩ Bac.
Johannes Houghton[1]
Thomas Lamplugh[1]
Amos Walrond[1].

⟨Wood's narrative of the proceedings of these King's Commissioners is found in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. p. 700 sqq., but is very incomplete. There is a thin volume in the University Archives, entitled 'Acts of the King's Commissioners 11 Sept. 1660 to 24 July 1662.' This is perhaps the volume concerning which Wood has this note in Wood MS. E 4:—'Register of the Visitors appointed by King Charles II anno 1660, in Nicholas Horsman's hands (registrar to the bishop and archdeacon of Oxford): very little of it regestred.'⟩

⟨A transcript by Wood made, T., 24 July 1660 of 'Calendarium missarum pro animabus benefactorum Oxon ⟨transcribed⟩ ex quodam MS.' is found at fol. 190, 191 of MS. Bodl. 594, with this note by Wood:—'I writ this out of a book which belonged to John Longford, Vicar of Cumnore. He had it from Robert Hegg of C. C. C.'⟩

†July 26, Th., a citation ⟨by the King's Commissioners⟩ stuck up in the Schooles.

July 28, S., obiit Willelmus Grosvenor, Staffordiensis, e coll. Pembr. commensalis; et sepelitur cancello beatae Mariae Virginis Oxon. Descended from those of Cheshire and beares the garbes[2] for his armes. The aforesaid William Grosvenor was the only son of . . . Grosvenor of Brand, com. Salop., and grandson of Sir Richard Grosvenor of Cheshire.

[William[3] Grosvenor[4], a commoner of Pembroke Coll., died in Oriel Coll. in the chamber of Mr. John Whytehall; and was buried in S. Marie's chancell. He died, S., 28 July 1660. His father lived at Brand in com. Salop; but his grandfather was (as I have heard) Sir Richard Grosvenor of Cheshire.

Christopher Fowle[5], Mr. of Arts, somtimes fellow of Merton College, and now about to be restored to his fellowship by the king's commissioners, died, Su., 29 July 1660; and was buried in Merton Coll. choire[6], aet. 50 or therabouts. He was the second son of Anthony Fowle of Rothersfeild in Sussex esq. by his third wife. Buried without escocheons.]

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[1] Wood notes:—'those that are so marked were present at the time when the commission was read.'

[2] 'azure a garb or,' are the arms of Grosvenor of Eaton, Cheshire.

[3] notes in Wood MS. F 4, p. 99.

[4] Wood gives in colours these arms:—'azure, a garb or.'

[5] see *supra* p. 323.

[6] Wood MS. E 33 adds 'against the chapleyn's deske.'

July 30, M., obiit Mr. John Ball[1], socius Coll. Wadhami; et sepelitur ⟨in⟩ capella ejusdem.

*July 30. Dr. John Wallis, the keeper of the Universitie registers, ⟨and the⟩ muniments, writings of the said universitie, did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, and the key of the room where the said registers &c. are reposed, to the end that he might advance his esurient genie in antiquities, especially in those of the said Universitie. This was done at the request of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, and on purpose to promote his generous designe. Here he layd the foundation of that book, which was 14 yeares after published, viz. 'Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.' He was so exceedingly delighted with the place and the choice records therein, and did take so much paynes for carrying on the work least the keys should be taken away from him, that a great alteration was made in him. About 2 months after his entrance into the said tower, his acquaintance took notice of the falling away of his body, the fading of his cheeks, the chang of the redness in them to white, &c. Yet he was very cheerfull, contended[2] and healthfull, and nothing troubled him more than the intermission of his labours by eating, drinking, sleeping, and somtimes by company which he could not avoid. Afterwards Dr. Wallis seeing his diligence, he told him that he might carry home with him such books and writings that he wanted, which he did.

†July 30, I made my first entry into the School Tower.

†July 31, Visitors[3] meet in the Convocation house[4], Dr. ⟨John⟩ Conant then vice-chancellor: vide 'black book' p. 3 where are the names of more put out; beadles also; readers[5]. ⟨They⟩ sate ⟨also⟩ in the afternoon, vide 'black book' pp. 3, 4, where you'l find some principalls of Halls ⟨put out⟩. Quaere ⟨what⟩ readers turned out;—⟨Joshua⟩ Cross[6], ⟨Lewis⟩ du Moulin[7], ⟨John⟩ Conant[8], morall[9] quaere.

†Many preachers put out; bad ones came in[10]; 'black book' p. 4. Many meetings[11] broken.

August.—1, W., spent on Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset at the Crowne Tavern, 1*s* 10*d*; the same, for dressing my hat, 6*d*.—4, S., paid Davis a score, 2*s* 4*d*.—

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[1] R. B. Gardiner's Reg. Coll. Wadh. p. 179; see *supra* p. 323.

[2] a slip for 'contented.'

[3] i. e. the King's Commissioners.

[4] see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. p. 701.

[5] i. e. Professors, in our modern terminology.

[6] Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy.

[7] Camden Professor of History.

[8] Regius Professor of Divinity.

[9] William Carpender, Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy, went out in 1660, but possibly by resignation.

[10] see *infra* p. 361.

[11] see *infra* pp. 359, 360.

7, T., spent at the Crown Taverne with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset and ⟨Nicholas⟩ Shirwill, 9*d.*—8, W., at the Tavern with Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sed⟨g⟩wick, ...—10, F., at the Meremaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, 6*d.*—[11, S., to [1] Rich for a paire of shoes, 4*s.*—13, M., with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset at the Crowne Taverne, 1*s.*]—16, Th., to Blagrave for books [2], 2*s.*—17, F., spent at the cook's shop and tavern with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower and Mr. Carter, 1*s.*—22, W., on Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset at the Pitt, 4*d.*—24, F., on Mr. ⟨William⟩ Flexney at the Crowne Taverne, 6*d.*—25, S., spent at the Crowne Tavern with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood and Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 10*d*; for the book called Boscobell [3], 1*s.* —30, Th., laid out in books [4] to severall booksellers, 8*s.*

August.—[August [5] 1, W., Convocation, Dr. ⟨Paul⟩ Hood, an old Puritan, and one that had ran with the times, and a visitor [6] appointed by the king, took place as vice-chancellor by nomination of William, marquess of Hertford. For 'twas thought fit that he [7] rather then a thorowpaced Royallist should begin at the alteration of government now to be made.

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[1] these two entries were written in red ochre and afterwards inked over.

[2] one of them is Wood 535 (7) 'Honour and vertue triumphing over the grave, in the life of Henry ⟨Stafford⟩ lord Stafford,' Lond. 1640, which has the note 'A. Woode, Aug. 16 anno 1660, ⟨bought for⟩ 9*d.*' Another is Wood D 25 (1) 'Articuli . . . in synodo inchoata Londini 24 Nov. 1584,' which has the note 'A. Woode, Aug. 16, 1660, ⟨bought for⟩ 2*d.*' Another is Wood D 25 (3) 'Articles agreed upon in the Convocation held at London 1562,' Lond. 1630, which has the note 'Ant. Woode Aug. 16, A.D. 1660, 4*d.*' Another is Wood D 25 (4) 'Constitutions and canons ecclesiastical . . . in the synod at London 1633,' Lond. 1633, which has the note 'Ant. Woode Aug. 16, A.D. 1660, 9*d.*' On Aug. 21, T., Wood bought another of this set of books, Wood D 25 (2) 'The form and manner of making and consecrating bishops priests and deacons,' Lond. . . ., which has the note 'Aug. 21, A.D. 1660, 4*d.*'

[3] Wood 235 contains six treatises on King Charles II:—(i) 'A royall story for loyall readers,' 1651, bought for 4*d.* (ii) 'Boscobel or the compleat history of his sacred majestie's most miraculous preservation after the battle of Worcester,' Lond. 1680, 3rd edition, bought for 1*s* 4*d.* (iii) 'Claustrum regale reseratum or the King's concealment at Trent,' by [Mris] A[nne] W[indham], Lond. 1681. (iv) 'England's Triumph,' etc., his majesty's escape from Worcester, Lond. 1660. (v) 'King Charls his starre,' 1654. (vi) 'The history of his sacred majesty Charles the II' by a person of quality, Lond. 1660 ('Henry Foulis of Linc. Coll. use to tell me that John Dauncy of Putney neare London, aged 21, was the author of this book'—Wood's note). Wood notes:—'Among these books Boscobel is first to be preferred as to King Charles II his escape from Worcester battle.'

[4] one of these is probably Wood 654 A no. 2 ('Holland's leaguer,' Lond. 1632); which is marked 'A. Woode, Sept. 1, 1660.'

[5] notes in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 28.

[6] Wood has a note (scored out) in the margin:—'he never sate and his name was not in the commission.'

[7] a more natural reason for his selection to be vice-chancellor is the constitutional one. Hood alone of the *de facto* Heads of Houses in 1659–60 had been in his Headship *de jure* before the Parliamentary Visitation of 1648. His appointment to the vice-chancellorship would therefore raise no constitutional difficulties. To appoint any of the other Heads would have been to sanction their tenure of their Headship.

At the same time the delegacy appointed by the Visitors anno 1648 or 49, made up of Presbyterians (and some Independents afterwards), who acted and framed all things before they came to be approved by Convocation, was dissolved. The names of these delegates may be seen in "reg.[1] Convoc. T." in the beginning, and as they marched off or died, were supplied by men of the same cut.

The same day Nicholas Monck, provost of Eaton, was created D. of D. by vertue of the king's letters wrot in his behalf[2]. Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Sanderson presented him.]

†Aug. 1, W., several turned out[3], heads of houses, canons.

†Most dayes of this month were taken up with Convocations for the reading the king's and chancellour's letters for creating of certaine persons (that had lately suffer'd for the king) in several faculties, especially in Divinity. Many were created that had not suffered, and some notorious presbyterians.

In this month ⟨August⟩ the Visitors[4] went to all Colleges ⟨and⟩ Halls and by their registrar Gregory Ballard tendered ther oathes of allegiance and supremacy. [All[5] prisbyterians took them.]

Aug. 2, Th., a creation at Oxon of 38:—of Drs., Divinity, 26; Law, 3; phisick, 2; Bachelors, Divinity 3; Masters of Arts, 2—and some more afterwards of Divines which made 31.

Aug.[6] 2, Th., another Convocation, in the afternoone: and in the morning the heads of houses met to consider of those things to be done in the afternoone, viz. Dr. ⟨Paul⟩ Hood ⟨rector of Lincoln⟩ (vicechancellor), Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Baylie ⟨president of S. John's⟩, Dr. ⟨Francis⟩ Mansell ⟨principal of Jes. Coll.⟩, Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Newlin ⟨president of C. C. C.⟩, Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Zouch ⟨principal of S. Alban Hall⟩, Dr. ⟨Timothy⟩ Baldwyn ⟨principal of Hart Hall⟩.

In the said Convocation were five of the king's letters to the University read:—the 1, was for Guy Carleton, Anthony Hawles, and John Lloyd, Masters of Arts and chaplains in ordinary to the king, and for Joseph Crowther, B. of D., chaplain to the duke of York, to be created Drs of Div.; the 2d was for Mr. Georg Hall, Ralph Brideoke, Nathaniel Hardy, Georg Benson and Edward Fulham to be Doctors also of the said faculty; the 3d was for John Clerke to be Doctor of Physick; the 4 was for Thomas Peirce[7] and John Townson to be Drs. of D.; and the 5 for Thomas Smith of Qu. Coll. to be Bac. of D.

At the same time were 22 letters from the chancellor of the University (the marquess of Hertford) in behalf of other persons to be either D.D., or D. of Phys. or Law, or to be Masters of Arts.

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[1] i.e. the Register of Convocation from 23 Oct. 1647 to 6 Sept. 1659.

[2] in MS. Tanner 102 Wood notes that he was 'the generall's brother,' and 'instrumentall in bringing in King Charles II; vide Dr. ⟨John⟩ Price his book ⟨'The Mystery and Method of his Majesty's happy Restoration,' Lond. 1680⟩ of the restauration of King Charles II.'

[3] i.e. ejected by the King's Commissioners.

[4] the King's Commissioners.

[5] added at a later date.

[6] notes in MS. Bodl. 594, pp. 28, 29.

[7] marginal note:—'not created till 7 Aug.'

So that by vertue of the said letters were created in the said Convocation 26 Drs of D., one Dr. of the Civil Law, 4 Doctors of Physick, two Bachelaurs of Div. and two Masters of Arts. Among those that were afterwards bishops were Guy Carleton (of Bristow and afterwards of Chichester), Ralph Brideoke (of Chester), Georg Hall (of Chester), Henry Bridgman (of the Isle of Man), Thomas Barlow (of Lync.), Walter Blandford (of Oxon and after of Worcester), Gulielm. Thomas (bishop of St. David's), William Fuller LL. Dr. (of Lyncoln).]

†Aug. 2, Th., a great creation of doctors of all faculties—26 Drs of Divinity. They paid their fees, and other doctors who were afterwards created: whereby the squire bedell of Divinity (Tim Wilkyns, first a parl⟨iamentarian⟩, afterwards when too late a royallist) got money enough (hundred of pounds) to pay his debts and to get money ⟨in⟩ his pocket to carry on the trade of eating and drinking.

†About this time the president and fellows of C. C. C. surveyed their plate: see 'black book' p. 7.

†Aug. 7, T., John Crofts[1], Dr. ⟨of Div.⟩ installed deane of Norwych.

[Aug.[2] 7, T., another Convocation, wherin but one of the king's letters were read for Raphael Throckmorton, archdeacon of Lyncoln, to be D.D., and eleven letters from the chancellor for others to be M. of Arts, B. of Phys., Drs of etc. So that in the said Convocation were created 5 Doctors of Div., 2 of Civil Law, 3 of Physick; one Bac. of D., 2 Batch. of Physick, and 6 Masters of Arts. Among the Drs. of D. were Thomas Peirce, William Creed, and Peter Priaulx—writers.]

[Aug.[3] 10, F., another Convocation wherin, first, were read the King's letters for Edward Duke and Augustine Caesar to be Doctors of Physick; 2, the Chancellour's letters for Mr. James Lamb, M.A. of S. Marie Hall, to be D.D. Which done and they presented, Mr. Robert South, M.A. of Ch. Ch., a forward and conceited person, was chose orator of the University, in order (as he intended) to be canon of Ch. Ch.[4]]

[Aug.[5] 16, Th., another Convocation wherin the king's letters were read in behalf of William Jacob (of Canterbury) to be Dr. of Physick. Which done, he was presented.—After that the proctors named delegates to expedite the Universitie affaires 'cum relatione ad venerabilem domum.' Among these were some of the Intervall-Delegates, namely Dr. ⟨John⟩ Wallis, ⟨Ralph⟩ Bathurst.—Which being done, Mr. John Lamphire M.A. of New Coll. was chosen History Professor.

† Aug. 20, M., Richard Marsh installed dean of York (vide Fasti).—About the

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[1] Wood C 33 is 'A petite pallace of Pettie his pleasure,' Lond. 1608, which Wood notes to be 'by George Pettie son of John Pettie of Tetsworth com. Oxon. gener.' It has the autograph of a former owner:—'John Crofts his booke,' but possibly this was another person from the dean. Wood B 27 is Stephen Guazzo's 'The civile conversation' translated by George Pettie and Bartholomew Young, Lond. 1586.

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 29.

[3] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 29.

[4] in MS. Tanner 102 Wood adds:—'impudent prig (?); in this office he had opportunity of making his complaints and venting his spleen against some.'

[5] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 29.

same time Alexander Hyde LL.D. Oxon was installed deane of Winton loco ⟨John⟩ Yong some yeares before dead; Matthew Nicholas was also about that time installed deane of Paule's; William Paul, dean of Lichfield, loco ⟨Griffith⟩ Higgs[1].

[Aug.[2] 23, Th., Convocation, wherin a petition was read (presented lately to the commissioners for the royall visitation of the University of Oxon) entituled:—

The humble petition of severall members of the Universitie ejected for their loyaltie, and not consenting to the former illegall visitation, humbly sheweth—

That your petitioners, by reason of the force which ejected them and kept them out of the Universitie ever since 1648, have been disenabled to take their respective degrees in the due times to their verie great prejudice, not only in respect of past advantages (which they are willing to pass by) but also of the present emolument of their restitution and their capability of future preferments and benefices by their respective colleges' elections.

In consideration wherof they humbly pray that they may by such meanes as may seem most proper to your wisdomes be gratiously recommended to the University for admission to their degrees with the same advantages of seniority as if they had been resident and punctually taken them in their due times:—

And your petitioners shall ever pray etc.

Richard Mathew, Magd. Coll.	
Robert Bainham	New Coll.
John Marshall	
Norton Bold, C. C. C.	
John Price	New Coll.
Robert Bowman	
Walter Stonehouse, Magd. Coll.	
Henry Complin, New Coll.	
Thomas Wineard, S. John's	
Francis Drope	Magd. C.
John White[3]	
James Metford	C. C. C.
William Fulman	
John Speed, S. John's	
Edward Exton, Magd. ⟨C.⟩	
Gamaliel Clarkson, C. C. C.	
John Drope, Magd. C.	
William Marton, Univ. Coll.	
William Bayley	Magd. C.
Georg Alexander	
John Pownall, Ball. C.	
Gulielm. Goldham.	

This petition being presented to the commissioners, they would do nothing in it till they had acquainted the chancellour. But no sooner had they done so, but he complied with them by his letters dated 18 Aug., so that in the said convocation of Aug. 23 were created 29 Masters of Arts, among whome were—Philip Fell of Trinity, never expelled (unless it was for debauchery) for he came to the University about 1650 when all the turning out for loyaltie was past; but being brother to John Fell (dean of Ch. Ch.) and freind to many of the cavaliers, they let him pass: but this I must note of him, that in anno 1667, when there was no Act or likely to be, he got himself nominated by his brother Dr. John Fell then vicechancellor to answer the Drs. of Divinity in Comitiis, which is usually an exercise for that degree when there is an Act, but our great men have lately let it pass though there be none: he is now fellow of Eaton, lives gentilely, and does nothing.—John White of Magd. Coll. was then also created, but never turned out (unless for debauchery or idleness), for he came not to that College till 1652 or therabouts.—One Thomas Drake of Ch. Ch. was also created, turned out in the intervall (not by the Parliamentary Visitors) for roguery; but because his father had been sequestred from his living for lealty, therfore he was created.

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[1] this MS. (MS. Tanner 102) continues to give a great many notes of this sort about ecclesiastical promotions. I omit them after this, as being mere jottings for the *Athenae* or *Fasti*, not part of Wood's account of his Life and Times.

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594 pp. 30, 31. Wood citing this note in MS. Tanner 102 adds:—'it was looked upon as a scandalous thing that ejected Masters should petition for their degrees.'

[3] Wood notes in the margin:—'he was not expelled.'

Thomas Winniard of St. John's Coll. was then also created Bac. of Div.]

†In the middle of this month ⟨August⟩ came out ⟨Henry⟩ Jessey's[1] 'Lord's loud call to England,' the particulars ⟨of which⟩ and the answer see in 'English History' pp. 1119, 1110, etc.

[29 Aug.[2] 1660; donum Gulielmi Sprigge, authoris et socii Coll. Lync. Oxon.; Anthony Woode.]

September.—1, S., for my battles, 1*s* 4*d*.—3, M., spent at Bodicott's with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset and Mr. Grenaway, 6*d*.—4, T., to Blagrave for a book, 8*d*; the same, att Elleses, 6*d*.—7, F., spent at Earles's and Harper's with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s*.—10, M., paper and to Mrs. Burnham for a schore, 1*s*; the same, to Forest for books, 1*s* 6*d*.—13, Th., spent at Earleses with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 6*d*.—The 15, S., paid to Forest for some bookes, 1*s* 6*d*.—18, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.—24, M., to my cozen ⟨Henry⟩ Jackson for 3 books, 4*s* 6*d*; the same for ballades[3], 3*s* 2*d*; the same to Ch. Simmons for D. Joneses booke[4], 1*s*; to Mrs. Burnham for a score, 1*s*.—[28[5], F., paid my barber, 4*s*.]

⟨It is plain that the above almanac entries for September do not by any means represent Wood's book purchases in that month. Wood 605 (4) Thomas Blount's 'The art of making devises,' transl. from the French of Henri Estienne, Lond. 1650, is marked as bought '11 Sept., A. D. 1660.'—Wood B 31 'A true narrative of . . . proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland 25 Aug. 1618' by Dr. David Lyndesay bishop of Brechin, Lond. 1621, is marked as bought 'Sept. 14,

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[1] Lond. 1660; Wood 643 (3): see *supra* p. 322 note 2.

[2] note in Wood 122; 'The royal and happy poverty,' Lond. 1660.

[3] Wood 401 fol. 175 b, a ballad entitled 'England's Object . . . the apprehending of Hugh Peters' and beginning 'Come let us tryumph and be jolly | Brave cavaliers every one,' is dated by Wood September 1660.

[4] I cannot identify this book. 'D.' is found elsewhere in Wood as a contraction for 'Dick,' and so the book might be Richard Jones' 'Gemma Cambricum,' Oxford 1652—a Welsh book—not now in the Wood Collection. Wood 246 (1) is [David Lloyd's, anon.] 'The legend of captaine Jones,' Lond. 1659, in which Wood has marked 9*d*. as the price and says 'this was the second or third edition.'

[5] this entry was made at first in red ochre, and then written in ink.

1660.'—Wood 481(4) Leonard Digges' 'The booke named *Tectonicon*,' Lond. 1647, is marked as bought for 1*s* 4*d* on Sept. 22, 1660.' Inscriptions in the volumes show that on the same date, Sat., 22 Sept. 1660, Wood bought the following books :—Wood 617 (1) 'The rebell's catechisme' [by Peter Heylyn], 1643 ; Wood 618 (2) 'A perfite platforme of a hoppe garden,' Lond. 1576 ; Wood C 13 (3) 'A regiment for the sea' by William Boyne with additions by Thomas Hood, Lond. 1631.⟩

September.—[5 Sept.[1], W., Convocation, wherin was a petition of the University to the king for the continuance and promotion of the Civill Law and its professors, read and published. The effect ⟨was⟩ that the king would be pleased to have respect to such persons as fit for judicature and employment in ecclesiasticall courts, wherby such as have spent their time in that profession may enjoy some reasonable meanes and our yonger students be encouraged to endeavour the enabling of themselves in the same way.—If I am not mistaken, after the king's restauration there were severall places belonging to civill lawyers conferred on lay-men, which caused this petition to be put up.—No answer appeares.

Sept. 11, T., Convocation wherin the king's letters were read for Matthew Smallwood of Brasnose Coll. to be D.D. (afterward deane of Lichfield); and ⟨he⟩ was then created.]

Sept. 12, W., alderman ⟨Humphrey⟩ Whistler departed this life; and was buried in S. Thomas parish churchyard.

[Humphrey[2] Whistler, alderman ⟨of Oxford⟩ and somtimes twice mayor of the same, as also by profession a baker, died, W., 12 Sept. 1660 and was buried the same day in the churchyard of St. Thomas the martyr in the west suburbs of Oxford by his wife Isabell (his first wife) and three children. He was of the same family with those of his name that now live at Whitchurch in com. Oxon., but he died without (I thinke) issue.]

†Sept. 13, Th., the duke of Glocester dies: the University made verses on his death.

[Two presbyterian fellowes[3] ⟨of Lincoln College⟩ . . . though they had been notorious complyers, yet now forsooth in hopes of preferment and honours, had faced about and become wonderfull zealots for the prelaticall cause. And it is to be noted that in order to this, one[1] of them (as I remember) had planted and nourished a beard severall years, and had put on such a starcht formality (not at all sutable to his age) that he not only become ridiculous to the Presbyterian but also to the Royall party. At length[2] the rector dies, and he succeeds; and in short time after became a bishop, of which function, if you consider his learning, reall honesty, and religion (which *I* myself do know full well), is altogeather unworthy; but Presbyterians for their money must be served, while the Royall party, that have endured the heat of the day and become poore, be putt off with inconsiderable nothings.]

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[1] notes in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 31.

[2] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 99. Wood gives in colours these arms :—'gules, 5 mascles conjoined in a bend between 2 hounds passant argent ; crest, a hound's head couped argent.'

[3] note in Wood MS. F 1, pp. 1116, 1117. Wood in the margin notes that these two are 'Nathaniel Crew, ⟨Richard⟩ Knightley.' The full context will be found in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 702 : the above passage is printed here, because Gutch, editing too near Crew's time, felt constrained to suppress it. Richard Knightley was elected fellow of Linc., on 2 Nov. 1654 ; Nathaniel Crewe, on 9 May 1656. Crewe soon after his translation to Durham promoted Knightley to a prebendship there (5 Nov. 1675).

[Sept.[3] 20, Th., Convocation, wherin the king's letters were read for Edward Pocock (B.D., Ch. Ch.), John Fairclough *vulgo* Featly and Robert Townsend (Masters of Arts) to be created D. of D. At the same time were other letters from the king read for Thomas Long, clerk (lately of Exeter Coll.), to be Bac. of Div. But at that time and in answer to the said letters were onlie Pocock, Townsend, and Long created. There were also a creation of 6 Mrs of Arts and an incorporation of Cantabrigians.]

Sept., 22 day, S., Mr. George Hitchcock[4], one of the fellows of Lync. Coll. was arrested by ⟨William⟩ Ball, the bedell, at Lync. Coll. corner, but Mr. Hitchcock, praetending buisness with Mr. Speare[5] one of the fellows of Lync., gave Ball the slipp and ran up to his owne chamber where he stood to his guard and kept them downe with the point of his sword. In the meantime the rector[6], who was then vicecancellor, commanded Ball with t⟨w⟩o more fellows that were hired to keep gard at his doore and not lett him come out and also a servitor to stand at the College gate and let noe man come in but those that had buisness (it being then shutt up).

In the meane time the rector advised with his freinds what to doe. The event was that he should hire some soldiers that were then in towne and come and brake open his doore and force him to prison. And soldiers were got and hired for 20*s*, who with their captain came up the staires.

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[1] i.e. Crew.

[2] Wood has bracketed this last sentence, and noted in the margin:—'this is true, but I know not whether it may be published.'

[3] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 31.

[4] intruded into a Fellowship at Linc. Coll. 25 Nov. 1650 by the Parliamentary Visitors (for which he was disqualified by birth, being a native of co. Wilts); M.A. 18 June 1652; ejected by the King's Commissioners 16 Aug. 1660.

[5] Robert Speare, adm. Fell. of Linc. Coll. in Dec. 1653; M.A. 23 Apr. 1656; was still Fellow in 1662, but went out that year, since the Somersetshire fellowship (which he held) was filled up by the election of John à Court on 13 Dec. 1662.

[6] Paul Hood, D.D.

But before they were halfe way up, Mr. Hitchcock comes to the top of the staires and their parleys with them and tells them that "he hath bin arrested by false warrants and they abuse the King's power and that by a 'praetended' power they outed him" (which Mr. Lamluge[1] who was then below cried 'Treason!') etc. Well, Mr. Hitchcock retires in his chamber and shutts and bolts his doore. They brak it open, and the captain comming in asked him 'where[2] he was willing to shed blood.' Mr. Hitchcock said, 'Noe.' But it seemes afterwards they strugled togeather, and the other souldiers coming in run him in the arme and cut his finger, and secured him.

Afterwards they went to hacking the gentlemen in the chamber that came there accidentily, viz. Mr. Puliston[3] of Jesus, Mr. Pike[4] and Sedgwick[5] of Lync. Mr. Pike, going to lay holt of Mr. Hitchcock that he should not be soe violent, received a wound. Mr. Sedgwick had a cutt over the head. And after this they haled Mr. Hitchcock to the Castle.

And the Thursday after noon ⟨27 Sept.⟩, the Visitors sate, about examining the aforesaid 3 gentlemen. They received a letter from Mr. Hitchcock that they would take bail; but they would not grant it, saying that in the letter he had affronted them. His letter directed thus:—"These for the commissioners for visiting the University of Oxon"; and in the beginning of his letter calls them[6] "Gentlemen."

[Sept. 28[7], F., Convocation, wherin 2 of the king's letters were read, one for John Arthur to be D.D. and another for Dionys Greenvill of Exet. Coll. to be Master of Art; the former, because of his age was afterwards (viz., 10 Oct., W.,) diplomated; the other created this day.

Which being done Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Barlow's resignation of the keepership of the Bodleian library was read, and forthwith Mr.

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[1] Thomas Lamplugh, one of the King's Commissioners.

[2] sic. for 'whether.'

[3] Hamlet Puleston, M.A. Jes. Coll., 25 Apr. 1653.

[4] Christopher Pyke, matric. (Linc. Coll.) 10 Mar. 165$\frac{6}{7}$, 'gen. fil.'; B.A. 9 Feb. 165$\frac{7}{8}$; M.A. 17 July 1660.

[5] there is no Sedgwick graduating from Linc. Coll. at this time. It must be Obadiah Sedgwick (who graduated M.A. from Trin. Coll.) migrated.

[6] does Wood mean that the Commissioners insisted on being addressed as 'My Lords and Gentlemen'? There were some peers on the Commission (*supra* p. 324), but they never attended its meetings.

[7] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 32.

Thomas Lockey, S.T.B. of Ch. Ch., chose into his place. Mr. John Good of Balliol stood against him and had 80 votes, but the other having 102 carryed it by the help of his large College. Not altogeather fit for that office; see elswhere[1].

[28 Sept.[2], F., 1660, Mr. Thomas Lockey of Ch. Ch. chose protobibliothecarius. ⟨Thomas⟩ Barlow put it off[3] (1) because he was chose Margaret professor (2) because that Selden's books were newly come in and were to be placed and catalogued.

Which work laying upon Dr. Lockey's hand and he not understanding the managing of a library, did great mischeif:—

1, by binding severall together not of a subject;

2, by binding a pamphlet with a substantiall book, as I remember a 'Philosophicall Transaction' with a substantiall book;

3, in cutting them, a margin with notes were destroyed;

4, and in placing severall quartoes that had many ⟨treatises⟩ bound togeather and placing them below in common, some would cut out a choice book from among them and leave the rest[4].

Quaere. Who let Dr. ⟨John⟩ Wallis have the[5] deciphering of the king's letters out of the library? Barlow[6]!

†The great hopes of the suffering cavaliers to get places, to be favourers to the king—see loose papers in 'Vindication[7] of the Historiographer of Oxon against Clarendon' and 'Collections[8] concerning old Clarendon.'

†Many people also were created this month ⟨September⟩ in all faculties.

October.—2, T., att Elleses, 6*d.*—4, Th., for a quier of paper, 9*d.*—5, F., spent 3*d.*—9, T., paid Forest for some books I bought of him, 4*s* 2*d.*—10, W., paid Blagrave for some bookes I bought of him, 5*s* 5*d.*—12, F., paid Mr. Potter, 40*s*, being part of a score and there remaineth 5*s* 2*d* behind.—13, S., paid Mr. Robinson his quarteridge, 2*s*.—20, S., to Nicholls for mending of clothes, 3*s*; the same, for coles, 4*s*; the same, spent at the Crowne Tavern with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 7*d*; pond of candells, 6*d*.—29, M., spent at Wyghtham with John Barrett, 6*d*.—30, T., spent att Elleses, 6*d*.

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[1] i.e. in MS. Tanner 102, which supplies the next paragraph.

[2] notes by Wood on a slip now marked as fol. 118 verso, formerly as p. 212 in MS. Tanner 102.

[3] i.e. resigned the librarianship.

[4] Wood's own collections of pamphlets when in the Ashmolean were mutilated in this way.

[5] Wallis had been employed by the Commonwealth to decipher Charles I's letters and his MS. had been placed in the Bodleian. Now that Charles II was restored he was anxious to blot out offensive passages, and for this purpose he got the MS. out of the Library. Mr. Macray tells me that the deletions are very slight. In MS. Ballard 46 fol. 167 is this note by Wood:—'March 1660, the latter end of this month, Dr. Wallis got by flatteries, good words, etc. his book of deciphering the king's letters from the public library from Dr. Barlow: where he altered what he pleased. That which he gave as a trophy of his great skill is now after a sneaking way blotted out. Quaere Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Hyde.'

[6] added at a later date.

[7] Lond. 1693; Wood 614 (7).

[8] probably a collection of papers (MS.) by Wood; I cannot identify it.

October.—†Oct. 4, Th., Convocation: severall matters relating to the Mayor's oath: see 'Notes[1] from reg. Convoc.' p. 35.

4 Oct., Th., 1660, I was with Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Savage and he told me I should perus his collections of his colledge a quarter of a year hence when he had finisht them.

*Oct. 4, Th., he was with Dr. Savage of Balliol coll. and he told him that he should peruse his collection⟨s⟩ which he had made of the said coll. within a quarter of an yeare after, when he then should have finish'd them.

[This[2] ⟨inscription at Mickleton, Glouc.⟩ I transcribed out of Camden's 'Remaines' of the 1 edition anno 1605 (writt in the margin therof) and to be sold in Mr. Blagrave's shop, Oct. 4, 1660.]

*Oct. 8, M., John Glendall, Mr. of Arts and fellow of Brasn. Coll. died, and was buried at the upper end of S. Marie's chancell in Oxon. He was a minister's son of Cheshire, had been the witty *Terrae filius* of the Universitie in 1655, at which time the Acts were kept in S. Marie's church. His company was often desired by ingenious men, and therefore thrown out at a reckoning[3]. He was a great mimick, and acted well in severall playes which the scholars before acted by stealth, either in the stone house behind and southward from Pembroke coll., or in Kettle hall, or at Halywell mill, or in the refectory at Glocester hall. A. W. was well acquainted with him and delighted in his company.

8 Oct., M., obiit Mr. Johannes Glendall, A.M., et socius Coll. Aeneanas. Oxon.; et sepelitur in superiore parte cancelli beatae Mariae Virginis Oxon. Fuit e com. Cheshire.

⟨8 Oct., M., 1660, Paul Hood the Vice-chancellor issued a paper, enjoining conformity to the Statutes in matters of dress. Wood has preserved a copy in Wood 276 A no. 347.⟩

†In this month about the middle or 12th day, the Visitation ⟨by the King's Commissioners⟩ ended: it lasted 10 weeks. The visitors' actions concerning members of severall Colleges:—C. C. C. ('black book' p. 7), Oriel Coll., Bras., Alls., Linc., Trin., S. John's.

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[1] i.e. MS. Bodl. 594; see *infra* p. 370.

[2] note in Wood MS. D 4, fol. 350.

[3] i.e. the others did not allow him to pay his own share of the tavern reckoning, but paid it among themselves.

†Oct. 21, Su., ⟨Henry⟩ Thurman's preaching blasphemy[1]: vide additions to English copie in loose paper[2].

†Severall convocations this month wherin were letters read for degrees.

25 Oct., Th., died ⟨William Seymour[3]⟩ duke of Somerset, cancellor of Oxford; and the 27, S., Lord Cancellor ⟨Edward⟩ Hide[4] chose in his place.

[27 Oct.[5], S., Edward ⟨Hyde⟩, earl of Clarendon, chose chancellor of the University—a great getter of money, not kind to old caveliers[6]. In the plague year built Clarendon House[7] with some stones belonging as 'tis said to Paul's[8] burned the year following; cost above 40 thousand pound; sold 1674 or 5 to Christopher ⟨Monk⟩ earl ⟨*sic* for 'duke'⟩ of Albemerle, for 22 thousand pound by his son ⟨Henry Hyde⟩ the ⟨second⟩ earl of Clarendon. Nothing thrives after him. Many of his books to be sold July and Aug. 1678. —He was a fool that built that house[9]; 'If you will not beleive me, I give it you under hand and seale'—as the earl used to say to his freinds at Roan in Normandy.]

Towards the latter end of this mounth died my cozen Margaret Taverner at Soundess, and there buried (at Netlebed, quaere) circa annum aetatis 80.

November.—5, M., to Mr. Robinson for 'the Repertory[10] of Records,' 3*s*.—8, Th., given to Robert Carter for bringing two of Mr. ⟨William⟩ Spriggs' boxes, 6*d*. —10, S., to ⟨the⟩ fellow that carried Mr. ⟨William⟩ Spriggs' trunk and other things, 8*d*.—13, T., paid Mr. Alport for a purge that I tooke the day before, 2*s* 6*d*, though 1*s* too much; the same, to Mr. Robinson for 'England's[1] triumph,' 9*d*; at Elleses, 6*d*.—20, T., I changed some books with Mr. Forest for Somner's[2] 'Antiquities of Canterbury' giving 10*d* to boot.—21, W., spent at Bodicote's Tavern with my cozen John Drope, 7*d*.—23, F., spent at the Crowne Tavern with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton and the Friday ⟨16 Nov.⟩ before, 1*s*.—24, S., to Mr. Adams for 'the Triall[3] of 29 regicids,' 1*s* 6*d*.

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[1] see *infra* p. 369.

[2] see *infra* note 4 p. 355.

[3] Marquis of Hertford 1640; Chancellor of Oxford University 1643–1646; restored to Chancellorship of Oxford University 26 May 1660; Duke of Somerset 13 Sept. 1660; died 24 Oct. 1660.

[4] Wood 423 (34) is Robert Whitehall's 'Carmen gratulatorium . . . Edwardo Hide' . . . on his election: [Oxford] 1660.

[5] the note in square brackets is a later insertion (of 1678) on a blank leaf facing the preceding note. Parts of it have pencil marks at the side for emphasis.

[6] Wood is constantly recurring to the neglect by the Restoration Court of 'sufferers' for the royal house. Wood 476 contains nine pamphlets about the sufferings of David Jenkins, Wood 476 (9) being 'Verses in honour of the reverend and learned judge of the law, judge Jenkins,' 1648, in which Wood notes: 'yet not promoted according to his sufferings at the restauration of Charles II.' From this judge Jenkins Wood is supposed to have borrowed the expression against Clarendon which led to the sentence against him in the vice-chancellor's court.

[7] see Pepys' Diary under dates 31 Jan. and 14 Feb. 166$\frac{6}{7}$; Evelyn's Diary under dates 19 June and 18 Sept. 1683.

[8] old S. Paul's was undergoing extensive repairs when the fire came.

[9] see Pepys' Diary under date 26 Aug. 1667 and Evelyn's Diary under date 15 Oct. 1664.

[10] Lond. 1631; Wood 489.

November.—The 1 of November, Th., 1660, died Mr. John Smith, gentleman-commoner of Oriel Coll., at one . . . Day's house a tailor in St. Aldate's parish, and was buried the same day at S. Marie's in the chancell at the upper end on the right hand of Mr. ⟨John⟩ Glendall ⟨p. 336⟩. He was the son of Mr. Barthelmew Smith of Winton, esquire, and lately High Sherriff of Hampshire.

[John[4] Smyth, gentleman-commoner of Oriel College, died of the small pox at one Daye's a taylor in S. Aldate's parish, Th., 1 Nov. 1660, and was buried the same day at the upper end of S. Marie's chancell, neare to the grave of John Glendall. He was the son and heire of Barthelmew Smyth of Wynchester, esq., a little before this time High Sherriff of Hampshyre. Buried without escocheons.]

Nov. 3[5], S., Henry Price, the son of Henry, was borne; and baptized, Th., the 8th day.

[Godstow[6] nunnery, Su., November 4, anno 1660. One Jeffryes that keeps the key of this ruinous place shewd me a little old chappell standing in the garden, and the vestigia of an old cloister leading from the tower through the said garden to the chapel. He told me it was called St. Leonard's chapel as dedicated to him, and that in the east window thereof did stand his picture with this inscription under it:—

'Ste Leonarde ora pro nobis,'

and on each hand the portraictures of two abbesses of this place with this inscription under them:—

'Pray for the good of Margaret Tewkesbury and Elizabeth Brainton, abbasses of this place,'

date . . .[7]. I suppose rather it was soe,

'Pray for the good estate of,' etc.,

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[1] Wood 235 no. 4; see note 3 p. 327.

[2] Lond. 1640; Wood 388.

[3] Lond. 1660; Wood 369 (3).

[4] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 99.

[5] this is a note for Wood's Register of S. John Baptist's parish. In Wood MS. E 33 it appears thus:—'1660, Nov. 3, Henry Price, son of Henry Price, senior cook of Corp. Ch. Coll., and Catherine Carey his wife, was borne in one of the houses in the Pit yard: baptized the 8th day.'

[6] note in Wood MS. B 15, made at the date of the visit; it is to be contrasted with the same note as subsequently elaborated in Wood MS. E 1, *infra* p. 339. E. R. Mores' MS. Collections about Godstow are in the Gough MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

[7] 'Isabell de Braynton ⟨occurs as

as we may perceive in such old inscriptions. He told me moreover that there, in the said chapel, on the north side, was Rosamund buried, but he is much mistaken, for this was noe buriyng place but only a private oratory to be used by them in common [1], and on high dayes they repaired to the great church, which is now quite downe and not one stone standing. He shewed me alsoe in the back side of the house toward the gate house, another little old chapel, which he said was called St. Thomas his chapel; but I rather suppose (according to his information) it was S. Peter's, for at the upper end therof there is two pedestells in the wall on which as he said were 2 cocks standing, relating to Peter's denying of Xt. There is also at the upper end an alter of stone joyning to the wall, as also on the south side therof a place to convey holy water, and many little places and holes in the wall either to lay books missalls or beads, etc. This chappell, I suppose, was for there confessors to take confessions of them: my reason is this, because it stands remote from the house and neare to the gate house, soe that they migt come in and out without coming through there nunnery. At the west of this chapel is a lodging which probably was for the preist. There is also a garden.]

[Godstow [2], within the parish or precincts of Wulvercote, where was once a pretty nunnery [3] (well endowed) once standing, but now nothing but ruins appeare; such is the instability of earthly things.

The lady Edyve of Winchester, of the worthiest blood of her name, was married to one Sir William Lancelyne, kt., and had issue three children, namely one sonne called Walkelyne (first a monk of Einsham, afterwards successor to Ingulphus in the abbacie of Abendon) and Emme and Avice, of which two daughters more anon [4].

Lady Edyve after the decease of her husband had a dreame as

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abbess⟩ 11 Henr. VII (1497), 8 Henr. VIII (1516); Margaret de Tewksbury, 16 Henr. VIII (1524), 26 Henr. VIII (1534) . . . Both these pictures remained till 1643, at what time this nunnery was burnt': note in Wood MS. D 11 (1) p. 43.

[1] i. e. at ordinary services.

[2] this account is from Wood MS. E 1, fol. 72. An earlier draft, which has been collated with this, is in Wood MS. D 11 (1) p. 38.

[3] 'for nuns of the order of S. Benedict' is added in Wood MS. D 11 (1).

[4] this promise is forgotten in the draft in Wood MS. E 1. In that in Wood MS. D 11 (1), in the list of Abbesses, the promise is kept:—'Lady Edive the foundress was the first abbes and governed it, with 24 ladies under her, for the space of 51 yeares [Wood notes in the margin 'I doubt that'], and died in great sanctitie, and was buried in her owne church before the great altar. On her tombe was the effigies of ⟨a⟩ vowes engraven, and so continued till the dissolution. Emme, the daughter, was prioress of the house in

she lay in bed, to 'go to a place called Binsey,' or (as I find elsewhere) to 'goe neare Oxenford till shee saw a token from God.' According to that dreame shee went, and dwelt at Binsey, and one night heard this voice[1]:—'Edyve, Edyve, rise the⟨e⟩ up, and without abyding goe the⟨e⟩ there where the lyghte of hevyn alyghteth to the erth from the fyrmament and there ordayne thee mynchons to the servyce of God, twentye foure of the most gentyl women that ye can fynd.' Soone after she saw a light descending upon a peice of ground, laying low and encompassed mostly with pleasant streams. Giving God thanks for the manifestation of his love and being as it were overjoyed with the discovery, she procured that peice of land of Sir John St. John[2]. In the gift of Godstow by S. John, he give⟨s⟩ it 'to *Ediva sanctimonialis* and the rest of the nuns congregated with her' (before she was abbess).

Upon that peice of ground, she, partly with her owne money and partly by the benefaction of others, began to build a pretty little church; which being finished, 'twas dedicated, by Alexander, bishop of Lyncolne, on the vigil of the Passover anno 1138, to the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist. At the dedication were present King Stephen (anno regni 4) and Maud his queen, with most of the prelates and nobility of England. All which gave[3] then moneys towards the finishing of an house or covent, and[4] afterwards lands or yearlie revenews.

Shee in the meane time, being the first abbess[5], selected 24 virgins or ladyes to live religiously with her and consecrat themselves solely to the service of God.

The place where this church was built was then or soon after

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the mother's time; and Avice [Havys], the yonger daughter, was the second prioress.' The authority for this is 'the English Leiger Book of Godstow Nunnery'; Wood MS. D 11 (1) p. 50.

[1] this account is from the 'English Leiger Book of Godstow Nunnery.' An alternative is given by Wood:—'Elswhere I find that when shee was at her devotions (perhaps in S. Margaret's chappell at Binsey) shee had a vision that directed her to build an abbey for minchions where a light from heaven should come downe.' This is the version in the earlier draft, Wood MS. D 11 (1).

[2] Wood notes:—'Yet vol. I Baronagii edit. 1675 p. 454 b will tell you that the Waleries gave the site of Godstow to the king and the king to Godstow: see my notes A.V. ⟨i.e. Wood MS. D 11 (1)⟩ p. 53.'

[3] Wood notes:—'the severall gifts made to this nunnery by severall persons, see my notes marked with A.V., where are some (quaere) that are not in Monast. Angl.'

[4] 'and many of them,' in Wood MS. D 11 (1).

[5] Wood notes:—'An imperfect catalogue of these abbesses I have in my notes A. V. p. 40, 41; another more perfect, there also p. 57—from both which may (I presume) be drawne a perfect catalogue.'

knowne by the name of *Godstowe*, that is, *the place of God* or the place where God is daylie worshipped.

In the church of the nunnery of Godstow was buried Margaret the wife of Walter, lord Clifford. By her, was buried Rosamund, her daughter, who died before her father. Walter, lord Clifford, husband to Margaret before-mentioned, was (as 'tis said) buried by her, after 17 King John ⟨1215⟩. This Walter gave to the nunnery for the health of his soule and for the soules of Margaret his somtimes wife and Rosamund his daughter the mill of Franton (Frampton) in com. Gloc. and a little meade laying neare it, called Lechton, and a salt pit at Wyche—vide Monast. Angl. vol. 2 p. 884 b. Walter, his son, called Walter Clifford junior (who married the daughter and heir of Roger de Cundi) confirmed the gift of his father; and was also (as 'tis said) buried here, quaere. Rosamund his sister was in the flour of her youth concubine to King Henry II and afterwards a nun here; and dying about the yeare (1175) was buried in the church here. Over whose grave[1] was this written:—

'Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi non rosa munda,
Non redolet sed olet, quae redolere solet[2].'

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[1] the statements of writers as to the place of her burial Wood found to contradict each other. Ranulph Higden in Polychronico in Henr. II (cited in Wood MS E 4) says:—'apud Godstowe prope Oxoniam *in capitulo monialium* sepulta est cum tali epitaphio: —*Hic jacet* etc.' Chronicon Johanni Brompton, p. 1151 (cited on a slip in Wood MS. E 4), 'Rosamund buried *in capitulo monialium*'; on which Wood notes:—'If so how could Hugh, bishop of Lyncoln, see her hearse when he was serving at the altar: ibid. p. 1235 'tis said he saw it when he prayed *at the high altar*.' In the text Wood tries to solve the difficulty by supposing that her body was, when bishop Hugh spoke out, removed from the chapel to the chapter-house.

[2] in Wood MS. D 11 (1) p. 48 Wood notes:—'In a book intituled "*Dives et Pauper*, being an exposition on the 10 commandements,"' printed at Lond. 1493 and Westmonast. 1496; ⟨copies in the Bodleian have pressmarks⟩ M. 12. 9. Th, and D. 1. 13. Th. Seld.; in the 6 commandment, chapter 14, thus:—"We rede that in Englonde was a king that had a concubine, whose name was Rose [Wood notes in margin:—'she was called Rosamund in her life time, as appeares by charters']; and for her great bewtey he cleped her Rose a monde, Rosa mundi, that is to saye, Rose of the world. For him thought that shee passed al wymen in bewtye. It bifel that she died and was buried while the king was absent. And whanne he cam agen, for grete love that he had to yr, he wolde se the bodye in the grave and w⟨h⟩an the grave was opened, there sate an orible tode upon hir breste bytwene hir teetys, and a foule adder bigirt hir body about in the midle. And she stanke so that the kyng, ne non other might stond to se that oryble sight. Than the kynge dyde shette agen the grave and did wryte these two veerses upon the grave:—

Hic jacet in tumba rosa mundi non rosa munda
Nec redolet sed olet quod redolere solet.
Here lyethe in grave Rose of the world, but not clene rose

Hugh, bishop of Lyncoln, afterwards called St. Hughe, being in visiting his diocess anno 1191, came to this place of Godstowe and going to the altar to do his devotions, observed an hearse, covered with silke, with tapers burning about it, which the nunns at that time had in great veneration. He therupon enquired of the standers by, 'whose it was'; and they answering 'it was faire Rosamund's whom King Henry so dearly loved and for whose sake he had been a munificent benefactor to their poor house by giving larg revenewes for the maintenance of those lights,' he replied:—'Take her hence, for she was a whore, for the king's affections to her were unlawfull and adulterous; and bury her out of the church with other common people, to the end that religion be not vilified and that other women might be terrified from such adulterous practices.' Wherupon, as some say, they removed her into the churchyard, but I rather suppose they laid her with her ston-coffin in the chapter-house, where she continued severall yeares. At length her flesh being quite perished these chast sisters put all her bones in a perfumed leather bagge which bagg they enclosed in lead and layd them againe (with her stone coffin) in the church under a larg grave stone on which stone as 'tis said was engraven '*Hic jacet*,' etc., ⟨ut supra⟩, quaere.

John Leland in his Itineraries made about 1542 (tempore Henrici VIII) saith that 'her tombe at Godstow nunnery was of late taken up, and was a fair larg stone with this inscription *Tumba Rosamunde*.' Her bones were closed in leather and that leather was closed in lead. When it was opened there was a verie sweet smell came out of it.

In a note of Mr. Thomas Allen, somtimes of Glocester Hall, who died 1632 aged 90 or therabouts, I find that the tom⟨b⟩stone of Rosamunde Clifford was taken up at Godstow and broken in peices: upon which was enterchangeble weavings drawne out, and decked with roses red and green, and the picture of a cup out of which shee dranke the poyson given her by the Queen, carved in stone.

At Bildwas Abbey in Shropshire was for severall ages religiously kept a cope of this lady Rosamund's working of needle work. About the skirts wherof were written these words:—

'Rosamunda Clifford propriis manibus me fecit.'

Shee smelleth not swete but stynketh
full foule that sumtyme smelled
full swete."

—This is a simple story, and invented by the commentator, to fright women from committing adultery.'

At every place where Rosamund's body rested between Woodstock and Godstow King Henry II caused a cross to be set up. There was a fair cross set up by, and without, Toll Bridge (that is, the bigger of the two bridges that conducts the passenger to Godstow) next to Lower Wulvercote and Portmeade, and on the cross were these verses[1] written:—

> 'Qui meat hâc, oret, signum salutis adoret
> Utque sibi detur veniam Rosamunda precetur.'

King Stephen by his charter granted to these nuns a fair to be kept for three dayes' space at S. John Baptist tyde. It was kept by this cross and multitudes of people resorted therunto. The bridge[2] next to that cross was called Toll Bridge, as before.

Rosamond[3] was wont to say that 'though shee was a concubine, yet shee should be saved.' 'How shall wee know that?' said severall of the nuns. 'Why,' said shee, 'if that tree' (pointing to one that had green leaves on it) 'be turned into stone after my death, then shall I have life among the saints in heaven.' Within few yeares this (as my author saith) came to pass. And the stone was commonlie shewed to passengers at Godstow even till that house was dissolved. It is now shewed at Woodstock[4], but it is not that stone that was shewed at Godstow.

Ranulph Hygden[5] in his Polychronicon (printed in English, 1527) fol. 289 a:—

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[1] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford i. 440.

[2] ibid., pp. 354, 576.

[3] Wood 401 p. 7 is the ballad entitled 'A mournful ditty of the Lady Rosamund king Henry the second's concubine who was poysoned to death by Queen Elenor in Woodstoost (*sic*) Bower neare Oxford,' beginning 'When as King Henry rul'd this land | The second of that name.'

[4] note in Wood MS. D 11 (1) p. 47:—'Quaere Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Plot's book of Oxfordshire who saith (but false) that 'tis at Woodstock.'

[5] brought in here into the text of Wood MS. E 1, from Wood MS. D 11 (1), as directed by a marginal note. The Latin text is found in Wood MS. E 4, cited from a MS. by Twyne (MS. arch. Selden supra 79, p. 153), who gives this explanation of the 'coffer':—'Cistam autem hanc Rosamundi [sic] credo fuisse speculi genus, de cujus structura in quodam veteri MS., sic lego:—"*Speculum in quo, uno visu, apparebunt multae imagines moventes se.* Accipe pixidem bene profundam, et pone in fundo ejus speculum commune, scilicet convexum. Postea accipe 6 vel 7 alia specula convexa ejusdem quantitatis, et abrade plumbum illorum quod est in parte concava cum cultello. (Scias tamen quod valde taediosum est abradere totum plumbum munde, sine fractione vitri: ideo si velis bene mundare et removere plumbum, accipe argentum vivum, et inunge cum eo plumbum leviter a speculo.) Quae cum bene fuerint mundata, pone ea in pyxide, isto modo tamen quod stent oblique in pyxide et hoc secundum situs diversos: quod sic facies; nam cum primum speculum positum fuerit in fundo, pones secundum speculum ut latus unum adhaereat primo speculo et latus oppositum distet ab eo per unum digitum et sic oblique pones in pyxide; supremo

'Rosamond, concubine to King Henry II was buried in the chapter-house at Godstow. This wench had a little coffer ['cista' in the Latin text] scarsly of two foot long made by a wonder-craft that is yet seen there. Therin it seemeth that giants fight ['conflictus pugilum'], beasts startle ['gestus animalium'], foule flee, and fysh leap, without any man's moving.—To this fayre wench the king made at Woodstock a chamber of wonder-craft slyly made by Dedalus work least the queen should find and take Rosamund.'

This nunnery was valued at the suppression to be worth per annum 274*li.* 5*s* 1*d ob.*

Dr. ⟨Gilbert⟩ Burnet's History of the Reformation of the Church of England lib. 3 anno 1538 p. 238 :—'The Visitors for religious places when they were about to be dissolved did interceed earnestly for the nunnery of Godstow, where there was great strictness of life, and to which were most of the yong gentlewomen of the country sent to be bred: so that the gentry of the country desired that the king would spare the house, yet all was uneffectuall.'

In the yeare 1660 being very desirous to survey the ruins of this nunnery, I got one Jeffryes, living at Wulvercote, bayliff to David Walter, lord therof, to shew me them. He had me into a little old chappell, intirelie then and since standing in the garden that belonged to the nunnery. This chappell, he told me, was dedicated to St. Leonard, and that in the east window therof (which containes 3 narrow lights) were standing, before the nunnery house was burnt downe Maii 23 anno 1645, the painted pictures in glass of St. Leonard, and on one side, the picture of Isabell Braynton, and on the other, of Margaret Tewksbury, somtimes abbesses of the nunnery, in their Benedictine habits, and crosier⟨s⟩ or pastorall staves in their hands. Under them was an inscription running to this effect:—

'Pray yee for the good estate of Isabell Braynton and Margaret Tewksburye, abbesses of this place.'

Out of their mouths came a scroll and in that scroll was written:—

'Ora pro nobis, Ste Leonarde.'

This chappell being at some distance from the house, there was

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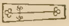
pones unum speculum mundatum, ut prius, recte et non oblique; et ita apta ea bene ut non videntur nisi supremum speculum. Tunc si inspicias speculum, videbis in eo tot imagines quot sunt specula; si circumvolvas speculum, videbis qualiter imago una semper stet in medio et in uno situ, et caeterae imagines circumeant eam ac si ierint ad tripudium."—Ita Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Allen ex quodam veteri MS. libro *de Arcanis et Secretis* excerpsit, ac mihi ['B⟨riano⟩ T⟨wyne⟩,' added by Wood] tradidit.' It might be worth while for some one, possessed of mechanical ingenuity, to try whether this old optical toy might not be revived. Wood refers to 'Natural History of Oxfordshire, by Dr. Plot, cap. 9 paragr. 144.'

formerly, running under the wall that parts the housing from the garden, a cloister to convey the nuns from their mansion to the said chappell, some vestigia of which were then remaining. He told me that on the north side at the upper end by the altar was buried fair Rosamund, and there, saith he, is the stone coffin wherin her body was buried: but the relator of this is much mistaken, for there was never any person buried there, the chappell being onlie for privat or secret suffrages, and the great church for buriall. In the said chappell are two stone coffins laying at the upper end, without planks or covers to them; but these to my knowledge were about 3 or 4 years before that time laying open in the ground in that which was somtimes the churchyard. And I have been severall times told that Rosamund was buried there in one and her father and mother in another. But these laying to every man's veiw, Jeffryes thought it more commodious to him to have them removed in the said little chappell, and accordingly conveyed them therto a little before the king's restoration; so that being under lock and key, yeilds him many a 6*d*, which before did not. The great church (which stood at the east side of the tower which mostly yet stands) was, I presume, only used by the nuns on Sundays, Holy days and their Eves, and other solemne times. But not one stone (not so much as any foundation) doth remayne, or hath remayned in the memory of man. From within the precincts of that church hath been dug up severall stone-coffins (of which those before mentioned were two), imployed for an infimous use, and undervalued by the vulgar. They were not layd deep in the ground, onlie so farr, that the planke that covers them

(which was of this forme)

should lay even with the pavement of the floore. And upon most of those planks or plank-stones, were engraved in them, or embossed or convexed a cross from one end to the other . Such I have observed not onlie here, but at Osney and in Merton Coll. Church.

At the first entrance into the nunnery (which was through a large gate, with lodging roomes over it) was beheld a faire spatious court. On the right hand or south side of which stood the nunnery, which had a fair portico leading into it. On the left hand or north side of the court were a long range of buildings that reached from one side of the gate-house or lodge, to the west end almost of the court. In this range was a little old chappell, which as Jeffryes told me was called St. Thomas chappell; at the upper end of which I saw two pedestalls on which as he told me were standing the portractures of two cocks carved in stone. There at the upper end also I saw an altar of stone joyning to the wall, and on the south side therof a place to convey away into the ground holy water, and many holes in the said wall either to lay in them books or missals or beads etc. At the west end of this chappell were certaine lodgings for a preist or preists—so that I presume this chappell was used by guests, travellers, pilgrims, poor people, that daylie come to this place; for other buildings, which joyned to those of the preist, were, as I have been enformed, for their use and reception. Jeffryes told me that there had been a ring of bells in the tower, that David Walter has a platforme or prospect of the nunnery, and many writings belonging to it. After my diligent survey of this nunnery I took a prospect of its ruins a copie[1] of which is in notes A. V. ⟨i.e. Wood MS. D 11 (1).⟩

I have seen a ballad of the life and actions of fair Rosamond and King Henry II; and a song of the breaking downe of Godstow bridge and cross, beginning as I remember, thus:—

'Godstow bridge is broken downe.']

[Nov. 7[2], W., Convocation, wherin Walter Dayrell (M.A. Ch. Ch.), Thomas Lamlugh and Thomas Tullie (Bac. of Div.) were created D. of D. by vertue of the king's letters then read. Lamplugh had before been created M. of A. and I think Tully also. Francis Davies of Jes. and Thomas Smith of Qu. Coll. (B. of D.) were in the said letters but Davys being then absent was not created till ⟨21 May 1661⟩; and Smith, being in remote parts in the north, either looking after a prebendship of Durham or the deanery of Carlile, could not come in person, and therfore with leave from the Convocation he was diplomated, T., xi Dec. following. This person was created M. of A. and Bac. of Div. and though a scholar yet he got his degrees (and preferments, they say) clancularly, as Lampluge did.]

Nov. 8, Th., 1660, obiit Walter Waferer, . . .[3] et socius Coll. Novi, et sepelitur in claustro boreali.

[Nov. 9[4], F., Sir Edward Hyde's installment to be chancellor of the

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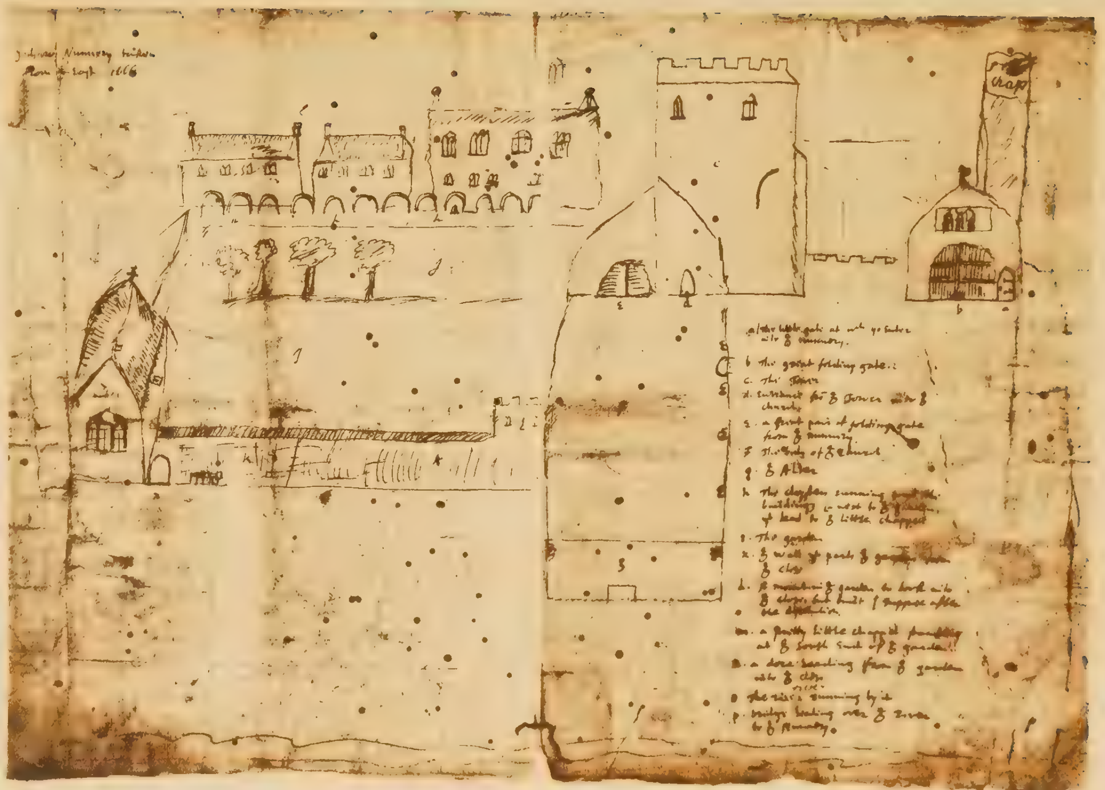
[1] this drawing is not now found in Wood's MS. 'A.V.' Prefixed to MS. Rawl. B 408 ('the English leiger book of Godstow') is a drawing of 'Godstow nunnery taken from the East 1666' by Wood, which is probably more elaborate than the missing drawing, because on a larger page than MS. 'A.V.'

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 33.

[3] a space is left for Waferer's degree.

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 33.


Godstow Nunnery taken [illegible] Sept 1666
chap
a the little gate at which ye enter into ye nunnery.
b the great folding gate.
c. the tower
d. entrance for ye tower into ye church
e. a great pair of folding gate from ye nunnery
f the body of ye church
g. ye Altar
h the cloysters running [illegible] buildings [illegible] of lead to ye little chappell
i. the garden
k. ye wall [illegible] ye garden [illegible] ye close
l. ye [illegible] ye garden to look into ye close, but built I suppose after the dissolution.
m. a pretty little chappell standing at ye south end of ye garden.
n. a dore leading from ye garden into ye close.
o the river running by it
p. bridge leading over ye river to ye Nunnery.
b
e
g
i
k
l
m

Collotype.

Oxford University Press.

PLATE VI.

PLAN OF GODSTOW NUNNERY: see p. 346.

University at Worcester house. The body of the University made their procession from the Savoy to that place, and after the vice-chancellor went Accepted Frewen archbishop of York, Gilbert Sheldon bishop of London, John Warner bishop of Rochester, Robert Sanderson bishop of Lyncoln, George Morley bishop of Worcester, and ⟨George Griffith⟩ bishop of St. Asaph.]

10 Nov., Sat., a *spectrum* at Magd. Coll.; see in the one yeare of "Annus Mirabilis" p. 46 [1]. One Robotham [2] of that house used to play such tricks. The *Terrae filius* or ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood the pro-proctor had it up the next yeare at S. Mary's [3].

†Nov. 11, Sunday, the canons and students of Ch. Ch.[4] (the deane, Dr. ⟨George⟩ Morley, was absent) began to weare surplices and the organ playd. Great resort by the rout; and Dr. ⟨John⟩ Fell then, and afterwards when he was deane, kept the dore.

The 11 of Nov. ⟨21st Su. after Trin.⟩ the canans and students of Xt. Ch. began to weare surplices and the organs plaid. Great flocking (the d⟨ean [5]⟩ keept the dore), as afterwards [6] at St. John's, Magdalen.

Nov. 12, M., 1660, obiit Thomas Hobbes, . . .[7] et socius Collegii Novi; et sepelitur [8] in claustro ejusdem Collegii australi.

Upon the graves of the said Waferer ⟨*supra*⟩ and Hobs are writt

W. W. Nov. 15, 1660.
T. H. Nov. 16, 1660.

It is soe when the stones were laid.

[Thomas [9] Hyde, vide Almanack 1661, in Jan., e Coll. Nov.]

1660, vide Hist⟨ory [10]⟩, a sickness in New College [this [11] month and in Dec. and January following. The fellows had leave if they pleased to go home.]

[Nov.[12] 29, Th., Thomas Lockey B.D. of Ch. Ch. and Thomas Hacket B. of D. of ⟨Trin. Coll. Dubl.⟩ were created D.D. in convocation by vertue of the king's letters. Richard Franklin, of Qu. Coll., ⟨was created⟩ D. of Physic also by vertue of the king's letters, though he never suffered in the least for his cause. Georg Brereton of Qu. Coll., son of William lord Brereton, and Thomas Stalker, of the said college, were created M. of A. by vertue of the king's letters. The latter I know not; the former never suffered anything for the king's cause, yet, because he was a lord's son, got into a fellowship of Alls. Coll., where speaking evilly of Sheldon archbishop of Canterbury and Ralph Snow they found means to eject him thence (because he would not enter into orders); but being afterwards in orders, John Cozens bishop of Durham gave him a prebendship of Durham. In the king's letters for Hacket was John Reading, B. of D., somtimes of Magd. Hall, mentioned, to be D.D.; but I do not yet find him created. Edmund Hicks also was afterwards created by vertue of the said letters.]

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[1] see the passage cited in Bloxam's Reg. Coll. Magd. ii. p. cxxi.

[2] Charles Robotham, demy of Magd. Coll. 1659–1663; afterwards of New C.; Bloxam's Reg. Coll. Magd. vol. v. p. 238.

[3] i. e. in his speech at the Act.

[4] Wood notes:—'some colleges had before begun; other places followed.'

[5] proleptic: Dr. John Fell is meant, who became dean on 30 Nov.

[6] see *infra* p. 357.

[7] a blank left for Hobs' degree.

[8] see Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 217.

[9] added at a later date.

[10] i. e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 708.

[11] the words in square brackets are added from MS. Tanner 102 fol. 147 b.

[12] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 33.

†Nov.[1] 30, F., S. Andrew's day; Dr. John Fell installd dean of Ch. Ch.; strickt in holding up the college discipline; 4 times in a day at public service in the cathedral, twice at home; loved to have tales brought to him and be flatterd, and therefore the most obnoxious in his house would choose to please him that way to save themselves. These persons he favoured more; allowed them the chambers that they desired, allowed them pupills, his countenance—while the sober partie that could not or ⟨would⟩ not tell tales and flatter were browbeaten. The college was so much at his beck that he flew further and endeavored to govern the University,

1, by appointing such vice-chancellours that would be ruled by him, and

2, by bringing it so to pass that no man should be a chaplaine or have preferment at court or under such bishops that were Oxford men, but such that had letters testimonial under his hand; and those that expected such letters would be at his devotion.

He had a hand in all public elections and endeavoured to promote his owne men, tho not so fit as others. He had a fond conceit that none could dispute better than a Ch. Ch. man, none could preach better, speech it, or any thing else. He was exceeding partial in his government even to corruption; went thro thick and thin; grasped at all, yet did nothing perfect or effectually; cared not what people said of him; was in many things very rude, and in most pedantical and pedagogical, yet still aimed at the public good.

He, ⟨John⟩ Dolben, and ⟨Richard⟩ Allestrye endeavoured to reduce the University to that condition as it stood in Laud's time: which, if true, is very ridiculous, since 'twas quite changed and ⟨a⟩nother thing by the many mutations it suffered in the broken times.

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[1] this note about Fell is from a loose slip marked as fol. 148 of the old paging, fol. 78 of the new, in MS. Tanner 102.

⟨He was⟩ a frequenter of sermons at St. Marie's ⟨but would⟩ sleep in the afternoon; ⟨a⟩ frequenter of exercises in the schooles ⟨but would⟩ connive at dunces of his owne house.

December.—1, S., spent with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton at Bodicot's, 8*d.*—4, T., for 'the[1] Relation of Mr. Pennant,' 6*d.*—8, S., to Mrs. Burhnam for ⟨a⟩ score, 6*d.*—16, Su., for a pint of wine for Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s.*—17, M., paid my battles, 4*s.*—18, T., for two Almanacks, 9*d*; spent with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton at the Crow⟨n⟩ Tavern, 10*d.*—25, T., spent with John Drope att the Meremaid Tavern, 1*s.*—28, F., paid my barber, 4*s.*

December.—In the beginning of this mounth, three tides in a day at London.

†Dec. 1, S.; another Creation.

Dec. 1, S., obiit ⟨Johannes⟩ Atley, socius Coll. Novi, et sepelitur in claustro australi.

Dec. 2, Su., obiit ⟨Ricardus⟩ Edmonds[2], socius Coll. Novi, et sepelitur in claustro boreali.

Dec. 3, M., the warden and fellows of New Coll. broke up house[3], allowing every one a portion to maintaine himselfe elsewher till such time ⟨as⟩ the sickness is ceased in their house. It is thought it is the spotted feaver or purples[4].—They had only leave, if they would, to depart to their homes having such an allowance allotted them.

The 4 day of December, T., at half an hour past 12 post merid. died Mr. Clinton Maund, fellow of Mert. Coll.; and was buried the 7, F., in the Coll. Chapel. He bore to his armes[5], 'g⟨ules⟩ on a bend ar⟨gent⟩ between 2 eagles displayed or, 3 lozenges of the first.'

[Clinton Maund[6], Mr. of Arts and fellow of Merton College, borne in the county of Firmana in Ireland, the son of a lady but descended of a gentile family of his name at Chesterton neare a mercat towne called Bister in com. Oxon, died in his chamber in Merton College the 4 Dec. 1660; and was buried in Merton Coll. choire[1]; sine prole.]

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[1] Wood B 35 (5) 'A most certaine and true relation of a strange monster or serpent found in the left ventricle of the heart of Mr. John Pennant,' by Edward May, Lond. 1639. This volume (Wood B 35) contains 33 papers and tracts about monsters, apparitions, etc.

[2] see Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls p. 229. Richard Edmunds, B.A. New C. 3 May 1660.

[3] corrected in the second part of the note.

[4] is this a description of malignant 'scarlet fever'?

[5] Wood notes of this coat, 'false': see next paragraph.

[6] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 99; Wood gives in colours these arms:—'azure, on a bend argent, between 2 eagles displayed or, 3 mascles of the field,' ⟨the arms of Maund co. Oxford⟩.

†Dec. 8, S., lightning and thunder: see 'Annus Ius Mirabilis,' p. 49.

Dec. 17, M., William Powell, fellow of New Coll., died of this disease at Sam. Pocok's house, and was buried at New Coll. in the north cloister at the west end.

Dec. 19, W., a play acted at Glocester Hall, cald 'the Ordinary,' [out[2] of spite].

†Dec. 20., Th., ⟨Convocation⟩ about the Mayor's oath: see 'Notes from Convocation' p. 35.

Dec. 20, Th., died Mr. . . . Wills, A.M., socius Coll. Trin.; et illic in capella sepelitur.

Dec. 22, S., Princess of Orange buried.

Dec. 28, F., being Innocents' Day, the lord Downe[3] departed this life at Mr. Arthur Tilliard's house, an apothecary in S. Marie's parish Oxon, at . . . of the clock in the morning. Vide 'Catalogue[4] of Nobility buried at ⟨Oxford⟩.'

[Thomas Pope[5], earl of Downe, died in the house of Arthur Tillyard, an apothecary living in St. Marie's parish 28 Dec. 1660; and was buried in Wroxton church by Banbury in com. Oxon. He married Elizabeth, daughter and one of the heires of William Dutton of Sherburne in com. Gloucest. esq.; by whome he had one only daughter named Elizabeth, first married to Henry Francis Lea of

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[1] Wood MS. E 33 adds:—'buried in the choire against his stall, with escocheons.' Clinton Maund's will in the form of a letter was proved in the vice-chancellor's court by his mother Anne Blenerhassett:—'Deare mother I have given Mr. Powell 5*li.* for a legacie and also to Mr. Bowell 5*li.* in case Mr. Powell see that he hath stated all accounts right between him and me. Beleeve all that Mr. Powell doth tell you for he will not ly. Be directed by him and he will not open my truncke but give you the key first. For my estate I make you my sole executrix and you may divide among your children. I am yet your loving son Clinton Maund.

In the presence of John Powell. Margaret Hill her mark.'

[2] the words in square brackets are added in MS. Tanner 102 fol. 151 (80).

[3] Sir Thomas Pope, 2nd earl Downe. In MS. Tanner 102, Wood notes 'sometimes of Ch. Ch., quaere.'

[4] i. e. Wood MS. F 4; which supplies the following paragraph.

[5] notes in Wood MS. F 4, p. 100. Wood gives in colours the arms:—'per pale or and azure on a chevron between 3 griffins' heads erased four fleur-de-liz all counterchanged'; also a pencilling, partially inked over, for the crest 'two griffins' heads erased addorsed or and azure ducally collared counterchanged.' Wood's pedigree of the Pope family, torn out of Wood MS. F 33 (where it was fol. 227 b), is now in MS. Rawl. D 807, fol. 15 b.

Ditchley in com. Oxon.[1], baronet, and afterwards to Robert ⟨Bertie⟩ earl of Lindsey.—Henry Pope, a yonger son of Thomas ⟨Pope⟩ earl of Downe, died in Trinity Coll. (of which he was fellow-commoner) 28 June 1665, aet. 19 et supra; and was buried at Wroxton by Banbury: his hatchment hung over the college gate. The said Thomas ⟨Pope⟩ became earl of Downe after the death of the former who was his nephew.]

About the [2] 1st Dec. died Mr. Pedle at Grenford, com. Middlesex.

†Several creations in this month.

[Marmora [3] Seldeniana set up a little before the Act time, anno 1660.]

⟨In this year, 1660, the Principal and Professors of the College in New Aberdeen [4] asked help from Oxford for the repair of their buildings, destroyed by fire. The broadsheet about this is found in Wood 423 (35).⟩

[The [5] consecration of Bishops this and following years, see in Dr. Crouches [6] 'Notitia [7] Angliae' edit. 1679. Crouch of Balliol. I have them among Mr. ⟨Andrew⟩ Allam's notes.]

[The [8] Boares head in hand bear I,
Bedeck'd with bays and rose-mary
And I pray you, Masters, merry be
Quotquot estis in convivio.
Chorus. Caput Apri defero
Reddens laudes Domino.

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[1] substituted for:—'of Quarendon in Bucks.'

[2] 'the 1st' substituted for 'the 20'—but no indication whether 1st of Dec. or of Jan. following. Perhaps for '21st.'

[3] this note is found at the beginning of the Almanac for 1662.

[4] Wood 276 A no. 411 is a copy of the theses to be disputed in King's College Aberdeen on 12 July 1660; perhaps the deputation brought the paper with them to show in Oxford the standard of their degree exercises.

[5] this note is a later addition on a fly-leaf of the Almanac.

[6] Nicholas Crouch, of Ball., did not proceed beyond M.A. which he took on 16 Dec. 1641.

[7] probably one of the editions of [Edward Chamberlayne's] '*Angliae Notitia*.' In Wood 566 Wood notes, 'the *first* edition came out, 1668, 8vo, the author's name concealed; the *second*, 1669 [8vo], the author's name to it; *third* "*Angliae Notitia* or The present State of England" . . . Edward Chamberlayne, Lond. 1669 [8vo; Wood 566 (1)]; the *fourth* edition, Lond. 1670, 8vo'; the *fifth* edition Lond. 1671. *The Second part* of Angliae Notitia, edit. Lond. 1671 is Wood 566 (2). In 1682 came out (Lond. 12mo) the fourteenth edition of the first part with additions by Philip Ayres and the eleventh edition of the second part. A Latin version is Thomas Wood's 'Angliae Notitia sive praesens status Angliae succincte enucleatus,' Oxon. 1686, 8vo (press-mark 'Bliss 2, 550'). Wood 568 represents one of the imitations of it—'Scotiae indiculum or the present state of Scotland' by A. M[oodie], Lond. 1682.

[8] note in Wood MS. F 22, fol. 151. The words of the song are not in Wood's hand, being a copy supplied to him probably by some member of Queen's College. The comment is written by Wood on the back.

The Boares head, as I understand,
Is the bravest dish in all the land,
Being thus bedeck'd with a gay garland
Let us servire cantico.
Chorus. Caput Apri defero
Reddens laudes Domino.

Our steward hath provided this
In honour of the King of bliss,
Which on this day to be served is
In Reginensi atrio.
Chorus. Caput Apri defero
Reddens laudes Domino.

It must be remembered that at Queen's Coll. Oxon is every year a bore's head provided by the manciple against Xtmasday. This bore's head, being boyld or roasted[1], is laid in a great charger covered with a garland of bayes or laurell as broad at bottome as the brimmes of the charger. When the first course is served up in the refectory on Xtmas day in the said College, the manciple brings the said Bore's head from the kitchin up to the high table accompanied with one of the Tabitters (Taberders) who lays his hand on the charger. The Taberder sings the aforesaid song, and when they come to the chorus all the members that are in the refectory joyne together and singe it. This is an antient custome, as old (as 'tis thought) as the College itselfe, but no reason to be given for it. Ant. à Wood, 1660.]

⟨Wood 401 fol. 171 b is:—'The royal patient traveller, or the wonderful escapes of his sacred majesty king Charles the second: to the tune of *Chivy Chase* or *God prosper long our noble king'*—by Henry Jones of Oxford, printed for the authour [1660]—beginning 'God hath preserved our royal king | The second of that name.' Wood notes that it is 'made by Henry Jones an old ballad-singer of Oxford.'⟩

[Much[2] about the time that King Charles II was restored Dr.

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[1] the words 'being boyld or roasted' are scored out, and in the margin is written ''tis a head cut in wood and so served every yeare.'—That this, now-a-days at least, is a libel on the boar's head is evident from the following extract from *Jackson's Oxford Journal* for 27 Dec. 1890:—'Queen's College. The ancient custom of serving a boar's head in the Hall on Christmas day was duly observed. A head weighing 70 lb. had been provided by the manciple: and this was carried, in a massive silver dish and "bedeck'd with bays and rosemary," upon the shoulders of four serving-men, the choristers singing the boar's head carol, the solo of which was rendered by Mr. —. It subsequently formed the chief dish at the College dinner.'

[2] note in Wood MS. E 32, fol. 29.

Peter Heylyn came to the shop of Mr. Thomas Robinson a stationer living in S. Marie's parish, and asking the apprentice 'where[1] his master was within?', said 'No,' adding that 'if he had any business with him he would be pleased to leave his name.' But refusing that, bid the prentice tell his master that 'the doctor that could not read was to speake with him.' 'What, Sir!' replyed the prentice, 'are you one of the Doctors of the late times?' (meaning, 'were you created 1648?')—at which Dr. Heylyn seemed much pleased.]

[Cudeslow[2]. I remember since the king's restauration, was rented this farme of Cudslaw of David Walter by . . . Banister, an accounted jew or at least an anti-sabbatarian; who never going to church was often complained of to Sir William Morton of Kidlington, kt., one of the Justices of the King's Bench. So that he taking the matter into consideration would have forced . . . Banister to come to his church, and so consequently have Cudeslaw to be in the parish of Kidlington: but Banister denies it and saith that Cudslow is in no parish[3]. I remember there was a great deal of stirre in this matter, but how ended I know not. The house that is now standing is a faire stone house, built about the beginning of Car. I by Sir John Lenthall, Keeper of the Upper Bench prison. In the windowes of the parlor of the said house are the armes of Lenthall, with quarterings.]

† 'Detection of the court and character of England' etc., by Roger Coke, vol. 2, lib. 4, cap. 1, p. 111:—'In[4] the jollity of the king's restoration, all sorts of men (even the factious) endeavoured to imitate the profuse prodigality and luxury of the court; which scarce entertained any but upon those terms. To humour the king the publick theaters were stuffed with most obscene actions and interludes, and the more obscene pleased the king better, who graced the opening of them with his presence at the first notice of a new play.'

†The[5] state of the University in Oliver's time:—praying and preaching too frequent; practicall divinity most in fashion; excellent disputations and much zealous coursing. After the King came in I never heard of any that were troubled in conscience or that hung

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[1] i.e. whether.

[2] note in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 77.

[3] Wood notes:—'the truth is this farme or hamlet was in the parish of St. Edward ⟨in Oxford⟩, but upon the decay of that church, most, if not all, the parish was annexed to the parochiall church of S. Frideswyde's, which is now Ch. Church. And since the building of Ch. Ch. most part of that which was S. Edward's parish is included within the limits of that place.' See Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. p. 58.

[4] quoted by Wood, in MS. Tanner 102, p. 144 (fol. 75 of the new paging); with a reference to 'a loose paper in the Almanac for 1685 in Febr.'

[5] note on a slip marked as p. 147 (fol. 77) in MS. Tanner 102: the slip is part of an envelope with the address:—'These for Mr. Robert Jarman fellow of Merton Colledg in Oxford.'

himself, as in Oliver's time when nothing but praying and preaching was used. Francis Horton, fellow of Allsouls College, troubled in conscience (formerly of Ch. Ch.) for giving money for his fellowship [1].

† The [2] Royal Society ⟨was⟩ founded this yeare: vide 'Cat. librorum et MSS.' pp. 98, 99, 100. Before you draw out the annalls see Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Sprat's 'History of the Royall Societie' ⟨Lond. 1667, 4to⟩ and the answers of ⟨Henry⟩ Stubbs [3] wherin you'l find many things of learning; ⟨Joseph⟩ Glanvill's [4] 'Plus Ultra'; ⟨Henry⟩ Stubbs' 'Epistolary [5] discourse of phlebotomy'; Wharton's and Saunders' Almanacks.—The Royall Society and their endeavour to reforme the English tongue, see a little pamphlet in folio that I have in my other study. Vide in indice for 'Royall Societie' in 'Catalogue of my bookes.'

† The Royall Societie instituted this yeare—the Universitie look upon it as obnoxious; they desire to conferr degrees; the Universitie sticke against ⟨this⟩. ⟨Henry⟩ Stubs writes against them; Dr. ⟨John⟩ Fell favours him.

† Henry Stubb against the Royall Societie, vide Glanvill's 'Prefatory [6] answer'; vide 1 page of the preface; his rayling against the Royall Societie, ibid. pp. 4, 14; against the history of it, ibid. pp. 37, 195. The Royall Society vindicated, no enimie to Universities, ibid. pp. 70, 71; yet see in Stubs' 'Reply [7] to a letter' pp. 43, 44; what the Royall Society according to the foundation of it is to doe, see in the said reply p. 60. Many dislike of it and leave, vide preface to the reader before *Campanilla* [8]. Henry Stubb, 'Legends [9] no histories' against the Royall Society, see his dedicatory epistle to both the Universities. See after that epistle a specimen of the animadversions on the history of the Royall Society.—'A [10] vindication of the Royall Society wherin their innocent designes are layd open'—I have it.

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[1] see in the 'Colleges of Oxford' (Methuen), 1891, what Mr. Shadwell says in Oriel College (p. 116), and Mr. Oman in All Souls (p. 217).

[2] notes on loose slips now marked as fol. 81, 82, 116, 117, 118 in MS. Tanner 102. Wood collected the printed list of members of the Royal Society in various years from 1663 to 1694: they are found in Wood 276 A, no. 293 sqq. That for 1694 is endorsed 'For Mr. Anthony Wood to be delivered to the Revd Dr Charlet.'

[3] Henry Stubbe's 'A censure upon certaine passages contained in the History of the Royal Society,' Oxford, 1670, 4to; Wood 640 (2): second edition corrected and enlarged, Oxf. 1671, 4to; also in Wood 640.

[4] Joseph Glanvill's 'Plus Ultra: or the progress and advancement of knowledge since the days of Aristotle,' Lond. 1668, 8vo; Wood 681.

[5] Lond. 1671; bound up with Stubbe's 'The lord Bacon's relation of the sweating sickness examined,' Lond. 1671.

[6] Joseph Glanville's 'A praefatory answer to Mr. Henry Stubbe . . . his animadversions on *Plus Ultra*,' Lond. 1671, 8vo; Wood 667.

[7] Henry Stubbe's 'Reply unto a letter of a virtuoso in opposition to *A censure upon certaine passages contained in the History of the Royal Society*,' Oxford, 1671, 4to; Wood 640 (6). Wood 640 (3) is 'A letter to Mr. H. Stubs concerning his Censure,' etc., Lond. 1670, 4to—to which it is a reply.

[8] Henry Stubbe's 'Campanella revived or an enquiry into the history of the Royal Society,' Lond. 1670, 4to; Wood 640 (8).

[9] Lond. 1670; Wood 640 (1). Wood notes:—'This came out in Oct. 1669.'

[10] Wood 640 (4) is 'A brief vindication of the Royal Society from the late invectives and misrepresentations of Mr. Henry Stubb,' Lond. 1670, 4to.

†Latitudinarians[1], in some respects like Independents in the late warrs.

†Dr.[2] Price of Hart hall, prebendary of Winton and (as they say) Master of S. Crosses Hospitall[3], quaere.

⟨*Notes*[4] *on the University at and after the Restoration.*⟩

See all particulars acted 1660 and before in my little black book on the desk.

For some time ⟨after the Restoration⟩ till the Act of Conformity came out, the presbyterian preachers labored much and tryed to keep their disciples togeather, and to strive by their fluent praying and preaching to make the other way used by the prelaticall ridiculous. And really had not the said Act been published, which brought over a great many of the said party, they[5] would have found themselves much weakned, and especially for this reason, that this ⟨1660⟩ and the next year ⟨1661⟩ the prelaticall (who were then taking care of gaining preferment) did let matters goe at a strang loose rate here. The cheifest of them seldom appeared in publick[6] (which made many think that they d⟨a⟩red[7] not) but deputed some sorry person, which made the matter worse: seldom disp⟨uted⟩.

Some forbeare to send their children to the Universitie for feare of having orthodox principles infused into them: breed them at home by one who either instills into them principles of faction or atheisme. Others also send them beyond the seas, returning home also factious or atheisticall or papisticall.

⟨*State*[8] *of the University after the Restoration.*⟩

It now remaines that I should say what was done by the persons restored to make themselves and their doctrine acceptable.

The first matter they looked after was to restore all signes of monarchy in the University, the Common Prayer and surplice, as I have before told you; to put themselves in the most exact prelaticall garb that might be, to encourage others, especially the intervall men; to reduce the Universitie to the old way of preaching and praying, and make the intervall way (which was long, tedious, too practicall, with puling, whining, ugly faces) neglected and ridiculous and to be avoided by those yong preachers initiated in the Presbyterian and Independent principles.

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[1] note on a slip now marked fol. 116 verso of MS. Tanner 102.

[2] note on a slip now marked fol. 118 of MS. Tanner 102. Theodore Price was principal of Hart Hall 1604–1621, prebendary of Winchester 1596–1631.

[3] Wood has a list of some Masters of S. Cross's Hospital in MS. E 3, fol. 147.

[4] these notes are from stray slips now at the beginning of Wood MS. F 31.

[5] i. e. the Church of England (the 'prelatical') party.

[6] i. e. to preach in their turn, etc.

[7] see note 1 page 357.

[8] notes in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 10, etc.

And that they might draw the vulgar from their preaching which they as yet exercised in some churches, nay, in houses, they restored the organ at Xt. Ch., Magd., New, and St. John's, to which places the resort of people (whether for the novelty or what els) was incredible for a time. (On the other side, the Presbyterians and Independents endeavoured to make these things ridiculous either in common discourses or some idle pamphlets that they caused to be dispersed, stiling the organs the 'whining of pigs,' their prayers and preaching 'so formall and superstitious that if one word was displaced they could not go forward but begin againe.' Their surplices also they made so ridiculous that some of their disciples that were speakers in the Act following made a May-game of surplices, that 'the devill appeared severall times in a surplice in Magd. Coll. cloyster': nay, some varlets of Ch. Ch. did one the 21 Jan. this year ⟨i.e. $166\frac{0}{1}$⟩ go about 11 or 12 of the clock at night[1] . . .)

To restore formalities and habits much neglected in the late intervall; but the exact size of them, viz. of bachelaurs' and undergraduats' gownes and caps not till Dr. John Fell's vice-chancellorship as in that year I shall tell you.

And, that they might go just antipodes to the intervall time, not to hinder, ⟨but⟩ to indulg or connive ⟨at⟩ walking or sports or drinking on the Lord's day;—to connive or pass, not to punish, swearing or drunkenness or wenching.

To suffer the men of the late times to be abused in common discours, in the streets, nay, in the speeches at Act time.

To take away lectures at St. Marie's, on Tuesday mornings[2] (which was about the beginning of 1661); to make the taking of notes after the preacher ridiculous; so also the singing of psalmes after supper on the Lord's day in some families.

Their preaching formall, not at all aedifying, verie trite sometimes: their praying the like, not fervid and with reall zeal. Their disputing dull; ⟨they were⟩ non-plus'd oftentimes by the intervall men. Nothing well done but by those that had their breeding in the intervall. The truth is, they ⟨i.e. the Cavalier students⟩ had lost their learning in the intervall.

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[1] in the second draft, *infra* p. 358, Wood narrates this outrage in full.

[2] see p. 159.

But being taken of⟨f⟩ by looking after preferments this year[1], few preached their turnes, but got others (of the intervall, or dull country parsons). Exercises loosely performed; lectures few.

Preaching on the King's fast this year none would do it, but ⟨they were⟩ faine to get an intervall man[2] to do it.

⟨*State*[3] *of the University after the Restoration.*⟩

It now remaines that I should say something (1) of what was done by the persons restored to make themselves and their doctrine acceptable to the people, and how by some dispised, and of their learning; (2) of what was done by some of the old scholars that had weathered out the times from 1648 to this year and of some juniors that had been entred into the University in that intervall and had been disciplin'd in the Presbyterian and Independent wayes[4].

The first matter, therfore, that the restored persons looked after was to put themselves in the most prelaticall garbe that could be, and the rather, that they might encourage others, especially those of the intervall, to doe the like; to restore all signes of monarchy in the Universitie, the Common Prayer, surplice and certaine customes, as I have partly before told you; to reduce the Universitie to the old way of preaching and praying; to make the intervall-way—which was long, tedious, and too practicall (not without puling, whining, and ugly faces)—neglected and ridiculous and especially to be avoided by those yong preachers initiated in the Presbyterian and Independent discipline, which they saw enclining much (for hopes of preferment) to the prelaticall.

And that they might draw the vulgar from the aforesaid praying and preaching which was still exercised in som churches and houses, they restored[5] the organ at Christ Church, Magdalen, New, and St.

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[1] i. e. 1660–$6\frac{0}{1}$. A marginal note here:—'whether deterred from comming under the censure of the intervall men,'—suggests a different reason for their non-appearance, viz. that they were so sensible of their inferiority to the Puritan preachers that they did not venture to face criticism and comparison.

[2] John Dod of Ch. Ch., see *infra* p. 360.

[3] note in Wood MS. F 31 fol. 11: an enlarged draft of the preceding notes.

[4] a third head followed:—'(3) of the Universitie in the interval and what endeavours were made to destroy and preserve it; and of those members then and there predominant, their character and discipline,' but a marginal note directs this to be put earlier:—'to be brought in ⟨in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon.⟩ in the latter end of 1659.' See *supra* pp. 291–301.

[5] a marginal note says:—'vide No . 1660.'

John's College⟨s⟩, togeather with the singing of prayers after the most antient way: to which places the resort of people (more out of novelty, I suppose, than devotion) was infinitely great. But the Presbyterians, whos number was considerable, seeing their disciples dayly fall off, endeavoured to make these matters ridiculous either in their common discourses, libells, or some idle pamphlets that they caused to be dispersed. They compared the organ to the whining of pigs[1]; their singing, to that of a joviall crew in a blind ale-house. They made also their prayers and preaching superstitious, and starcht, and soe formall that if one word was displaced the spirit could not help them forward but must begin againe. ⟨They made⟩ the surplices to be very hypocriticall because woren by such persons who were slovens, scoundrells, drunkards, etc., who on one day appeare in their owne colours and on another full of innocence and meekness. They brought it to pass also to make them ridiculous in severall speeches spoken in the Act the next year by such that had been initiated in their discipline, and to make the auditory beleive that the devill used to walk in a surplice severall nights in Magdalen College cloyster. Nay, some varlets of Christ Church were so impudent (whether set on by the Presbyterians or no, I know not) to goe on the 21 January this yeare ⟨166$\frac{0}{1}$⟩ about 11 or 12 of the clock at night to a chamber under the common hall (where the choiresters learne their grammar) and thence to take away all such surplices that they could find: and being so done, to throw them in a common privy house belonging to Peckwater Quadrangle, and there with long sticks to thrust them downe into the excrements. The next day being discovered, they were taken up and washed; but so enraged were the deane and canons, that they publickly protested, if they knew the person or persons that had committed that act, they should not onlie loose their places and be expelled the Universitie but also have their eares cut off in the market place. The Presbyterians were wonderfully pleased at this action, laughed hartily among themselves, and some in my hearing have protested that if they knew the person that did this heroick act they would convey to him an encouraging gratuity. Soone after came out a ballad or lampoone, made as 'twas reported by one Thomas Smith bachelor of Arts of Christ Church, intituled 'Lowe's Lamentation,' or the lamentation of Edward Lowe organist of Christ Church—the beginning of which was this:—

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[1] this reproach to the organ did not cease then; we find it repeated in 1691 in Alicia D'anvers' *Academia*, p. 32, referring to Ch. Ch.:—

'The *organs* set up with a *ding*
The *white-men*[a] roar and *white-boys*[a] sing:
Rum, *Rum* the organs go, and *zlid*,
Sometimes they *squeek* out like a *pig*,
Then *gobble* like a *Turkey hen*,
And then to *Rum*, *Rum*, *Rum*, again.'

[a] i. e. the surpliced choir.

'Have pitty on us all, good Lairds,
For surely wee are all uncleane;
Our surplices are daub'd with tirds,
And eke we have a shitten Deane.'

The next matter was to restore formalities and habits, totally in a manner neglected in the intervall; but sleeves[1] and caps ⟨were⟩ not reformed to their exact size till Dr. ⟨John⟩ Fell became vice-chancellour. When Dr. ⟨John⟩ Owen occupied that office in the intervall, he was a great hater of them and would alwaies come to Congregation and Convocation with his hat[2]; quickly imitated by the generallity of Masters. But when Dr. ⟨John⟩ Conant succeeded him (which was by the help of his freinds purposely in opposition to the Independents) he wore them[3] in those places and endeavoured that the Masters should follow him; but many of them, especially those of Christ Church, and particularly Mr. Edward Bagshaw (a restless, hot-headed person), declaimed so eagerly against them in a full Convocation—with his hat cock'd—that the modest vice-chancellor sate downe in peace and said no more. Those that abetted Bagshaw in this matter and ⟨were⟩ set on by ⟨Dr. John⟩ Owen, were Mr. Charles Pickering, Henry Bold, and Henry Thurman, with others, who upon the change this yeare, forgetting their former actions, were the most ready men to cring to and serve these times: such is the frailty and baseness of humane nature.

These things being done, the next matter was to make those persons and their taking of notes at sermons ridiculous and not to be any way advantagious to the present mode of preaching. Also the singing of psalmes after supper in some, and the repetition of sermons in most, families, on the Lord's day to be works of supererogation. Which practices that they might by degrees vanish, the strictness of the Lord's day was mitigated, that is to say that people might loyter about the streets in sermon time, sit upon benches and bulks and talke idely, walk or ride into the feilds, drink in taverns and alehouses, etc.,—all which were accounted damnable in the intervall.

Then, the taking away of lectures as that at St. Marie's on Tuesday morning[1], that at Allhallowes preach'd by Dr. ⟨John⟩ Conant[2], and others: not only that such lectures in the nation had been fomenters of the late rebellion, but that at present ⟨they⟩ did continue and nourish faction.

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[1] 'gownes,' corrected to 'sleeves' in the margin.

[2] i.e. not in a 'trencher' (college cap).

[3] i.e. the 'formalities,' the 'cap and gown' of academical dress.

Their suffering may-games, morrises, revells, etc., on purpose to vex the precise party, stage-playes as well by Academians as common actors, drunkenness, swearing, wenching, etc. . Their conniving at abuses done to the Presbyterians, and Informers in the late intervall, whether in common discourse, libell, open street, or public speeches in the Act. Their silencing conventicles, imprisoning the speakers in them, while they connived at (as the said speakers were pleased to twit them in the teeth) the meetings of papists and severall preists that came to, and from, the University, and such like, needless now to enumerate.

As for the learning of these persons thus restored you cannot expect that it should be much, because the most part of them were forc'd in the intervall to gaine a bare livelihood, and therfore so far from encreasing that knowledge they had, that they rather lost it. Some, 'tis confest, but yet few, preached and disputed well, but the generallity not; which made the Presbyterians take great advantage upon their ignorance, either by exposing them as in severall disputes in the Divinity Schoole, or girning at them in the church, with a scornfull repetition afterwards among their absent brethren of what had been said by them.

For some time, till the Act of Conformity was published, the Presbyterian preachers labored much to keep their disciples togeather and to strive by their fluent praying and preaching to make that way used by the prelaticall party ridiculous. And really, had not the said Act taken place, which drew over very many to their party, they would have found themselves much weakned; and especially for this reason that this and the next year many of them being absent from the University either to get, or settle themselves in their, preferments, matters went on very loosely here:—viz., that lectures and disputations in Divinity were seldome performed, and in the beginning of Lent Terme this yeare there was no Latine sermon, no Divinity disputations, no Doctor of the Chaire, and none for a considerable time could be got to preach the fast-sermon on the 30 of January. At length Mr. ⟨John⟩ Dod, the proctor, one that had been educated in the intervall, undertook the work with some promise that it should goe for part of his exercise for Bachelor of Divinity: yet these people did not give him his degree, but ⟨he⟩ was forced to supplicat the Chancellor in 1663 (vide 'Notes[1] from Convocation' p. 45). They seldome preached but got others to do it for them, which made many think that they would not venter to do it for feare they should be disrellisht and find not that applause which the Presbyterians and those educated in the intervall did. There were some hackney preachers in the University at this time, who for mon⟨e⟩y (40 shillings) would ascend the pulpit at any time for those restored: and I remember that Mr. John Vincent, a boon companion, of Christ Church, did often protest that St. Marie's pulpit was worth above 10*li.* per annum to him.

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[1] at 7 a.m.; see *supra* p. 159.

[2] on Friday mornings at 7 a.m.; see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. p. 645.

As the lectures of Divinity were neglected, so those of the Civill Law[2]; and what was done at all, was by a deputy. The Medcine likewise was neglected, while the Professor[3] therof (who had cringed to the men of the intervall) was not onlie setling himself in the wardenship of Merton College which he most unjustly obtained, but also ⟨in⟩ an estate[4] belonging to a regicide lately purchased. And as for the Greek lecture, the reader[5] therof (who deserved this preferment, as[6] his many others, which was *not at all*) read scarse one lecture from this year till about 1664, and then when people cryed shame on him, got a deputy[7] to do it who deservedly succeeded him.

2. As for the old scholars[8], many of them seemed now very sorry for that they did not partake of expulsion in anno 1648. And why? Because that by their keeping in and stooping to Presbyterians and

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[1] i.e. MS. Bodl. 594, where Wood notes:—'Apr. 29, W., 1663: Chancellor's letters ⟨were read in Convocation⟩ for Mr. ⟨John⟩ Dod of Ch. Ch., late proctor, to be admitted B.D. for a sermon he had formerly preached.'

[2] a marginal note refers to 'black book, p. 14.' Richard Zouch was professor in 1660; succeeded in 1661 by Giles Sweit.

[3] Thomas Clayton.

[4] see *infra* p. 398.

[5] a marginal note is:—'⟨Joseph⟩ Crowth⟨er⟩; black book, p. 14.'

[6] i.e. 'as ⟨much as he did⟩ his many others.'

[7] William Levinz: he succeeded Joseph Crowther (both of St. John's College) in the Greek professorship on 24 Nov. 1665.

[8] in this part of the text some passages are inserted from an earlier, but in part fuller, draft found in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 4. The preface to that draft is as follows:—'This rout of Presbyterians and Independents being legally made ⟨i.e. by the King's Commissioners⟩, though not compleated till the Act of Conformity took place at Barthelmew-tyde 1662, it will not be amiss to take notice of the carriage and behaviour of some of those old scholars that had kept their places all the late times, and of some yong ⟨scholars⟩ that had been initiated in the Presbyterian discipline and were now to play their games for preferment, that is, zealously to shew themselves prelaticall converts.'

Independents they could not now have any pretence to look after preferment, while[1] their juniors which had been then expelled had most of them considerable dignities conferred on them. They cringed to, strived to get favour from, those restored and in authority; apologized for their running with the times and[2] ⟨were⟩ ready to take all opportunities to tell how that the royall party had their harts and wishes in all their late transactions but ⟨that they⟩ were afraid to shew it least they should injure themselves. And if all this would not take effect, they would employ a second or third person to do it, with advantagious additions. If any bishop or deane came accidentily to the Universitie, who but they were ready to wait upon them and receive their benediction: if any great temporall lord that was in the king's favour did make any approach, who but they were ready to attend him. In a word nothing was wanting to make them plausible; and all that was done was meerly for preferment least their juniors (which was one cheif cause) should overtop them. Among[3] these worthy persons—not that I shall make a full repetition of them—were:—

Dr. Paul Hood, the old dissembling puritanicall rector of Linc. Coll., who endeavoured to be a Visitor ⟨i.e. one of the King's Commissioners⟩ and ⟨was⟩ put on by ⟨Richard⟩ K⟨nigh⟩tly and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Crew purposely that he might have advantage to turne out all those of his College that had been opposers of his false doings. Who, because grown antient and therfore not able to run about and search for preferment, had the rectory of Ickford in Bucks conferred upon him by the chancellor Clarendon, purposely as a reward for taking upon him the vice-chancellourship anno 1660.

Michael Woodward, warden of New College, who much craved to be a Visitor; who though ⟨he⟩ cringed to the late times in Oxford and Winchester (where he was a fellow), yet, because he was a man of no spirit, had nothing conferred on him but Brightwell rectory by Wallingford.

Dr. Henry Savage, master of Balliol College, made what freinds he could to put ⟨him⟩ forward, and got a prebendship of Gloucester and the rectory of Bladon by Woodstock.

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[1] MS. has 'which.'

[2] in another draft, this sentence goes on 'and glad they were if they could get a civil treat from any of the cheifest of them.'

[3] in another draft:—'these old scholars, not that I shall name every fellow of a college (among these I could name many), were.'

Dr. Seth Ward[1], who having been expelled the University of Cambridge for a good cause, had done well if he had but continued so till this restauration. But supposing perhaps the Presbyterians would carry all before them, made a shift by the favour of the Committee to obtaine one of the Savilian Professorships. With which not being content, was ready to chop at other preferment; as, first, the principality of Jesus; then, the presidentship of Trinity College, which last he carried but alltogeather (by statute) inconsistent with his professorship. From which being outed, did [by[2] cringing and money] get, first, to be chantor of Exeter; then, bishop of that see; afterwards bishop of Salisbury[3]; and at length[4] . . .

Dr. John Wilkins[5], a notorious complyer with the Presbyterians (from whom he obtained the wardenship of Wadham); with the Independents; and Cromwell himself, by whose favour he did not onlie get a dispensation to marry (contrary to the College statute) but also (because he had married his sister) Master of Trinity College in Cambridge. From which being ejected at the restauration, faced about and by his smooth language, insinuating preaching, flatteries, and I know not what, got, among other preferments, the deanery of Rippon; and at length (by the commendation of George ⟨Villiers⟩ duke of Buckingham, a great favourer of fanaticks and atheists) the bishoprick of Chester.

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[1] a marginal note says:—'one that had taken the oaths belonging to an M.A. of Cambridge; afterwards the Covenant; and at length the Engagement.' In MS. Tanner 306, fol. 371, is a copy of ribald verses in which Seth Ward is maligned:—

'Dr. Ward is false in mind
But not soe to womenkind:
For what hee of the tenants receives
He payes againe unto their wives:—

he and Dr. ⟨Ralph⟩ Bathurst was caught with a wench at the Saracen's head in St. Peter in the Bayly. They pretend they went to receive rent of tenants that lay there.'

[2] the words in square brackets are blotted out, perhaps as too plain-spoken for publication.

[3] a marginal note says:—'Dean ⟨Thomas⟩ Pearce ⟨of Salisbury⟩ took all the oathes againe he took before the warr.'

[4] Wood leaves the sentence incomplete, that he might add the future progress, if any, of this dexterous prelate. In a marginal note he speaks of Ward as 'A prime chapman, and a person in at many games.'

[5] a marginal note says:—'took the oaths of M.A. of this University before the warr; ⟨took⟩ all oaths afterwards.' The intention of this note is to suggest that 'perjury' had been committed, for the oaths at M.A. included the Oath of Allegiance to the King. The same point is raised in regard to the members of the Long Parliament in a fly-sheet, dated by Wood as coming out in March $16\frac{59}{60}$, found in Wood 276 A no. 143—'The oath of allegiance . . . which oath was solemnly taken by every member of both houses of Parliament, Rumpt and all. . . : printed for the benefit of those persons who have forgotten that they did once take this oath, A. D. 1660.'

Dr. Thomas Barlow[1] took also all oathes; a thorow-pac'd Calvinist as to what he professes; one that in 1648 submitted to the power of the Presbyterians; truckled to the Independents, and no man more great than he with Dr. ⟨John⟩ Owen his somtimes pupill, with the Anabaptists and other notorious sectaries. And all done partly to keep himself safe and secure, and partly to gaine popular applause after which none more esuriant than he. Upon the change, he got, through flatteries, to be one of the King's Commissioners this yeare, thinking therby to gaine the favour of the royallists so much that preferment would thrust itself upon him; but mistaken, for his former actions being verie notorious and so represented to the Fathers of the Church, ⟨Gilbert⟩ Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, protested that so long as he should keep his seat, Barlow should rise no higher then now he was. Upon this he grew much discontented and lookd awry upon such Doctors in the University who as he thought had represented his condition to the archbishop. Afterwards a report passed through the University that the Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity would not re-choose him to his Margaret professorship. Wherupon seeming to resent the matter much, did protest more than once to some of his acquaintance that 'if they would not, he would retire with his books to his farme[2] in the north, and there pick such holes in the service-book, homelies, canons, etc., that they should find work enough to stop them up againe' or to that effect. At length by flatterie[3], epistolarie courtments, rewards, etc., he procured the bishoprick of Lincolne upon the death of William Fuller, not by the consent of the archbishop, but through the earnest intreaties of certaine temporall persons[1] attending to the king. He is esteemed by those that know him to be a person of no sincerity, of little religion, and not to be that scholar that common fame reports him to be. No select freind to any, but only so long as the person is in capacity to do him service. Certainly if St. *Robert* with the *great head* could rise out of his grave, and behold and know this his successor, ⟨he⟩ might[2] possibly repent that ever he sate in that see.

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[1] in the alternative sketch in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 4 b, Wood writes:—'So did Dr. Barlow ⟨i.e. put forward as Henry Savage *supra*⟩, a man at all games, a server of times, and strives to be uppermost in all changes.' 'Dr. Thomas Barlow of Queen's College, who had egregiously complyed with the Presbyterians, Independents (of which number Dr. ⟨John⟩ Owen of Ch. Ch., his somtimes scholar was one), and Anabaptists; and yet because he was kept from preferment for those reasons and his base false spirit ⟨in the margin is written:—'and a naturall falsness that he had'⟩ by ⟨Gilbert⟩ Sheldon archbishop of Canterbury, none forsooth seemed more discontent then he. Nay, when a report was spread abroad that he deserved rather to be turned out of what he had then be preferred, he should make answer that 'he would retire to his native country and there pick such holes in the canons, service books, etc., that he would make therby their church of no validity,' or to that effect.—A person of no conscience, honesty, or religion; but a sole endeavourer after popular applause and commendation. No constant freind to any; only so long as 'tis ⟨in⟩ a partye's power to do him a curtesie.'

[2] 'home,' in an alternative sketch.

[3] 'fawnings and flatterings' in an alternative sketch.

Dr.[3] Thomas Lamplugh, another that kept his fellowship in Queen's College after 1648, and that he might shew himself a true royallist, got to be one of the king's commissioners this year, and at length by flatteries and rewards shuffled himself into considerable spiritualities. A great cringer formerly to Presbyterians and Independents, now to the prelates and those in authoritie, to raise himself and settle a familie.

Dr. Ralph Bathurst of Trinity College, much of the humour and stamp of Ward and Wilkins before mentioned, chaplain to ⟨Robert⟩ Skinner bishop of Oxford before the warr; but when he saw little hopes of rising by Divinity, studied physick, submitted to the Presbyterian power in 1648, kept his fellowship, and proceeded in his faculty. At length, the times changing, re-assumed his old employment, and by flatteries got (by putting aside an old cavalier[4] that had suffered ejection) to be head of his house, chaplayne to his majestie, and (by reward[5]) deane of Wells, and at length[6] . . .

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[1] Wood notes these in the margin :—'Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state, somtimes of Queen's College : Mr. Henry Coventry, the other secretary, somtimes pupill (as 'tis said) to Barlow in Queen's College.'

[2] 'he would be ashamed that ever he sate in the see of Lincolne' in an alternative sketch.

[3] 'to these may be added Dr. Thomas Lamplugh, who though not now a fellow, yet he had till lately kept his place and had made great complyance with the men of the times. A northerne man, as Barlow, and therfore not without great dissimulation. A forward man, allwaies sneaking, till by freinds and money he had heaped up spirituall preferments.' So Wood writes in the alternative sketch in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 4 b. It may be noted that in Wales, the South in the same way distrusts the North, there being a South Wales proverb 'as untrustworthy as a Northman.'

[4] I learn from the Rev. H. E. D. Blakiston of Trinity College that the reference must be to Josias How B.D. who was nominated with Bathurst for the presidentship. It was the practice at Trinity for the College to send two names to the Visitor, who decided which of the two should be President, generally deciding in favour of the candidate supported by the majority of the fellows. Bathurst and How were the names sent up in 1660. How was five years senior to Bathurst; had been ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1648; and was restored by the King's Commissioners in 1660, being then senior fellow.

[5] 'reward' is polite in Wood for 'bribery.'

[6] compare note 4 page 363.

Dr. John Wallis, a complier with the times; keeps two places contrary to statute, and so consequently eats up the bread of another man. See in Almanack 1680. Lives upon rapine and perjury.

Robert Say; Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Zouch, professor ⟨of Law⟩; Dr. ⟨Walter⟩ Blandford; Dr. Thomas Clayton, another poore-spirited fellow.

As for the junior scholars trained up in the Presbyterian discipline, it cannot be imagined what wayes they took to express themselves reall converts for the prelaticall party upon this change. No man could ever think, that knew them in the late broken times, that they could have the face or conscience to leave their old freinds and so openly and notoriously now declaime against them and their cause. Those that hated a taverne or alehouse formerly, now frequent them and thrust themselves into the company of royallists (such that had formerly seemed scandalous to them) purposely that the world might see their good wishes to their cause [1]. Another party would strip them of their puritanicall cut and forthwith put on a cassock reaching to their heeles tied close with a sanctified circingle. And though they lately hated a square cap, yet now they could dispense [2] with one, nay, check and perhaps punish those that neglected the wearing of one. Another, that bore the faces of demure saints [3], would now and then put out a wanton (in plaine terms, a baudy) expression [4], and, as occasion served [5], a pretty little oath. Another, that was the other day perfidious, knavish, and informer against the Royallists [6] to the Presbyterians and Independents, is now faced about and become the same conditioned person for the Royallists. Another that would not drink or sweare [7] would take all opportunities to express his civilities to the cheif of those restored. Nay, some to my knowledge have waited in places that they must necessarily pass through, purposely that they might make long legs and scrapes to them, and if need be to lick up their spittle: but in the acting of these things nothing became more ridiculous to the wary[1] observer than to see these widgions[2] over-do a thing and that uncoothly too, without the least suspicion that any person took notice of them. Som would get letters commendatory from certaine old bishops (that never had any knowledge of them in the University) purposely that the leading men of the royall party should countenance them and take them to be cordiall men to the cause[3]. On the other side, the bishops and our leading men[4] would endeavour to gaine such that had eminent parts in them or whose relations had been notorious ringleaders in the late rebellion, give[5] them degrees and preferments; while the royallists, who as yet had only their fellowships and could not without money stir higher, exclaime against such unworthy dealings.

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[1] in another draft in Wood MS. F 31, fol. 5, this sentence concludes 'good wishes for this change; and be drunk,' and in the margin is written the name '. . . Brace': see *infra* under date 25 Feb. 166¾.

[2] 'bear with it: nay, and punish those (if it lay in their power) that neglected' in the other draft.

[3] 'Another that looked saintlike (or as if butter would not melt in their mouths)': in the other draft.

[4] Wood's '*Modius Salium*' (Wood MS. E 32; and Wood MS. F 31 fol. 103-106), a collection of witticisms current in Wood's day, has sufficient evidence of this tone of conversation, e.g. in the talk of 'Robert Kyng, chaplain of Merton College, 1676.'

[5] 'and, in common discourse,' in the other draft.

[6] 'Caveliers' in the other draft.

[7] 'Another that could neither be drunk or swear,' in the other draft.

That party of the juniors[6] that were preachers and educated in the said discipline of the Presbyterians, having better opportunities to express their affection to the prelaticall party, left nothing undone so that they might seem episcopall. At their comming into the pulpit they knelt downe and used some privat ejaculations, which was so far from being done in the late times that it was ridiculous so to do. They left off their long extemporarie prayers and conformed[7] to a short prayer with a formall repetition of those whome they were to pray for and the naming of the person or persons (as if God did not know their minds), and for a conclusion the Lord's prayer than which nothing was lately more ridiculous. They quoted also in their sermons the Fathers and Schoolmen, and framed their sermons (which before were verie practicall and commonly full of dire[8]) to a polite quaint discourse. But these things being not as they thought sufficient to express the reallity of their conversion, they fall downeright to rayling against the late times and to particularize also severall things then done.

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[1] 'wary and cautious,' in the other draft.

[2] 'see these apes overdoe a thing and that very uncooth too,' in the other draft.

[3] the other draft adds, 'and so they did.'

[4] 'bishops and some heads of Colleges,' in the other draft.

[5] the other draft has—'to encourage them and at length get them degrees and spirituall preferments: verie greivious to those of the Royall party that were restored to their fellowships and could not without money get higher.'

[6] 'Those also of ⟨the⟩ yong frie that were,' in the other draft.

[7] 'confined themselves to,' in the other draft.

[8] Those who have 'sat under' a Presbyterian divine of the old school in modern Scotland will understand the 'dire' of this passage, 'the shaking over the pit.' In another place (Wood MS. F 31, fol. 18 a, verso) Wood says:—'Besides also the forme of preaching of late was come to that passe that unless the preacher decryed learning as useless and either sav'd or damn'd all (though the latter was held more plausible, such was the people's love to extreames), he was held to want both gifts and a discerning spirit. See "A Vindication of learning from unjust aspersions" etc. Lond. 1646, quarto, by anon.; I have it': it is Wood B 24 (1).

The most zealous of such persons was Mr. Robert South of Christ Church, who first sided with Dr. ⟨John⟩ Owen his deane and expressed himself so active[1] for the cause, that that Doctor had intentions to bring him into play under the Protector; but the Protector dying and so consequently little hopes to be had that way[2], he sided with the Presbyterians, and then contem'd so much Dr. Owen that that Doctor told him plainly that he was one 'that sate in the seat of the scornfull.' The year before this, on the 24 July 1659, in an assize sermon[3] then by him preached in St. Marie's church, and when then also the Presbyterians began to lift up their heades, upon some foresight had of the success of Sir Georg Booth in Cheshire, he took occasion to speak of the great disincouragement of learning[4], the oppression of the ministry, ruine of the lawes, etc.; also[5] against the hypocrites and dissimulation of these times, with reflections on colonell Unton Croke and his faction, who, in a certain house in Grandpoole[6], kept a fast after dinner. 'It is an easie matter' said he 'to commend patience when there is no danger of any triall, or extoll humility in the midst of honors, ⟨or⟩ to begin a fast after dinner.' Further also he said:—'Let Christ and truth say what they will: if interest will have it, gaine must be godliness; if enthusiasme is in request, learning must be inconsistent with grace; if pay growes short, the University maintenance must be too great, etc.' So much[1] bitterness was then expressed against the Independents that his sermon was attacked by certain severe reprehenders, who, according to the then canting way of discourse, charged it as 'full of much wrath and darkness.' The Presbyterians were much pleased with the sermon; and Dr. ⟨Edward⟩ Reynolds (late deane of Ch. Ch.) being then present, did in his going from the church embrace the preacher and told him that 'what laid in his power he would do it for him,' or to that effect. From that time, and especially on the change this yeare ⟨1660⟩, who but he[2], and who rayl'd more from the pulpit than he, against both Presbyterians and Independents, telling his auditory of their wry faces, ill looks, puling tones, etc.; and all to obtaine applause (and its consequences) from the prelaticall party. But, as it fell out, he was much mistaken: for, by his too much passion[3] and his eagerness to trample them under, the graver sort of royallists put their hats before their eyes or turn'd aside, as being much ashamed at what the yong man[4] did utter. Not content with this, he enformes the leading men of the restored party of the behaviour and manners of those that had been the prime men of the intervall and of such that had then kept their places, villifies and scornes them, and leaves nothing undone (see 'black book,' p. 11) to engratiate himselfe with the royallists.

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[1] 'zealous,' in the other draft.

[2] i.e. from the Independents, of whom John Owen was the leading man.

[3] a marginal note in the other draft says 'this is printed: quaere that sermon.' Robert South's 'Interest deposed and Truth restored . . . Two sermons,' Oxford, 1660, 4to: reprinted afterwards.

[4] the other draft adds:—'that the Universities laid at stake.' In the text of South's sermon he says 'should . . . our colledges be reduced (not only as one in his zeal would have it) to *three*, but to none': on which there is a marginal note 'U⟨nton⟩ C⟨roke⟩ a colonel of the army, . . . openly and frequently affirmed the uselessness of the Universities and that three Colledges were sufficient to answer the occasions of the nation.'

[5] in the other draft:—'He also took an occasion to tell the auditory of such hypocrites that pretended to fast, with reflection on major Croke who, with his faction, celebrated a fast after dinner.' The marginal note in South's printed sermon is 'very credibly reported to have been done in an Independant congregation at Oxon.'

[6] col. Croke's own house stood 'in the entrance into Grampole over against the lower end of Christ Church': see *Reliquiae Hearnianae*, iii. p. 46. Dr. Bliss notes that in 1693 colonel Unton Croke 'devised his Grandpont house viz. "all that mansion house and garden in St. Aldate's, ⟨bounded by⟩ the street east, part of the river Thames west and north, and a garden south" to his three daughters, Gracious, Charity, and Eleanor. Charity and Eleanor conveyed their shares to Gracious, and she by will in 1725, gave the premises to Eleanor, then Mrs. Glyn, who in 1730 conveyed it to Bridgett Trigg, widow, another sister, who sold it in 1733 to Will. Haynes, inn-holder. It was purchased by Dr. Foulkes, the physician, in 1755.'

In this office he had more of his house that were as zealous as he, namly, Mr. ⟨Charles⟩ Pickering, ⟨Henry⟩ Bold, and ⟨Henry⟩ Thurman, before mentioned[5]; who, though bibbing persons[6], yet complyed so much with the Presbyterians and Independents that they kept their places; and, on the change, acted like so many *Protei*.

The last of these persons made it no consciense to utter blasphemie in his sermon or sermons at S. Marie's; and in one at Magdalen parish church 21 Oct. 1660 he said to this effect that 'though Christ did and could pardon scarlet sins, yet he would not, nor could not, pardon sins of so deep a graine as of killing a king,' and in the conclusion (see 'black book,' p. 11) said that 'he knew many of the auditory were not offended at what he had said in his sermon, and for those that were, he did not care so long as ropes and sledges held good,' etc. In a Tuesdaye's sermon also at St. Marie's in the month of December (a little before they were put downe), ⟨he⟩ said that 'though crazy men could not abide drinking between meales, yet they should not preach or speak against those that had more healthie bodyes than they,' etc.

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[1] in the other draft:—'In fine, he rayled so much against the Independents then in power, and withall tickled up the Presbyterians, that Dr. Reynolds.'

[2] 'who but Mr. South,' in the other draft.

[3] 'rayling,' in the other draft.

[4] 'this yong pragmatick,' in the other draft.

[5] the other draft has a note:—'These three men were eager abettors of Edward Bagshaw when the last year he stiffly maintained, in open Convocation before Conant the vicechancellor, the wearing of hats in all assemblies.' See *supra* p. 359.

[6] 'though drunkards,' in the other draft.

Another named Mr. Edward Ferrar[1], of Universitie College (see 'black book,' p. 12), who had been an enformer to and a sider with Dr. John Owen and the Independents, preached about the same time nothing but confusion on these words 'Cut off their hands and their feet and hang them over the poole Hebron' etc.

Another also (Mr. J⟨ohn⟩ Fitzwilliams of Magdalen College) to show his zeale for the chang (tho a notorious complyer before) must[2] needs renew in his preaching the Arminian tenents as they had been in the time of Dr. Laud when he was Chancellour of the Universitie. But that being disliked by the Royallists, as being one of the originalls of the late troubles, ⟨he⟩ laid them aside and acted another way to gaine favour. However, he shewd himself so zealous a worshipper towards the east in his College chappell[3], that, overacting it, he became ridiculous.

Severall such unstable people were now in the Universitie—which did not a little vex the Presbyterians and the Independents to see them so unworthily (as they thought) fall from them—but, being too numerous to set them downe, with their foolish contrivances to introduce themselves into great and comfortable preferments, I shall now ⟨pass them over[4].⟩]

⟨*The dispute*[5] *about the oath of the Mayor and Burgesses of Oxford to the University* 1660, 1661.⟩

Oct. 1660, Mr. Sampson White, mayor of Oxford, had severall peremptory summons since Michaelmas last (at which time he came into his office) that he, the two bayliffs, and usuall number of citizens should appeare in S. Marie's church and there to take the accustomed oath to observe and keep all manner of lawfull liberties and customes of the University of Oxford : but they did not come, as they had not for 10 or 12 yeares before.

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[1] the other draft adds:—'you may know him by his red beard, a slabberer of Boyes.'

[2] the other draft has:—'very forward to preach up the Arminian tenents, and in a manner to begin againe with those controversies acted in Laud's time.'

[3] the other draft adds:—'and so low and much that he thought he could never do enough to make people have an esteem of his real conversion.'

[4] the last words are conjectural; the bottom of the leaf being destroyed by fraying.

[5] notes in MS. Bodl. 594, pp. 35 sqq.

Dec. 20, Th., 1660, they were summoned againe ; but consulting among themselves, they sent word to the vicechancellor that they desired a freindly meeting with the vicechancellor and the University about the premisses. Which message being delivered, Monday the 7 Jan. 166$\frac{0}{1}$ was appointed a meeting day.

Jan. 7, M., 166$\frac{0}{1}$, the vicechancellor, severall Doctors and heads of houses present, parties on both sides met in Adam Brome chapel annext to S. Marie's church, Henry ⟨Cary⟩ lord Faulkland and Sir Francis Wenman, as freemen of the city, were present. The former spoke but little to the purpose. Their recorder (⟨Richard⟩ Croke) began to instance in a treatie betwixt the University and city about the yeare 1648, wherin both corporations came nigh to a full composure and agreement of most differences between them, and pretended that in lieu of the accustomed oath the Universitie then were content to engage the city herin by way of promise onlie. But 'twas soon replyed that the intended treatie he speaks of, whatever it was, never came to any agreement. And withall he was advised even for their own sakes to forbeare insisting on the proceedings of those times, for it was but to remind us what their carriage was at that time towards the University and how ready they were to take advantage of the times to have overthrowne all our privileges. But wee being contented to forget all those things, it would not be for their advantage to call them to mind. Wherupon perceiving how little that argument would advantage his cause in hand, he did not insist upon it.—Sarjeant Charls Holloway, the Universitie councell, made a quick reply to what Mr. Croke had spoken :—that the Universitie's right to demand the oath was cleare by charters and constant usage, as he well knew; that the oath was no other than what the charter of 32 of Henry III ⟨1248⟩ did prescribe ; that, to satisfie them, the Lords of the Counsell in the 17 of Elizabeth ⟨1575⟩ had already put in the words '*lawfull and reasonable*' to take of⟨f⟩ all scruple ; and therfore 'twas needless to talke of any further reference. That there could be no clashing between their and our lawfull liberties ; and if there were any we pretended to, which were not lawfull, the oath did not oblige to them.

In fine, the vicechancellor insisted upon a positive answer, whether they would or would not take the oathe. To which the mayor desiring time to acquaint the common councill with it, promised before the end of next week to give a positive answer. And to what had been said about the time of the yeare being passed (which the mayor at the beginning of this meeting told them), the mayor having taken his oath to the City before the vicechancellour's summons, 'twas answered that this could be no excuse, for that the mayor ought to have given notice to the vicechancellor and not to expect summons from him ; and that, by the charter of 33 Henry III ⟨1249⟩, his taking the oath to the towne before such notice given was voyd and ought to be taken againe.

Jan. 14, M., 166$\frac{0}{1}$, at a full meeting of the heads of houses it was unanimously assented to and agreed upon, 1, that a night watch be spedily setled in the University for the defence and safety of the same ; 2, that 40 men with horses and armes be in readiness at the charge of the respective colleges, ten of which to keep watch each night ; 3, that the first watch begin on Thursday night next ensuing, and such as are appointed for each night-watch shall receive their orders from Mr. vicechancellor. The order and proportion of every college is as followeth :—Ch. Ch. 10 horses ; Magd., 6 ; Mert., 2 ; S. John's, 2 ; New Coll., 5—

ten every night. The meeting about the safety of the University I think was at Ch. Ch.; vide 'black book' at a leaf laid downe.

Convocation, F., 15 March, 166$\frac{0}{1}$, wherin the petition of the University of Oxford to the king was read; wherin their greviances from the towne were read:—1, that the mayor, aldermen, and bayliffs and burgesses have of late yeares (taking advantage of the public distractions) many waies infringed the said rights and privileges of the Universitie, as particularly by refusing to take the oath for the preservation therof and to make the yeerly oblation on S. Scholasticaes day ⟨10 Febr.⟩; 2, by encrochinge upon the market and the government therof, disturbing and molesting those who came thither to sell cloth victualls and other commodities and disturbing the clerks of the market in taking toll and otherwise; 3, by taking upon them to license taverns, inns, and alehouses, and that to an excessive number; 4, by exercising the trades of bakers, brewers, and maulsters without license obtained from the University or the taking the respective oathes heretofore used in their admission; 5, by usurping the government of the streets and pavements therof and nusances therin and amercements concerning the same; 6, by taking upon them to set the night watch; 7, by seizing upon deodands and felons' goods; 8, by assessing members of the University, contrary to the privileges therof; 9, by impleading, indicting, and otherwise molesting privileged persons in the mayor's court and the towne-sessions and refusing to dismiss the cause upon the vicechancellor's claime; 10, by disturbing privileged persons in the exercise of their trade and intruding upon those trades which belong to the University—these, I say, being their greviances they put them all up into a petition to the king that it would please ⟨him⟩ to grant such examination and redress of the premisses as to his majestie and honorable privie counsell should seem most meet.

Mar. 27, W., 1661, his majestie's answer to the said petition was this:—that a copie of the said petition should be delivered to the mayor and aldermen of Oxford to the end that they may be provided to answer the same on the 6 of April next, when both parties were to appeare before his majesty at 9 in the morn in the counsell chamber at Whitehall.

Apr. 1, M., 1661, Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Baylie, Dr. ⟨John⟩ Wallis, Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Yate, Dr. ⟨Giles⟩ Sweit, and Mr. ⟨Benjamin⟩ Cooper the register were then appointed by the University to goe to London to act for the University in the next hearing: if all could not go, then Wallis or Yate at least.

Apr. 6, S., 1661, both parties being met in the councell chamber ⟨at Whitehall⟩ the mayor by his petition to his majesty desired further time in regard he could not be so soone prepared and ready for a hearing. Wherupon his majestie appointed Saturday morning next after the coronation[1] for the hearing of that business.

Sat., 27 Apr., 1661, at Worcester house, present the king's majesty, James duke of York, Edward Hyde (Lord Chancellor), the earl of Berks[2], Lord Chamberlaine[3], and secretary ⟨Sir Edward⟩ Nicholas; where it was ordered and commanded that the present mayor bailiffs aldermen and burgesses, to the number of 63 in all, do forthwith take the said oath[4] to observe the lawfull liberties privileges and customes of the said University; that the said mayor bayliffs and the same persons or said number of burgesses shall make their oblation[1] of sixti-three pence with the arrearages therof in manner and forme as hertofore hath been accustomed, notwithstanding that St. Scholasticaes day when this oblation ought to have been made be already passed; and that they do continue

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[1] which was to take place on T., 23 Apr. (S. George's day).

[2] Thomas Howard.

[3] Edward Montagu, earl of Manchester.

[4] see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 295.

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[1] A short time ago I purchased from Mr. W. H. Gee's shop Major-General Gibbes Rigaud's copy of Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxford. In this was a letter, with his initials, clipped from the *Oxford University Herald* of 10 Nov. 1883. I print the letter here, because it gives a full summary of the history connected with the oath of the city to the University, and of the S. Scholastica's day ceremony.

'DEAR SIR.—I know of few things harder than to get rid of a "vulgar error," and yet I find some who still believe that, until a few years back, the Mayor and Burgesses of this City went on stated days to St. Mary's Church "with halters round their necks," and paid certain stipulated monies, and took oaths of acknowledged subjection to the University Authorities.

Another partial error is that the oath which was taken had its origin in the horrors of the fight on S. Scholastica's day.

Now such a thing never occurred as the "wearing of halters" on proceeding to St. Mary's, and the imposition of the oath was of much older origin than the time of Ed. III; and I should like to give the facts, as I find them, and prove to people that they are under a mistake, whilst at the same time we can place on record a small portion of our local history.

It was in the 11th year of King John's reign (A.D. 1209) as Antony à Wood relates, on the authority of Matthew Paris, that a clerk was the accidental cause of the death of a woman. The Mayor and some Burghers went to his Inn or Hall, and not finding him, seized three innocent clerks, and by King John's order (who was at Woodstock) took them out of the town and hanged them.

All members of the University left the place, and the Pope interdicted all religious services, even to burial in consecrated ground.

In September 1213, Nicholas (Fraschati) came to England as Legate. The City sent a deputation to him, and he, having enforced various acts of penance, gave the City absolution, and issued a Bull inflicting certain punishments for all time, and ordering the taking of certain oaths. See Wood's Annals, vol. i. pp. 183–189.

This Bull is printed (the first article) in the "Munimenta Academica," pp. 2 and 3; one of the series published by the Master of the Rolls. See A.D. 1214, "Litera Nicolai Legati de pœnâ Burgensium &c."

They were to pay 52 shillings yearly for the use of poor scholars, and to feast 100 of them. The payment was to be made on S. Nicholas' day, through the Abbot of Osney, and Prior of S. Frid's.

The oath was to be renewed every year, and taken by 50 of the chiefest of the Commonalty, for themselves, the Commonalty, and all their heirs.

A hundred and forty years after, in the 28th of Ed. III, and on the 10th February 1353–4, St. Scholastica's day, Oxford saw the commencement (for it lasted some days) of the most unheard-of outrage on the Students, by the Townsmen, assisted by a large body of rustics called in from the country round about. The Clerks and Scholars were worsted, but the City forfeited its privileges to the King. For an account of these terrible days of bloodshed and tumult, see Wood's Annals, vol. i. p. 457 et seq.

On this occasion the Bishop of Lincoln deprived the City of all Ecclesiastical benefit; and the King appointed Commissioners to enquire into the matters.

In the following year (1355) the City made submission, laid down their privileges and liberties, and were permitted to elect a new Mayor and Baillives.

The King granted a new charter to the University, giving them sole power, independent of the City Authorities; and a fine of £250 (to be paid in two payments of £100 and one of £50)

was imposed on the Commonalty; and they were to search for and restore all stolen property as far as possible.

In March 1355-6 the Mayor and Commonalty sent a Proctor to the Bishop of Lincoln to obtain a release from his interdict, and it was mitigated.

In 1357 they sued to have it totally taken off. This was granted on certain terms:—"That the Mayor for the time being, the two Baillives, and threescore of the Chiefest Burghers (*sworn to the University according to the ancient use*) should personally appear at St. Mary's Church, and there, at their own charges, celebrate a Mass for the souls of the Scholars slain; and every one of the said Laics or Burghers should offer at the altar one penny."

An indenture was drawn up in May (as the City had bound themselves to pay 100 marks yearly at St. Mary's for composition for losses) by which payment was suspended so long as the Mayor and 62 Burghers come regularly to the Mass as arranged.

But when in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the "*Mass*" was forbidden they discontinued their appearance for 15 years, and the University sued them, in consequence, for 1500 marks.

It was ordered by the Lords in Council that they should be released from these arrears, but should "procure a sermon or Communion on the day of S. Scholastica, offering each a penny at least," and this continued until our own time, the service being changed to a Litany.

But that they went "with halters round their necks" is without any foundation.

The "only hint," as Wood says, and he calls *that* authority "uncertain," is that in a private record it is stated that "after their lives were spared, the Mayor and the rest were led to St. Mary's and through most part of the town with halters about their necks to the terror of all." On this uncertain authority, that in 1354-5 something of the sort was supposed to have taken place, has been built the vulgar error.

But the position must have been disagreeable enough in itself, for we find in the "Munimenta Academica," p. 163, and in Wood's Annals, vol. i. p. 473, that there was a decree of the Chancellor ordering the Scholars "to abstain from personal violence or annoyance of the Townsmen on their coming to attendance at the Mass at St. Mary's Church on St. Scholastica's day."

Surely the case of "wearing halters" is disposed of, and I think we may conclude that the Mayor's oath was imposed in King John's reign for the offence of 1209, and is alluded to in 1357 as "sworn to the University according to the ancient use;" and it continued a legal obligation for 650 years when it was taken, for the last time, in 1859, when the Mayors of Oxford were released from it by Act of Parliament.

It cannot be denied that in some respects the keeping of the City under the suppression of the University must have been very hurtful to the former, lowering its own self-respect and hindering its progress and development.

However right and necessary this condition of things may have been in the reigns of King John or the Edwards it had entirely lost its "raison d'être" in the reign of Queen Victoria, and it was high time it should come to an end.

To complete then the history of this oath I may give certain dates and facts which have been kindly afforded me from the records of the City.

In September 1855 (C. J. Sadler, Mayor), it was resolved "that a memorial be sent to the University of Oxford requesting that Body to dispense with the oath usually taken on the Election of Mayor."

On the 15th November, 1855, (James Pike, Mayor). Memorial was settled, and ordered to be sealed, and sent to take the said oath and make the said oblation from yeare to yeare; and that for the time to come they do not intermeddle in the night watch, etc.—

immediately to the Vice-Chancellor, and a Committee was appointed by the Estates Committee to take such proceedings as they should think fit, with a view of having the ceremony of taking an oath to the University abolished.

The University had no power to dispense with the oath, and during the year 1856 letters passed between the University and City on the subject.

On the 6th November, 1857, a communication from the Vice-Chancellor requiring the usual oaths to the University to be taken on the Mayor's accession to office was read. It was resolved that, in answer, a communication be made to the Vice-Chancellor, that the Council having discussed the subject last year, and decided that the custom ought to be discontinued, they see no reason why its observance should be renewed.

The University obtained legal opinions which were directly against the line now adopted by the City, and on the 1st January, 1858 (Isaac Grubb, Mayor), a letter from the Vice-Chancellor to the Mayor and Sheriff requiring them personally to take the oath was read; and "It was resolved to have a conference," and a Deputation was appointed to meet the University, and at the same time it was "Resolved that a Memorial be presented to the University (in consequence of the statement made by the University counsel that the oath could not be dispensed with except by Act of Parliament) asking them to concur in the abolition of the oath by the introduction of a clause during the present Session into some Public Act."

On 13th May, 1858, the University had commenced proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench to enforce the taking of the oath, and the Council resolved to oppose, and the Town Clerk was instructed to do so. The case was still going on in 1859, when on May 26th a settlement was agreed upon by the Council, the proceedings against whom had been taken by application for a "Writ of Mandamus" against Isaac Grubb, Esq.

And now after 650 years a speedy cessation to the oath was effected. The City found that they could get no relief but by legislation, and to that the University agreed. On June 20th, 1859, Dr. Jeune of Pembroke, V.C., gave notice of a Bill "which it is proposed to introduce into Parliament relieving the Mayor of Oxford and others from the obligation of taking the oaths to preserve the privileges of the University, &c. The present Mayor and Sheriffs *first* taking the oath."

The V.C. asked for the sanction of Convocation to refrain from opposing this Bill, and to give "consent to it if necessary," and then on 18th July, 1859, an Act was introduced by Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Langston, "To repeal part of an Act passed in the 13th year of Elizabeth, cap. 29, concerning the several incorporations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the continuation of the Charters, Liberties, and Privileges granted to either of them."

At last in 1859, the City of Oxford got rid of oaths which had been compulsory since 1209. By some the arrangement is called a compromise, but that term is, I think, wrongly used. Compromise implies a mutual concession, and the City cannot be said "to have conceded" anything in taking for the last time the oaths, without fulfilling which condition the University would not have withdrawn its claims. A little more tact and temper might, perhaps, have cleared the ground earlier, but then the poor lawyers would have lost a lot of fees for opinions, and applications for Mandamus, &c. I don't know, I wish I did, how much good money was spent (shall I say *wasted*?) on the conclusion of the matter.

G. R.'

Nov. 6th, 1883.

From this time they took their oath and paid their pence on S. Scholastica's day ⟨10 Febr.⟩ constantly, till the popish plot broke out.]

On the first sentence of General Rigaud's letter, as to the vitality of a falsehood, it may be noted that as long ago as 1772 Huddesford in his edition of Wood's life referred to this 'vulgar error' as a myth, writing thus:—

'The traditional story that the mayor was obliged to attend with an halter round his neck, which was afterwards, to lessen the disgrace, changed into a silken string, has no real foundation.'

The S. Scholastica's day ceremony had been abolished before the oath ceased to be legally required. The history of the abolition is given in this note by Dr. Philip Bliss in his edition of Wood's life (1848), p. 224. Dr. Bliss notes that the church service had been before his time reduced to 'the reading of the litany only.'

'In the year 1800, another attempt to evade this customary ceremony was made by the then mayor, Richard Cox, esq. who neglected to attend at St. Mary's church. For this contempt the university demanded and recovered the fine of 100 marks of Mr. Cox. But at the close of 1824 the mayor and council applied to the university for a total abolition of the custom, declaring that their house would, "with one voice, consider the acquiescence of that body in the discontinuance of the ceremony as an especial mark of attention and regard to the wishes and feelings of the corporation, and as an act to be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of Oxford." In consequence of this representation, on the 1st of Feb. 1825, the university seal was affixed in convocation to an instrument releasing the mayor and citizens of Oxford from the performance of the acts heretofore required of them on Dies Scholastica, which was thus acknowledged:—

"City of Oxford in the county of Oxford. The fourth council of William Slatter, esq. mayor of the said city, holden in the council chamber of the said city, Monday, that is to say the 7th day of February, 1825.

"The mayor having laid before the house a Deed dated the 1st instant, whereby the university have released and discharged this corporation from their obligation of the 15 May, 31 Edw. III. and from all payments under it, and from all services and offerings on the day of Saint Scholastica in lieu thereof, and have cancelled and annulled the said obligation for ever;

"Resolved unanimously, That the warmest acknowledgments of this House are due to the University for this act of grace and favour; important in itself, and rendered doubly acceptable by the manner in which it has been conferred.

"The mayor having also laid before the House a note from the reverend the Vice-Chancellor, wherein after noticing the pleasure with which he transmitted the above instrument to the Mayor, he repeats his cordial wish that the most perfect harmony may ever subsist between the University and City:—

"Resolved further; That highly sensible of the kind and conciliatory disposition shewn by the Vice-Chancellor personally, and by the whole University collectively, towards the City upon this occasion, this House, whilst it testifies its hearty concurrence in the wish expressed by the Vice-Chancellor, records with sincere satisfaction its firm conviction that the prevailing good understanding between the two bodies cannot but be permanently strengthened by the issue of the late communications, calculated as it is to confirm and perpetuate in the citizens of Oxford the sentiments of respect and attachment to the University".'

From MS. Bodl. 594 fol. 190 b (an excerpt by Wood from the old *Calendarium Missarum pro animabus Benefactorum Univ. Oxon*) I add the exact requirements of the S. Scholastica's day ceremony:—

'Decimo die Februarii, littera F, hoc est, festo Sanctae Scholasticae, tenentur

166$\frac{0}{1}$ and 1661: 13 Car. II: ⟨Wood aet. 29.⟩

⟨Inserted in this almanac is a quack's ("High-Dutch Physitian") printed hand-bill advertising his ability to cure all sorts of diseases "through God's mercy." It ends "The professor hereof, James Themut, is a native of Vienna in Austria and now lodgeth at" after which is put in writing "the "S⟨a⟩rasin in Oxford."

Wood has added a note in the margin:—'The vulgar apt to admire strangers. They flocked to this man and left the Universitie phisitians.' Also a note at the end:—'Feb. 1660 ⟨i.e. 166$\frac{0}{1}$⟩: within a mounth after this man's comming, he rann away and cozenned his patients of grat quantity of money that he had taken of them beforehand.'

On a fly-leaf at the beginning of the almanack are some notes about similar incidents:—⟩

The 1st comming Dr. John Pundeen's to Oxon was anno 1634 when Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pellam was Proctor. He came againe a little before the war, 1639 or 40: and then set up his stage, 1st, in St Marie's churchyard by the diall; from whence he was removed to the Saracen's Head in St Peter's ⟨in⟩ the East. He was here againe anno 1652 and sett up over aganst Bodicot's Tavern.

And now this year Sept. 28, on Saturday, 1661, Dr. Vincent Lancelles, a Venetian borne, set up over against Cobb's.

About the year 1626 or 27, John Baptista de Succa was in the city and set up in Allhallows Churchyard.

⟨On the same fly-leaf at a much later date Wood has written:—⟩ The Conformist's 4th Plea for Non-conformists, Lond., 1683, qu⟨arto⟩ p. 34. "Some went another way to work against some eminent and peaceable men (preachers) in Ox⟨ford⟩ as is to be seen in a forged letter sent to Mr. Martin the towne-clerk 166$\frac{0}{1}$. Upon which some of the militia troops came to suppres or prevent a plot made and laid by some more skilful in that art, than the reverend persons named to be in it" [See ⟨Henry⟩ Care's Second part of the History of the Popish Plot[1]]. He means the persons that were mentioned in it were preachers and others seised upon and in the plot.

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burgenses facere celebrari unam missam solenniter cum diacono et subdiacono suis propriis sumptibus in ecclesia B. Mariae de requie; et cui missae Maior, Aldermanni, ac Balivi, ac sexaginta viri alii maiores ejusdem villae interesse et offerre tenentur et interesse ab initio ad finem ejusdem missae, et quilibet eorum offerat unum denarium, ex qua oblatione quadraginta denarii per manus procuratorum inter pauperes scholares distribuuntur.'

[1] Lond. 1680; Wood 426 (18).

January.—3, Th., received of Mr. Burnham my rent, 3*li.*—4, F., for this almanack, 3*d*; the same, for severall books[1] to Mr. Robinson, 4*s*; the same, to Mr. Robinson for my newsbookes, 2*s*; the same, spent at the Crown Tavern with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s* 6*d.*—5, S., for 2 sacks of cole, 2*s*; for severall books[2], 2*s* 10*d*; paid my score at Grenwaye's, 19*s* 4*d.*—8, T., spent at the Meremaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨William⟩ Sprigg and Mr. ⟨Obadiah⟩ Sedgwick, 1*s.*—12, S., chockolate[3], 4*d.*—18, F., paid Mr. Blagrave my score, 1*s* 3*d*; the same, to Mr. Bowman for a book, 6*d.*—19, S., spent at the Crow⟨n⟩ Tavern with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 9*d*; I have 2*li.* 14*s* 3*d* stocke.—23, W., spent on Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Jannes at Burnhames, 6*d.*—25, F., at Elleses 6*d*; the same, to her maid, 6*d.*—26, S., chocalate, 6*d*; the same, spent at Jeanes with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, Dr. H. Erbury[4] of Magd., and Mr. Perrot[5], 6*d.*—27, Su., spent at the Meremaid Tavern with John Drope, 1*s*; coffe, 2*d.*

January.—In the 1 weeke of this mounth ⟨January⟩, or rather a little before, was seen fire running up and downe in Salisbury plaine, some sayd in the forme of a pillar, others that it was there seen hovering in the aire with a sword and hand over it. [Report[6] by the fanaticks, vide 'Book[7] of Prodigies.']

The 4 day of Jan., F., 1660 ⟨i. e. 166$\frac{0}{1}$⟩ was the lady Merick buried at Xt Church Oxon by her husband Sir Peter Wiche, knight, in the south isle joyning to the quire.

[The[8] lady Jane Merideth, wife of Sir William Merideth, knight, somtimes the wife[9] of Sir Peter Wyche, knight, ⟨was⟩ buried in the south isle joyning to Ch. Church choire, F., 4 Jan. 166$\frac{0}{1}$; over whose grave hangs six faire banners.]

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[1] Wood 236 no. 1 (David Lloyd's 'Modern policy compleated,' Lond. 1660) was one of them, as is shown by the date written on it '4 Jan. 1660' i. e. $\frac{0}{1}$.

[2] one of them was Wood 369 no. 5 'Speeches and prayers of some of the late king's judges' 1660. This has on it the date 'Januar. 5, 1660' and the note 'Dr. ⟨Ralph⟩ Bath⟨urst⟩ hath told me that many of the things in this book were fathered upon those who suffered.'

[3] 'Chocolate, or an Indian drink' by capt. James Wadsworth, Lond. 1652; is found in Wood 679 (3). Henry Stubbe's 'The Indian nectar or a discourse concerning Chocolate,' 8vo Lond. 1662, is Bodl. 8vo N 3 Art. BS. See *supra* p. 201, note 2.

[4] Henry Yerbury, M.D., Magd. Coll.

[5] Charles Perrot, M.A. Oriel, 30 June 1653.

[6] added at a later date.

[7] i. e., I suppose, in 'Annus Mirabilis.'

[8] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 100. Wood gives in colours these two coats of arms:—(*a*) 'quarterly; in the first and fourth quarters, argent on a chevron gules 3 trefoils of the field; in the second and third, azure a pile ermine ⟨Wyche⟩: impaling, azure a lion rampant or ⟨Meredith⟩'; (*b*) 'sable, on a chevron or between 3 staves raguly of the second inflamed proper, a fleur-de-lis gules between two Cornish choughs sable beaked and legged gules ⟨Meyrick⟩; impaling, azure a lion rampant or.'

[9] on a slip inserted out of place at Wood MS. F 4 p. 113, is this note:—'the widdow of Sir Peter Wych was soon after her husband's death married to Sir Robert Harley; Mercurius Aulicus Sept. 1644.'

Jan. 4, F., obiit Thomas Hide[1], artium bacalaureus et socius Coll. Novi; et sepelitur in clausto boreali ibidem.

[Thomas[2] Hyde, bachelaur of arts and fellow of New Coll. died 4 Jan. 1660; buried in the north cloyster there; buried without escocheons.]

†Jan 5, S., Edward Rainbow, D.D. Cambr., sometimes of C. C. C. Oxon, installed deane of Peterborough, loco ⟨John⟩ Cosin promoted to the see of Durham. Vide English life[3] ⟨of Rainbow⟩.

†Jan. 6, Su., bishops consecrated—Dr. ⟨Edward⟩ Reynolds, warden of Merton, consecrated bishop of Norwich; ⟨William⟩ Nicholson ⟨bishop of Gloucester⟩ who gave a thousand pounds for his bishopric —see 'News' 1661 p. 18; vide BB. 35.

6 Jan. Su., 1660 ⟨$166\frac{0}{1}$⟩ Dr. ⟨Edward⟩ Reynolds, Warden of Mert. Coll., consecrated bishop of Norwich at London; as also, at the same time, Dr. Gilbert Ironsides, bishop of Bristowe — he was somtimes of Trin. Coll. Oxon.

6 of this mounth ⟨Sunday⟩, Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Whighwick, Mr. of Pemb. Coll. Oxon preached at St. Marie's on this text ⟨S. Mark x. 17⟩ "Master, what shall I doe that I might inherit eternall life?" Where he, striving too much that his voice might be heard, fell in sounn[4]. This I took notice of here, in case the phanaticks may take advantage of it hereafter to publish it as a speciall judgment of God, as they did on some occasions last August[5]. Mr. Whitwicke, as I was told, eat not a bit from Saturday noon before, neither scarce took rest that night, and besides he is an old man.

†Jan. 7, M., convocation about the Mayor's oath: vide 'Notes[6] from Convocation,' p. 35.

†Jan. 7, M, Sir Arthur Haselrig died in the Tower; see 'Mercurius Publicus' (1661) p. 16.

†Oxford in a posture of defence ('News' 1661 p. 30) because of Anabaptists and phanaticks (ibid., p. 18)—vide Almanac 1661 in the beginning[7]. Forces to be raised by the University and ⟨Henry Cary⟩ lord Falkland[8], see 'black book' pp. 15, 16.

Jan. 10 day, Th., Ralph Drope of Souldern died suddenly.

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[1] *supra* p. 347; see Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls p. 232.

[2] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 100.

[3] [Jonathan Banks'] 'Life of Edward Rainbow,' Lond. 1668, 8vo; Wood 307 (7).

[4] i.e. swoon.

[5] referring to Henry Jessey's pamphlet see pp. 322, 331.

[6] i.e. MS. Bodl. 594, see *supra* p. 371.

[7] i.e. the quotation *supra* p. 377.

[8] Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire: see Davenport's Oxfordshire (1888) p. 6.

†Jan. 14, M., a night watch; see 'Notes[1] from reg. Convoc.' p. 36 ad imum.

†Jan. 21, M., the base affront at Ch. Ch. to the surplice, vide 'English History' in loos papers[2]: vide 'black book' p. 15: vide MS.[3] 'book of libells' p. 103.—The surplice abused at Linc. Coll. in Feb. following, see my answer to Mr. ⟨William⟩ Sprigg's letter on my shelf under my picture among Mr. ⟨Andrew⟩ Allam's letters.

21 Jan., M., 1660 ⟨i. e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩ Dr. John Meridith, D. of D., chose Warden of Allsoules Coll. Oxon.; his praedicessor Dr. Gilbert Sheldon resigned.

⟨'The[4] proceedings in the consecration of twelve bishops at St. Patrick's Dublin, Su. 27 Jan. 166$\frac{0}{1}$.'⟩.

†In this month Dr. ⟨John⟩ Meredith, of Alls. Coll., became provost of Eaton loco ⟨Nicholas⟩ Monk promoted to the see of Hereford.

February.—2, S., paid Mrs. Burnham my score, 1*s.*—4, M., to Watson, for setting up 3 shelves, 3*s.*—8, F., to Robinson for a fast book[5], etc., 1*s*; the same for a book of pamphletts viz. 18 b., with 2 other books, viz., 'King[6] Henry IV' and 'Military[7] Politicks,' 1*s* 6*d.*—9, S., to Robinson, for Selden[8] 'of Xtmas,' 1*s.* —16, S., coffé, ale at Jeansses, etc, 6*d.*—19, at Elleses, 6*d.*—23, at the Crow⟨n⟩ Tavern with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s*; the same for pamphletts, 1*s* 8*d.*

February.—John Themut, a cheat, came to Oxon. Ran away ⟨see *supra* p. 377⟩. Robert Bullock, also, 1663[9] or 4.

2 Feb., S., 1660 ⟨166^{0}⟩ Dr. John Merideth admitted Warden of All Soules.

About the 10 of Feb. Mr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Wren had the astron⟨omer's⟩ place[10] Oxon bestowed upon him. He succeeded Dr. ⟨Seth⟩ Ward.

11 Feb., M., 1660 ⟨166$^{0}_{1}$⟩, my cozen Charnell Pettie of Tetsworth,

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[1] i. e. MS. Bodl. 594, see *supra* p. 371.

[2] i. e. the papers printed *supra* p. 358.

[3] Wood MS. E 31; 'missing' since 1837.

[4] Wood 510 (31); by Dudley Loftus, Lond. 1661.

[5] Wood B 37 (11) is 'a Form of Prayer to be used' upon 12 June in London and 19 June in England; Lond. 1661.

[6] perhaps Wood 337 (2) 'the life and death of King Henry IV of France,' Lond. 1612.

[7] I cannot identify this book. Wood C 15 is the nearest title I can find:—'The politicke and militarie discourses of the lorde de la Nowe,' translated by E. A., Lond. 1587.

[8] John Selden's 'Θεάνθρωπος, or God made man, a tract proving the nativity of our Saviour to be on the 25th of December,' Lond. 1661, 8vo; Wood 883 (2). Wood C 17 (6) is a pamphlet against 'Christmas-day,' Lond. 1656; characterized by Wood as 'a pitiful rascally pamphlet.'

[9] see in Nov. 1663.

[10] the Savilian Professorship of Astronomy.

esquire, departed this life at Stoke-lyne, com. Oxon., and was there buried[1] in the chancell, anno aetatis 82 aut eo circiter. The said Charnell maried Ellen daughter of Edmund Wilson of Essex, etc. Charnell Petty died about the year of his age 83. In the same church alsoe lyeth buried Georg Petty, a yong son of the said Charnell, who died about the year 1643, aetat. 24 aut eo circiter.

*Feb. 11, M., Charnell Pettie, esq., somtimes high sherriff of Oxfordshire, and kinsman to A. W. died at Stoke-lyne neare Bister in the house of his grandson Ralph Holt, esq. He was buried in the church there.

Memorandum, 12 of Feb., T., I lent my mother the king's picture a horsback on pastborde.

[Feb. 12[2], T., 166$\frac{0}{1}$, Convocation. Wheras there had been some complaint from the University or heads of houses made to the chancellor against the conferring of degrees upon so many persons, of which some were not worthy, the chancellor by his letters, dated, Th., Jan. 24 excuses himself and tells them for the future that he will not doe it againe till he be advertized what to do in the case from them:—'and if a[3] committ any errour of this kind, I am the more excusable by being without any such extract of your statutes as would easily keep me from committing these errours.' Yet in the conclusion he commends to them Mr. John Taylour and Mr. Edward Rogers of Magd. Coll., Mr. John Richards of New Coll., and Mr. John Sparks of Lync. Coll. to be B. of D. and Llewellyn[4] Jenkins to be Dr. of Civill Law. In which Convocation (Feb. 12) Jenkins was created D. Law, Taylor, Richards, and Rogers, B.D.

In the same Convocation Henry Hyde eldest son of the chancellor and Laurence another son were voted Mrs. of Arts; and, 14 Feb., Th., diplomated.]

*Feb. 14, Th., Dr. Edward Reynolds resign'd his wardenship of Merton Coll., having been lately promoted to the see of Norwich.

Feb. 14 day, Th., the lord ⟨bishop of⟩ Norwich ⟨Edward Reynolds⟩ resigned up his wardenship of Merton Coll.

†The same day Henry and Laurence Hyde were created M.A.

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[1] Wood at first wrote "by ⟨i. e. beside⟩ his son Christopher Pettie in the north isle of the said Church, which Christopher died in the year 1652 ⟨substituted for 'about the year 1650'⟩ about Michaellmas.'

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 34.

[3] a slip for 'I.' It occurs more than once in these notes of Wood, and represents probably a dialectical pronunciation.

[4] this is the ordinary form of the name; but the Dr. in question is better known as Sir *Leoline* Jenkyns, 'Leoline' being taken from 'Leolinus' the Latin for 'Llewelyn.'

Feb. 19, T., I laid up 4 broken fir boxes in the kotleloft, with 'A. W.' on them.

[Richard[1] Saunders, of the diocess of Oxford, Mr. of Arts and fellow of Oriel Coll., died, S., 23 Febr. $166\frac{0}{1}$ about the year of his age 45; and was buried[2] in Oriel Coll. chappell.]

Feb. 23, S., Mr. Richard Saunders[3] of Coll. Oriell, fellow, departed this life; and was buried in their chappell there[4] the 26th Feb., T., 1660 ⟨i.e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩. He bore to his arms:—'party per chevron a⟨rgent⟩ et s⟨able⟩, 3 leopards' heads[5] of the feild.' He was sonne of Mr. Mic⟨hael⟩ Sanders of Adwell com. Oxon.

['The divill incarnate or a Satyr upon a Satyr':—this[6] pamphlet that was made one[7] Joane Fisher, wife of Henry Fisher somtimes manciple and butler of Queen's Coll. Oxon and who now sells ale over aganst the said college, came out in Feb. or the beginning of March, A.D. 1660 ⟨i.e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩. Thomas Hyde, second Library-keeper, was supposed to be the author but false.]

March.—1, F., to Chambers the bookseller for a parcell of old books, 4*s* 6*d*; to Robinson for some books, 9*d*.—4, M., paid Mrs. Burnham a score, 1*s* 6*d*.—10, Su., to Rich for a paire of shoes, 4*s* 2*d*; for mending shoes, 4*d*; spent at the Crown Tavern with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 6*d*; the same, given to 4 'poore[8] old men, the least of them 84 years old' at St. Giles Church, 6*d*.—23, S., to Th⟨omas⟩ Jackson for phisick drink, 6*d*.—24, S., for scurvy grass drink, 3*d*.—The 25 of this mounth, M., I had 10*s* left of my former rent.—26, T., att Elleses, 6*d*; to Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton to have some ink made, 6*d*.

March.—March 1, F., Leoline Jenkyns elected principal of Jesus College[9]: a good governour (though seldome present); aimed at the public good of the College.

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[1] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 100. Wood gives in colour these arms:—parted per chevron argent and sable 3 elephant's heads erased counterchanged; crest, an elephant's head erased argent.'

[2] Wood MS. E 33 adds:—'buried 26 Feb., T., with escocheons.'

[3] Wood in "Wood MS. E 4," composed in 1674, mentions—'Collections of speeches, letters and other matters relating to the University of Oxon, mostly in the time of King James and Charles I before the warr; collected by Richard Saunders, M.B. and fellow of Oriel College, who died . . .: initium "viris mihi amicissimis, doctori Pink," etc: in quarto; Mr. Francis Barry, parson of Kingsey by Thame hath it.' I do not know whether this MS. is still extant. Francis Barry was an ex-fellow of Oriel College.

[4] Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls p. 135.

[5] '3 leopards' heads of the feild' substituted for '2 leopards' heads in cheif of the first, and one in base of . . .'

[6] note in Wood's copy; Wood 515 (26).

[7] an occasional spelling of Wood for 'on,' bearing witness to a broader pronunciation of the word than now.

[8] Wood's entry seems to set down the very words of the old men.

[9] his letter of thanks to Dr. Francis Mansell for bringing about his election is found in Wood MS. F 31.

The 5 of March, T., the fellows of Merton Coll. went to election of a warden; all of them, saving Dr. Jones[1], named Sir Richard Browne, Mr. Alexander Fisher, and Dr. Richard Lydall. The next day Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Clayton and Dr. Jones went up to London; Dr. Jones named Dr. Clayton; Dr. Clayton constituted warden, Mar. 26, T., by the archbishop[2].

March.—*Mar. 5. The fellowes of Merton Coll. proceeded to the election of a new warden, according to a citation that had before been stuck up: but they supposing, not without good ground, that Dr. Thomas Jones, one of their society, would act foul play in the election, (having been encouraged so to doe by Dr. Thomas Barlow, provost of Queen's coll. viz. that he should name Dr. Thomas Clayton a stranger, and so make a devolution)—the fellowes proposed to Mr. Alexander Fisher, the subwarden, that they might exclude him from voting for that time, and assigne another fellow in his place, according as the statutes of the college enabled him in that point. But Mr. Fisher being of a timorous spirit, and looking upon it as an innovation, denied their request, so that Dr. Jones remaining one of the 7 electors, Mr. Joseph Harvey and Mr. Nathaniel Sterry (two of the said seaven) did desert them out of discontent, and the two next fellowes were called up into their places. So that the said 7 fellowes going to election in the public hall, all the said 7 seniors, except Jones, did unanimously name three persons according to statute, viz. Sir Richard Browne, somtimes fellow, now one of the clerks of the king's privie councill, Mr. Alexander Fisher, and Dr. Richard Lydall a physitian, somtimes fellow; but Jones named Sir Richard Browne, Dr. Thomas Clayton, the king's professor of physick in the university, somtimes fellow of Pemb. Coll., and Dr. ⟨John⟩ Priaulx, somtimes fellow of Merton. This being done, and the election devolved to Dr. ⟨William⟩ Juxon, archbishop of Canterbury, who is the visitor or patron of the Coll., Clayton and Jones immediatly went to London, to act in their business, and by their friend's endeavours to get the said archb. to confirme Clayton. Dr. Barlow by these his under-hand and false doings gained the ill will of the society of Merton Coll., who stuck not ⟨to⟩ say (and that with concernment) that he was a most false, busie, and pragmatical person.

Mar. 6, W., a report that Dr. Richard Zouch was dead. He was buried at Ffulham neare London by his daughter the late wife of

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[1] Thomas Jones, fellow of Merton in 1639; D.C.L. 18 May 1659.

[2] the archbishop of Canterbury is Visitor of Merton College.

Mr. . . . Powell[1] *alias* Hinton, 4 of Mar., M., and died the 1st of March, F., 1660 ⟨166$\frac{0}{1}$⟩.

[March 12[2], T., Convocation the petition of Thomas Church, Ralf Rawson, and John Blackbourne of Brasnose to the Visitors[3] was read, to be Bac. of Div., having been before perused by the chancellor.]

Memorandum that the 18 of March, M., Mr. Walleis[4] sent for me to the University tower and disired ⟨me⟩ to help him draw up some things that he was then about against he went up to London in prosecution of the buisness then against the towne, and he told me 'the University should pay me for it.' And ther I was 5 dayes about it and wrote about 7 or 8 sheets, viz. of the brewers, alehouses, bakers, taverns, maulsters; and that the incorporating of them, etc, and all other things concerning them belonged to the University. The 10 of Aprill, W., I wrote a sheet more. See Sept. following.

*Mar. 18, M., Dr. Wallis sent for A. W. to com to him, then in the muniment-room in the School Tower. He desir'd him to give his assisting hand to the drawing up of some things that he was then about, against his going to London to prosecute the business then in being against the citizens of Oxon[5]. A. W. was there five dayes in assisting Dr. Wallis and wrot about 7 or 8 sheets, concerning the brewers, inholders, bakers, alehouses, taverns, maltsters &c. viz. of the incoporating them, and of other matters concerning them. The Universitie gave content to Mr. Wood for his labour.

The 19 of this mounth ⟨Mar.⟩, T., my cozen Ralfe Holt's wife died in childbed of a wench and was buried at . . .[6]

⟨March 20, W., 166$\frac{0}{1}$, the vice-chancellor, Paul Hood, issued a (Latin) paper complaining of the turbulence of the University, fighting with sticks, fists, and stones, and persons encouraging the combatants. Wood has preserved a copy in Wood 276 A no. 346.⟩

Mar. 25, M., the Kinge appointed certaine commissioners of the reverend[7] bishops and presbyterian divines for the review and alteration of the Book of Common Prayer. Vide Cat⟨alogum⟩ lib⟨rorum⟩ vol. 2 from Mr. Allam's pamphletts, p. 166. Vide Cat.[1] 2, ⟨p.⟩ 166.

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[1] a William Powell *alias* Hinson esq. had a suit with All Souls Coll.; see the printed paper in Wood 515 no. 16.

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594 p. 35.

[3] i. e. the King's Commissioners.

[4] John Wallis, Keeper of the Archives 1658–1703.

[5] see *supra* p. 372.

[6] in Wood MS. D 4 fol. 348 is the epitaph in Chetwood church of Susan, one of the daughters of Thomas Risley of Chetwood, wife of Ralph Holt of Stokelyne, who died 19 March 1660 ⟨i. e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩. Wood notes:—'the stone containeth in length 6 foot 7 inches, the bredth 2 ft. 10 in. the price of it, carving and all, is 8*li.* 10*s.*, besides two dayes work for the man to goe with it and lay it, which is 4*s.*'

[7] 'reverend' substituted for 'reformed.'

*Mar. 26, T., Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Clayton obtained his instruments in parchment from archb. Juxon to be warden of Merton coll. This was done by the perpetual sollicitations of Sir Charles Cotterell, which was troublesome to the archbishop, even so much, that he was in a manner forc't to it for quietness sake. The next day[2] Sir Charles procured his brother in law Dr. Clayton to have the honour of knighthood confer'd upon him.

*Mar. 30, S., Sir Thomas Clayton comming to Oxon in a stage-coach, some of his neighbours of S. Aldate's parish went on horsback to meet him, — as . . . Kirby clerk of the parish, Thomas Haselwood his barber, ... his shoemaker, . . . Turner the cook of Pembroke Coll., William Collier the butler of the same coll., . . . Wilcocks a barber living in S. Michael's parish, Anthony Haselwood a book-seller of S. Marie's parish, and other rabble, besides 4 or 5 scholars of his kindred. These I say meeting him about Shotover, Sir Thomas, either ashamed of their company, or for some other reason best knowne to himself, desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him by his coach-side; which they did accordingly, and afterwards came scatteredly into Oxon a quarter of an hour before the coach came in.

⟨On Th., 28 March 1661, Wood was making excerpts from 'a loose paper by Brian Twyne, having the title "Viae, vici, nocumenta, pontes, purpresturae" in archivis Univ. Oxon.' These excerpts are now found in Bodl. MS. 594, fol. 181, 182. —On the same day, 28 Mar. 1661, Wood began to make excerpts from "A a a," i. e. the Register of the Vice-chancellor's court from 1434 to 1469. These excerpts are found in Wood MS. D 3 (O. C. 8514), pp. 63–126; also in MS. Bodl. 594, pp. 173–176.⟩

[Memorandum[3] that Dr. ⟨Barten⟩ Holyday being at my mother's house, S., March 30, 1661, told me upon inquiry that St. Frideswide's monument[4] stood on the north side of Christ Church quire in the middle between two pillars about the place where the singing men sitt. It was railed in with iron gates and on a raised monument lay her effigies (I beleive in the manner of a votaress, with her head supported by two angells, etc.) which in Dr. Duppa's time (when he was Deane there) was taken away; and, in the removing, was opened: where they say[1] a perfect effigies with many ribbons about it, as alsoe bay leaves and other things etc. He told me he could tell me more of it. Inquire[2].]

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[1] 'Catalogus Librorum vol. 2' (pp. 307 with an index) is now in Wood MS. E 2.

[2] W., March 27. In MS. Tanner 102, fol. 83 Wood refers to '⊖ p. 33' (the papers so marked are now in Wood MS. E 5 and E 4), and to a collection of his papers which he calls 'Mertonensia.'

[3] notes by Wood printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

[4] Wood notes in the margin :—'Sure this must be lady Montecut'⟨s monument⟩.

[Moreover[3], upon enquiry of him ⟨Barten Holyday[4]⟩ concerning Mr. Edmund Bunny, somtimes a fellow of Merton, he told me he was a Yorkshire man borne, of a good famyly, and borne to an estate of 200*li.* per annum. After he left Merton College he became chapleine to bishop Sandes and then corrected a book of resolutions written by an Italian which was after called 'Bunney's resolutions.' In process of time he desiring to see the world and to doe more good then serving the bishop, he went from place to place preaching the word of God gratis. He maintained two men alwaies that went with him in black liveries and whatsoever he had given him by way of gratuity for paines taken he freely gave to these his two men. Amongst many places that he preached in—which would be sometimes for a quarter of an yere, sometimes halfe—was att Allhollows Church in Oxon: where, by his holyness of life and soundness of preaching, ⟨he⟩ induced many schollers to doe the like, which (as

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[1] an odd spelling for 'saw,' found sporadically in Wood.

[2] Wood having made this further enquiry wrote the following note:—'Since this mentioned in the former page Dr. Holyday hath told me that the said monument of St. Fridswide that was removed is one of them standing by the Divinity Chapel. If so, it cannot be St. Frideswyde's but the lady Mounticute. For of those that stand there, ⟨there⟩ is not ⟨one which has⟩ the effigies of a woman but ⟨that of⟩ the said lady. This effigies stood on the north side of the quire between the 2 and 3 pillar.' Wood made also this conjecture:—'Probably St. Frideswyde's statue or monument has stood on the north side of the quire at the upper end where there is some signe of an arch, etc.'

[3] notes by Wood printed by Hearne *ut supra.*

[4] the following notes (printed in the same place) are also jottings of information supplied by Dr. Holyday:—(*a*) 'Mynchery, by Littlemore, the place where the nunnery was—⟨so⟩ Dr. Holyday.' (*b*) 'Mr. Powell's house of Saundford a place for the Knights Templers, ibid.' ⟨i.e. Dr. Holyday⟩.—'Another ⟨place for them was⟩ at Temple Cowley; and soe called from the Knights of the Temple who had their habitation there: I have read of "Praeceptor et fratres Templi de Couley."' (*c*) 'the said Dr. ⟨Barten Holyday, of Ch. Ch.⟩ told me he had some of Dr. ⟨Leonard⟩ Hutten's Collections concerning the foundation of that college. Enquire.'—In Wood MS. D 11 (3), fol. 20 b is this note:—'you must note that Cowley is two miles from Oxon and that there be two townes of that name, of which that which hath not a church is called Temple Cowley because it belonged to the Knight Templars of Sandford (within less than a mile of Cowley). At which place of Cowley the said Templars had a farme house. And at Sandford ⟨they⟩ had a fair mannour house and a chappell, both standing to this day and owned by John Powell, esq.'

Dr. Holiday told me himselfe) was a great inducment to him alsoe to take the ministry upon him.

The said Bunny was one of a pretty big bulk and brod fac't. Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton of Brasnose hath his epitaph which he wrote out of York Minster.

Dr. Holyday told me alsoe that Mr. Brizenden[1] of Merton College was lecturer of Carfax, a holy and zealos man, and an able preacher.

Mr. ⟨John⟩ Wilton of Merton College told me that the aforesaid Mr. Bunney was bred up in Magdalen College and was elected into Merton being Mr. of Arts "ratione defectus theologorum," there being then not preachers sufficient to performe their turnes in S. Marie's. ⟨See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 152.⟩ He had an excellent faculty of preaching which in those dayes was rare, and soe ready at all times that the schollers would say of him that he had 'the divinity squert', etc.]

[It[2] was supposed that learning ran very low in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's dayes a little after the death of Queen Mary, if it be true as Sir John Cheek sayth (in his preface to his booke called "The true subject to the rebel" printed[3] at Oxon 1641) of Richard Tavernor of Woodeaton com. Oxon, High Sheriff, who gave the scolars a sermon in St. Mari's with his gold chaine about his necke and his sword by his side, not in ostentation but of pure charity, beginning with these words:—"Arriving at the mount of St. Marie's etc" ⟨see the rest of the quotation in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 152⟩. Whether or noe this was that Richard that was clapt up in prison in Christ Church College Oxon by John Hygden first deane therof, I cannot tell: but clapt up he[4] was and (being an excellent musicion) he was set free by Cardinall Wolsey—vide plura in Fuller's Church History, lib. 5 p. 171.]

The 31 of this mounth, ⟨Mar.⟩ being Sunday, Georg Purefre[5], senior, esquire, departed this life at Wadley, com. Berks.

Mar. 31, ⟨5 Su. in Lent⟩ memorable accident hapned at Xt Ch. in the Cathedrall, vide 'Annus[6] 1 Mirabilis', p. 84.

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[1] Robert Brissenden, fellow of Merton in 1580; Brodrick's Merton, p. 273.

[2] note printed by Hearne, *ut supra*.

[3] Wood's copy is Wood 614 (21): the preface to this Oxford edition of 1641 was written by Gerard Langbaine.

[4] but see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 32.

[5] in the Bodleian (press-mark Mar. 836) is John Hinckley's 'A sermon preached at the funeral of George Purefoy at Drayton in Leicester 21 Apr. 1661,' Lond. 1661, 4to.

[6] 'Ἐνιαυτός τεράστιος; Annus Mirabilis,' printed in 1661; Wood 643 (4). Wood notes that he paid 2*s* for it, and adds 'these prodigies were published by certaine fanatical people at the re-

*Mar. 31, Sunday, there was a sacrament and ordination of ministers made in the cathedral church of Ch. Ch. by Dr. Robert Skinner, bishop of Oxon.: Savil Bradley M. A. fellow of New Coll. (and afterwards fellow of that of Magd. Coll.) was one of the persons that was to have holy Orders confer'd on him; but he having been used to eat breakfasts and drink morning draughts, being not able to hold out with fasting, was troubled so much with wind in his stomach, that he fell in a sowne and disturb'd for a time the ceremony. At length some cordial being procur'd it set him up againe; yet he could hardly keep himself from a second sowning.—Further also Dr. Barton Holyday, archdeacon of Oxon, being there as an assistant to the bishop and to give the sacrament, it so hapned ⟨that⟩, just before he was to give it, the canopy over the communion table (which had been put up there when the choire was wainscoted about 1633) fell downe upon the vessells and spilt the wine and tumbled the bread about. This was a great disturbance to the ceremony, and many wondred at it. Afterwards when all things were put in order, Dr. Holyday took the bole of wine in his hand; and going downe the steps to administer it, fell downe and hurt his face. So Dr. Thomas Lamplugh, of Queen's Coll., who was there, was faine to officiat in his place. All these accidents hapning together, did cause much discourse in the Universitie and city; and the phanaticks being ready to catch at any thing that seemed evill, made a foule story of it, as if it had been a judgment that had befallen the loyal clergy.

April.—3, W., spent with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton at blind Pinnok's, 3*d.*—4, T., received of my brother Kitt, 3*li.*, which he received of our tenants at the Fleur-de-lis; of which one shilling he spent at the receipt of it, and 3*s* more I gave him for to buy a hatt for Robert Petty.—5, F., to my barber for last quarter 4*s.*—6, S., paid Fforest my score for books, etc., 3*s* 9*d*; paid Blagrave my score, etc., 2*s* 8*d*; paid Mrs. Burnham her score, 11*d*; received of Mr. Burnham my rent that was due to me last Lady day, 3*li.*—8, M., received of my brother Robert 3*li.*, of which is paid 1*li.* 15*s* for my diet, 15*s* for the College rent, etc., soe that I have 20*s* left.—12, F., paid Grenway my score, 3*s* 3*d*; paid Robinson, 2*s*; battles at the College, 2*s* 6*d.*—16, T., spent at the Meremaid (being the day of election for burgesses of the citty) with Mr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Harrison of Queen's Coll., Harry Price, my ⟨brothers⟩ Robert and Kitt, 2*s* 6*d.*—17, W., given to se the prize[1] fought betweene

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stauration of King Charles II purposely to amuse the vulgar: this book came forth the beginning of Aug. 1661; and this copie seems to be the second impression, most of the first being seised on.' Another book of this stamp is Wood 646 (1) Ezekiel Grebner's 'Visions and Prophecies concerning England, Scotland, and Ireland,' Lond. 1661, in which Wood notes 'this came out in Jan. or Feb. anno 1660' ⟨i.e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩.

[1] i. e., probably, at back-sword. Thame is mentioned in connection with prize-fighting also in *Reliquiae Hearnianae*, iii. 164.

H. Worldley of Tame and Dennis White of Oxon at the King's Armes in Holywell, 6*d*.—19, F., paid Mr. Potter my score, 19*s*.—20, S., to Forest for ⟨Nicholas⟩ Sanders'[1] 'de Scismate Anglicano,' 10*d*; for stitching a booke and oranges, 6*d*.—22, M., for phisick drink to Alport, 6*d*; for dying my hatt, 1*s*; I bought a blew shagg gowne of Mr. Potter for which he set downe, 1*li*. 4*s*.—23, T., being Coronation day, spent with Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Janes at the Meremaid Tavern, 6*d*; the same, spent at the Crown Tavern with ⟨the⟩ procter⟨s⟩ ⟨Nicholas⟩ Mease and ⟨Henry⟩ Hawley, Mr. Humphrey Davenant, etc., 2*s*.—The 27, S., for 'the[2] Coronation book' and Mr. Whithall's verses[3], 1*s* 4*d*.

April.—*Apr. 1, Munday, in the morning Sir Thomas Clayton sent his man to the bible-clerks of Merton Coll. to tell them that their master would speak with them: whereupon the clerks immediatly went to Mr. ⟨Alexander⟩ Fisher the sub-warden, and asked him what they had best to doe, whether to go to him, or not? He told them, he would not bid them goe, or ⟨not⟩ goe. So they went to Sir Thomas, who told them, that they were to returne to their Coll. and warne all the fellowes thereof to meet him in the public hall of Merton Coll. between 9 and 10 of the clock that morning. Accordingly they return'd and did their errand: whereupon when it drew towards nine of the clock, the fellowes commanded the butler to go out of the buttery and to deliver up the key to them. Which being done, the juniors who were at breakfast in hall were put out, and the dores thereof were barred up within side. Afterwards they went into the buttery, bolted the dore thereof within; and then they conveyed themselves thro the cellar dore next to the treasury-vault, locked it, and one of them put the key into his pocket. The fellowes by this time expecting the comming of Sir Thomas Clayton, they retired to the chamber of Mr. Robert Cripps, which is over the common gate, to the end that they might see towards Corpus Christi Coll. when Sir Thomas came. The bachelaur fellows[4] also retired to the chamber of Georg Roberts, one of their number, over that of Mr. Cripps, for the same purpose.

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[1] Colon. Agrip., 1628, 8vo; Wood 890 (1).

[2] possibly Wood 398 (19) 'The form of his majestie's Coronation feast, 23 Apr. 1661,' Lond. 1661.

[3] Wood 319 (13); Robert Whitehall's 'The Coronation: a poem,' Lond. 1661. Another copy of it is Wood 416 (88).

[4] there are several indications in these memoirs of the sharply-drawn line which then parted the B.A. fellows from those who had proceeded M.A. Perhaps the most singular of them is the social distinction: it will be observed that the persons who are with Wood at his club and other entertainments are, almost without exception, of M.A. standing; the appearance of a new name among their number being an indication that the fellow has recently proceeded M.A. This separation of the M.A. Fellows from the B.A. Fellows was enjoined by Visitor's Injunctions at Merton College, see Dr. Brodrick's 'Merton College' in 'The Colleges of Oxford' (Methuen, 1891), p. 61.

*About 10 of the clock in the morning came Sir Thomas Clayton, with the Vice-chancellour[1] and his beadles, Dr. Robert Skinner bishop of Oxon, Dr. Michael Woodward warden of New college, Dr. Thomas Yates principal of Brasnose Coll., Dr. Walter Blanford warden of Wadham Coll., Dr. John Fell deane of Ch. Church, Dr. Richard Allestrie and Dr. John Dolben (canons), Mr. John Houghton senior fellow of Brasn. Coll., and many others. All which (some of whome were of the number of Visitors or Commissioners appointed by the king to visit the universitie anno 1660) met the said Dr. Clayton in the lodgings of Dr. Yate at Brasnose, and came thence by Oriel Coll. to Merton.

*At their appearance neare Corp. Chr. Coll. gate, the fellowes and bachelaurs came downe from the aforesaid chambers, and ranked themselves in the gatehouse next to the street. The fellowes names were these, viz. Roger Brent, Edmund Dickenson, Joseph Harvey, Peter Nicolls, Robert Cripps, Nathaniel Sterry, Henry Hurst and Robert Whitehall. The bachelaur fellowes were these, viz. Georg Roberts, Edward Jones, Richard Franklin, James Workman, Robert Huntingdon, Edward Turner, and John Powell. All these had not long stood in the gatehouse, but Sir Thomas Clayton and his company came in at the wicket (for the common gates were not set open) and going straight forward towards the hall (he putting off his hat to the fellowes as he passed by) Dr. Edmund Dickenson, one of the fellowes, went after him, pluckt him by the sleeve, and said, 'Sir Thomas, the gatehouse is the usual place of reception.' When he heard this, he beckned to the Vicechancellour and the bishop, and told them 'they were to be received at the gate.' Upon this they returned back, and all stood in the gatehouse, and when they were all placed, Sir Thomas asked where Mr. Fisher the subwarden was? Mr. Brent, the senior fellow, answer'd: 'Sir, Mr. subwarden keeps[2] his chamber, and is in his usual course of physick, so that he hath appointed me at this time his deputy.' Then Sir Thomas replyed that 'he came for admission and possession of the wardenship of Merton Coll.' Mr. Brent thereupon asked him, 'where was his instrument or authority for it?' Then Sir Thomas calling his man, produced two black boxes, and in them two instruments, both with the archbishop's seale to them, and putting them into the hands of Mr. John Holloway, a covetuous civilian and public notary (father to Richard Holloway, a counsellour, and afterwards, in the time of K. James 2, a judge), he read them both, uncover'd, with a loud voice, before the company and many others from other colleges that by this time were gathered together to see the effect of the matter, being all exceeding wrath against the unreasonable proceedings against[1] Clayton, by snatching the bread out of other folkes mouthes.

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[1] Paul Hood, rector of Lincoln College.

[2] Wood notes in the margin: 'He ⟨Fisher⟩ made choice of this time purposely to avoid this encounter, because his timorous spirit could not undergoe it.'

*After the instruments were read, Mr. Brent desir'd them, before they went any farther, to read a paper, which he had in his hand, containing a protestation in the name of all the fellowes, under a public notarie's hand, against the admission of Sir Thomas Clayton to the wardenship of Merton coll.

*After Mr. Brent had read the paper, Mr. Holloway asked him 'where was their inhibition?' (meaning an inhibition from some court to stop Sir Thomas's proceedings) at which Mr. Brent made a stop, and looking wistly upon the fellowes, they all replyed 'they needed no inhibition, till they found greiviance, and that the public notarie's hand was sufficient for that time.' Then replyed Holloway 'your protestation is invalid and worth nothing, and therefore they would proceed.' Then Holloway, according to the forme, required of them admission *primo*, *secundo*, *tertio*: which the fellowes did all coragiously denie, and so immediatly withdrew themselves, and went to their chambers.

*After this Sir Thomas asked 'where the clerks were?': the clerks thereupon appeared. He bad them call Dr. Thomas Jones. Dr. Jones was thereupon called, and came forthwith to him in the gatehouse. After some whispering passed between them, they drew down to the warden's lodgings: and finding the dores fast shut, Holloway read the instruments againe bare-headed at the dore or gate leading into the said lodgings. Which being done, Sir Thomas asked Dr. Jones 'where ⟨the⟩ keys of the lodgings were?': he said 'the subwarden had them.' Then Sir Thomas desired Samuel Clerk, the superior beadle of law, to go to the subwarden and demand of him the keys. Mr. Clerk thereupon asked him 'whether he should goe in the vicechancellour's name, or in his name?' Sir Thomas replyed 'in the archbishop's and king's commissioners' names.' Clerk thereupon went, and soon after brought this answer that 'there were two keyes of the warden's lodgings, one that belonged to the warden, which he (the subwarden) had; the other to the senior deane, which Dr. Jones had lately, but when he went up to London they took it from him, which is now layd up in the exchequer. As for the key which he hath, he saith, he will not deliver it up but to the warden when he is admitted.'

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[1] the second 'against' as well as the first is to be connected with 'being . . . wrath.'

*After Sir Thomas had received this answer, he sent for Mr. Brent the deputy-subwarden; and then Holloway asked him againe *primo*, *secundo*, *tertio*, for possession, but Mr. Brent denied it. Then Holloway bid Sir Thomas lay his hand upon the latch of the dore, leading into the warden's lodgings, which he did. Afterwards Dr. Jones whisper'd Sir Thomas in the eare[1], and then they went to the Coll. chappel. In the way Dr. Dickenson, who had more than once protested against what had been done at the warden's dore, drew up to Sir Thomas, and told him that 'what he and other fellowes had done at that time, was not in contempt of him or his person, but to save their oaths and not break the statutes, &c.' but his words were heard with scorne by Sir Thomas, and so Dickenson left him.

*Sir Thomas being entred with all his company (except Fell, Dolbin and Allestrie, who ran home to prayers[2] as soon as the instruments were read at the gate) into the chappell thro the south dore, the said instruments were read againe neare the warden's seat. Which being done, Jones took Sir Thomas by the hand, and lifted him up into the warden's seat, and said, that he as one of the senior fellows, did install him, or give him possession, as warden, or words to that effect. Afterwards rising from his seat, Jones took him by the hand, and repeated the induction or admission, as Holloway read it *verbatim* to him. After this was done, they all went out of the chappell, the same way as they came in; and so retir'd to their respective homes.

*The key of the chappell they got thus. Robert Hanham[3], under-butler and grome of Merton Coll., having been employed by the society to carry letters to London to hinder Sir Thomas from comming in warden of Merton college, did, that night on which Sir Thomas came from London, go to his house in S. Aldate's parish, opposite to the Bull inn, and humbly desired of him forgiveness for what he had done; which Sir Thomas easily granting, Hanham laid downe before him the key of the college stable: whereupon Dr. Jones, who was then there consulting with Sir Thomas what was to be done on Munday morn. following when he was to crave admission, took it up, and told Sir Thomas privately that 'that key would open the chappel dore, in case he should be denied entrance therein.' Whereupon Dr. Jones kept it, and made use of it when the warden Sir Thomas went to take possession of his place, as before 'tis told you.

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[1] written at first 'yeare' and then corrected. The old pronunciation of the word 'ear' frequently asserts itself in these notes of Wood's in the tendency to spell it 'year.'

[2] the Cathedral service being then, as now, at 10 a.m.

[3] in Wood MS. E 33 is an entry:—'1657, Apr. 16, Robert Hannam, son of Robert Hannam and Priscilla Lloyd his wife was borne ⟨in S. Jo. Bapt. par.⟩, the father being then under-butler of Mert. Coll.'

*Afterwards the fellows used all the endeavours they could to hinder his admission and comming in among them, but all, it seems, was in vaine. The next Munday following, Sir Thomas sent word to the college, that he would come in by force. Whereupon the fellows meeting together, caused all the college gates to be shut both forward and backward, and so they kept them a fortnight or 3 weeks, and caused some of the bachelaurs to keep possession of the warden's lodgings. At len⟨g⟩th the appeale of the fellowes being stopt, and ⟨seeing⟩ that no justice could be done for them, nor have right nor law for their money, they concluded, by the continual intercessions of *timorous Fisher*, to admit him.

*May 3, Friday, Sir Thomas, with the vicechancellour, some of the king's commissioners, and certaine heads of colleges, came a little before 10 of the clock in the morning, and the college gates being set wide open, and the fellowes in the gate-house, Mr. Fisher the subwarden did there formally, according to the manner and statutes, admit him: which being done they all went to the warden's lodgings, and gave him possession: which being done also, they went up into the dining rome, and there had a short banquet at the college charg. Which being all done by 3 quarters past ten, the fellowes went to the letany. After Sir Thomas was admitted at the publick gate, he speake a speech according to the custome: the effect of which is registred[1]. But whatsoever was acted in this matter, which is at larg here set downe, is not, nor would he suffer any thing of it to be, registred; which is the reason that it is here committed to memory by A. W. who was present throut[2] all the transactions of the said affaire, and wrot all the particulars downe, immediatly after they were acted.

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[1] i. e. in the college register.

[2] Wood's spelling for 'throughout.

*While these things were in doing, all the university and city were much concern'd at them, as several people elswhere were. All seniors, that had known what Thomas Clayton had been, did look upon him, as the most impudent fellow in nature to adventure upon such a place (the wardenship of Merton coll.) that had been held by eminent persons. They knew him well to have been a most impudent and rude fellow. They knew him to have been the very lol-poop of the University, the common subject of every lampoon that was made in the said university, and a fellow of little or no religion, only for forme-sake. They knew also, that he had been a most lascivious person, a great haunter of women's company and a common fornicator. Also, that he had sided with the times after the grand rebellion broke out in 1642, by taking the covenant, submitting to the Visitors in 1648, by taking the engagement, and afterwards the oaths to be true and faithfull to prince Oliver and prince Richard, otherwise he could never have kept his professorship of phisick in the Universitie, as he did, from 1647 to his majestie's (K. Ch. 2) restoration and after. In fine, all people were strangly surpris'd and amased to behold such unworthy things done after his majestie's restoration, when then they thought that nothing but justice should have taken place, and royallists prefer'd. But as I have told you before, Dr. Juxon, archb. of Canterbury, being overpres'd by Sir Charles Cotterel, and weary of his solicitations in behalf of Clayton, he sealed his instruments, without any more adoe, for quietness sake, he himself being a very quiet man, tho he knew well what Clayton had been. The fellows of Merton Coll. did usually say, in the hearing of A. W., that as the College was dissolv'd in the time of the grand rebellion, so 'twas no matter to them if it was dissolv'd againe, rather than Tom Clayton should be warden thereof.

*Now let's proceed. All these things being done, I think it fit at this time, that wee should take into consideration the author of all this mischief (Thomas Jones), and then what mischief befell the college, in having a stranger so unreasonably thrust upon them.

*Dr. Thomas Jones therefore being thought the fittest instrument for Clayton to compass his designes, and especially for this reason that he was ambitious, discontented, covetous and destitute of preferment, ⟨Clayton⟩ told him, that if he would dissent from the fellows, and name him with the rest to be warden, he would endeavour by all meanes imaginable to requite him for it, either by gratuity, preferment or other wayes. This was seconded by Thomas Barlow of Queen's, who had first began to be tampering with him and draw him on in this piece of roguery.

He (Clayton) told Jones, that he could easily preferr him thro the endeavours of his brother in law Sir Charles Cotterel, Mr. of the Ceremonies: and if that took no effect, he would after some yeares resigne his wardenship, and by friends get him to succeed him.

*With these pitiful promises, invitations to his house, dinners, treats, fair words, flatteries, and I know not what, Jones promised to be faithfull to him in his knavery; and so he was, as 'tis before told you. But when Clayton was settled in his place, and Jones fully saw that he neglected him and made him only a shoing-horne (for the truth is Clayton was false, mealic mouth'd and poore spirited) and that also the fellows and others of the junior party did dispise him and look'd upon him as an errant knave, he in great discontent retir'd, kept his chamber, and never came into the company of any person in the Coll. or out of the Coll.: so that soon after being possest with a deep melancholy, which his strength and reason could not weare away, without charg to himself; he fell, as 'twere, downe right mad, not raving, but idle and frantick, as it appeares by these passages. (1) By his walking on the mount in the college garden very betimes in a morning, at which time he fancied birds to flutter about his head, and therefore he would be waving his armes and hat to keep them off. (2) By going oftentimes very unseasonably to the warden's lodgings, and there court and embrace one M^{ris}. . . . Wood, asking her at the same time 'whether the lord chancellour (Hyde) was not then behind the hangings?' (3) By going once, if not twice, betimes in the morning to the chamber of Mr. Peter Nicolls, one of the fellows, to get him to go with him to take possession of the warden's lodgings, fan⟨c⟩ying himself to be warden. (4) By walking often in the warden's gallery, supposing himself to be warden, &c.; with many other ridiculous matters not now to be named, which shew that the man wanted sleep, and that he was blinded with ambition and covetuousness.

*At length, upon some perswasion, he went to London anno 1662–3 or thereabouts, and by the favour of some people (of whom Arnold, a civilian and college tenant, was one) he got a chamber in Doctors Commons, endeavouring to get practice there among the civilians. But at length being found to be craz'd, had little or no employment. Afterwards taking a lodging in great Woodstreet in that city, remained there in great discontent till the great plague raged, and then by the just hand of God being overtaken by that disease, he was cut off from the living in the latter end of Sept. or beginning of Octob. anno 1665, being a just reward for a knave and a rogue.

*Now for the mischief that befel Mert. Coll. by having a married stranger thrust upon them, will appeare by that which followes. But before I proceed to the particulars, I must tell you, that Clayton being fully possest at his first comming in warden that the fellows were all his enimies, and that they endeavor'd to conceale the College treasure from him and not let him know the worth of his place, so it was often buz'd into his head by his flatterers (among whome Dr. Thomas Barlow must not be ⟨for⟩gotten; Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Jones also; and another of inferior note named John Haselwood, a proud, starch'd, formal and sycophantizing clisterpipe, who was the apothecary to Clayton when he practiced physick) he took all occasions imaginable to lay out money, spend and imbezile; and this forsooth was done upon the information of those persons that 'whatsoever the warden disburses for his own use, the college must defray.'

*First therefore, he and his family, most of them womenkind (which before were look'd upon, if resident in the college, a scandall and an abomination thereunto) being no sooner setled, but a great dislike was taken by the lady Clayton to the warden's standing goods, namely chaires, stooles, tables, chimney-furniture, the furniture belonging to the kitchin, scullery, &c. all which was well liked by Dr. Goddard, Brent, Savile, &c. These, I say, being disliked by that proud woman, because, forsooth, the said goods were out of fashion, must be all chang'd and alter'd to the great expence of the college.

*Secondly, the warden's garden must be alter'd, new trees planted, arbours made, rootes[1] of choice flowers bought, &c. All which tho unnecessary, yet the poore Coll. must pay for them, and all this to please a woman. Not content with these matters, there must be a new summer-house built at the south-end of the warden's garden, wherein her ladyship and her gossips may take their pleasure, and any eves-dropper of the family may harken what any of the fellows should accidentally talk of in the passage to their owne garden. And tho the warden (Clayton) told the society that it would not cost the college above 20*li.* yet when it was finish'd there was an 100*li.* paid for it by the bursar, wanting some few shillings. This work was thought unnecessary by many persons, because it joyned almost to the long gallery, the larg bay-window whereof at its south-end affords a farr better prospect than that of the summer-house.

*Thirdly, by enlarging the expences in the stable much more than any of his predecessors. For tho Sir Nathaniel Brent did keep four coach-horses, yet he was often absent. But Sir Thomas tho he be often absent, yet two of his coach-horses (besides saddle-nags) were alwaies in the stable. Farther also, whereas the former wardens would take but ten or twelve load of hay out of Halywell meads (which belong to the Coll. and are in the tenure of a tenant) yet this doughty knight did take up 34 load at least. And tho he used it not half, yet at the yeare's end he did, like a curr-mudgin, sell it and put the money in his purse.

*Fourthly, by burdning his accomps with frivolous expences, to pleasure his proud lady, as (1) for a key to the lock of the ladies' seat in St. Marie's church, to which she would commonly resort; (2) for shoes and other things for the foot-boy.

*Fiftly, by burning in one yeare threescore pounds worth of the choicest billet that could be had, not only in all his roomes, but in the kitchin among his servants; without any regard had to cole, which usually (to save charges) is burnt in kitchins, and somtimes also in parlours.

*Sixthly, by encroaching upon and taking away the rooms belonging to the fellows. One instance take for all. Mr. Fisher quitted his lodgings (viz. an upper chamber with 3 studies, and a lower chamber with as many, in the great quadrangle), in July anno 1665, upon notice that the king and queen would shortly come to Oxon, there to take up their winter-quarters till towards the spring. When the King and Queen came (which was about Michaelmas following), M$^{\text{ris}}$. Frances Stuart one of the maids of honour (afterwards duchess of Richmond) took possession of those lodgings, and there continued till Febr. following; at which time the queen, who lodged in the warden's lodgings, went to Westminster, and M$^{\text{ris}}$. Stuart with her, and then Mr. Fisher's lodgings laid empty for some time. At length the warden finding that the lower chambers of the said lodgings were convenient for him, because they joyned on the south side to his parlour and therefore they would make a dainty retiring room or at least an inner parlour, he did, by egregious flattery with some of the fellowes, particularly with Mr. Sterry, by inviting him and them often to his lodgings, get their consents so farr, as when it was proposed at a meeting of the society to have the said rooms granted for his use, it was done, conditionally that the lower chamber, joyning to the bay-tree, in the first quadrangle, which did belong to the warden, may henceforth be allowed to that fellow which should hereafter come into that chamber over those lower rooms that were allow'd for the warden's use. This being granted, the warden broke a dore thro the wall that parts his parlour from the said lower romes and makes them fit for use, at his owne, and not at the college, charge; and they yet remaine for the warden's use: whereby the best lodgings in the college, which usually belonged ⟨to⟩ the senior fellow, were severed and spoyl'd; and all this to please a proud and silly woman. But afterwards when Mr. Sterry saw that he was made a shoing-horne to serve the warden's turne, for afterwards he disus'd his company, and never invited him to his lodgings as formerly (only at Christmas, when the whole society used to dine there), he became his enimy, repented of what he had done before the society, and blamed his owne weakness much, to be so much imposed upon, as he had been, by the most false and perfidious warden.

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[1] Wood notes in the margin:—' rootes of flowers which cost 5 shil⟨lings⟩ a root.'

*Seventhly, by his going to law with the citie of Oxon concerning certaine liberties in Halywell neare the said citie (the mannour of which belongeth to Merton coll.) anno 1666. For the doing of which tho, with much adoe, he got the consent of the fellowes, yet going inconsideratly on, and not taking the counsell of old Charles Holloway, serjeant at law, the college was cast and much endamaged. And A. W. doth well remember, that the citizens insulted so much, when they overcame the coll. in their sute, which was tried in Westminster hall, that in their returne from London, the mayor, or chief officers of the city, did ride into Oxon triumphantly thro Halywell, to take, as it were, possession of the liberties that they had obtained therein. And one . . . Chilmead, as he remembers, who had been one of the bel-men of the city, but then living as an under tenant in Halywell, did in their passage present them with wine and ale, while the parish bells rang for joy, occasion'd, as 'twas supposed, by the said Chilmead.

*In all these unreasonable proceedings, Joseph Harvey, one of the fellowes, did constantly oppose the warden, and had there been more Harveys (for he was a man of a high and undaunted spirit) they would have curb'd his proceedings so much that they would have made him weary of the place: but most of them (the fellowes) being sneaking and obnoxious, they did run rather with the temper of the warden than stand against him, meerly to keep themselves in and enjoy their comfortable importances.

*And now by this time the college was ran exceedingly into debt, and how to pay it the society knew not. At length, upon consultation, the society address'd themselves to their patron, the archbishop of Canterbury (⟨Gilbert⟩ Sheldon), anno 1671, before whom they made it plainly to appeare that, by the warden's meanes, the coll. was run into debt, and that, by comparing his accompts with the accompts of those of Sir Nathaniel Brent, he had spent a thousand pound more than the said Sir Nathaniel, for the yeares behind since he had been warden, &c. The warden Sir Thomas is therefore chid and reprehended by the archbishop; which was all the remedy that they could get, and an order was then made that the college should pay the debt, and not the warden; which was then look'd upon as a most unreasonable thing. But there was falsness in the matter; for he[1] that had for 7 yeares spoken against the warden and his proceedings and was an enimy to him, the warden did, by his usual flatteries, gain him for a time, collogu'd together, and work'd their ends so much, that they found means that the college should pay the debt; which being done, he slighted him.

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[1] in the margin Wood has written 'E.D.,' the initials of Edmund Dickenson. The biographer of Dickenson in the 'Biographia Britannica' (1747) asserted that these strictures here arose from an animus which Wood had against Dickenson because he regarded Dickenson as the author of the increased fine which Merton College imposed on the Wood family on the renewal of their lease 13 Apr. 1664. This statement is absolutely devoid of foundation. A glance at the passage in question will shew that Wood in no way connects Dickenson with the increase of the fine. Wood had bitter feelings against Dickenson because of his unskilful treatment of Wood's mother; see in Feb. 166$\frac{6}{7}$.

*In 1667 'twas expected there should be an election of fellowes, but, upon pretence that the college was in debt, there was no election made till 1672. So the publick suffer'd, and all people then said that Merton coll. made but an inconsiderable figure in the universitie[1], &c.

*Notwithstanding all these things, yet the warden, by the motion of his lady, did put the college to unnecessary charges, and very frivolous expences, among which were a very larg looking-glass, for her to see her ugly face, and body to the middle, and perhaps lower, which was bought in Hillary terme 1674[2], and cost, as the bursar told me, about 10*li.* A bedsteed and bedding worth 40*li.* must also be bought, because the former bedstede and bedding was too short for him (he being a tall man); so perhaps when a short warden comes, a short bed must be bought. As his bed was too short, so the wicket of the common gate entring into the coll. was too low, therefore that was made higher in 1676 in the month of August. The said bursar G⟨eorge⟩ Roberts hath several times told me, that either he (the warden) or his lady do invent, and sit thinking how to put the college to charge, to please themselves, and no end there is to their unlimited desire. He told me also, that there was no terrier taken of the goods he had, which were bought at the college charg; and therefore they did carry many of them, especially the looking glass, to their country seat called *The Vach* in Chalfont parish neare Wycomb in Bucks, which Sir Thomas Clayton had bought of the duke of York, who had received the said mannour from the king, falten unto him by the attainder of Georg Fleetwood, esq., one that sate in judgment on K. Ch. I.

[Apr.[3] 1, M., Laurence Hyde, son of Edward earl of Clarendon, and Sir Hennage Finch, kt. and bt., sollicitor general, were elected burgesses for the Universitie; who did nothing for us. The first could not, being accounted then nobody in the house; the other minded his owne business. ⟨They did⟩ not stirr to take off chimney money.—Thomas Triplett[4], M.A. of Ch. Ch., now prebendary of Westminster and so sickly that he could not come to the Universitie, had leave to be diplomated D.D., and accordingly the next day his diploma was sealed and given.]

†Apr. 1, M., in the afternoon ⟨Lawrence⟩ Hyde and ⟨Heneage⟩ Finch chose burgesses for the University. Hyde, a coxcomb, ⟨elected⟩ to please the father, could do us no service then; but afterwards grew wise.

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[1] the domestic history of Merton College during Sir Thomas Clayton's wardenship seems to be merely a long series of bitter quarrels between the head and the fellows, with frequent appeals to the Visitor. A large number of papers connected with these quarrels came into the possession of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, and are now in the Bodleian (MS. Rawl. B 339).

[2] i. e. 167$\frac{4}{5}$.

[3] notes in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 38.

[4] recommended to be created D.D. in letters from the chancellor dated 28 Nov., read in Convocation 1 Dec. 1660.

†Apr. 3, W., Thomas Cawton[1] of Mert. Coll. admitted B.A.

⟨Beginning on Th., 4 Apr. 1661, Wood composed his 'Survey of the Antiquities of the City of Oxford'; see the dates in Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. p. 16.⟩

16 Apr., Tuesday, burgesses for the city chose. ⟨James⟩ Huxley, ⟨Henry Cary⟩ lord Faulkland, B⟨rome⟩ Whorwood, and . . . stood[2].

[The[3] oyle or ointment wherewith King Charles II was anointed at the coronation was sent for from France where 'twas by a Popish bishop consecrated.—So R⟨alph⟩ S⟨heldon⟩.]

Apr. 23, T., the coronation kept here at Oxon with solemnity. The conduit run a hogshed of claret nere upon; Penniless Bench railed inn, where was wine for the citizens; leiutenant Griffin with his men gave volleys of shot, besides a company of apprentices led by Harding the cook's man. The citizens gave over the raile wine and cakes to their freinds and betters, with great conceit and undervalew to those that received them. The Sessions was that day and a learned charg given by [my[4] friendly acquaintance Sir William Morton, justice of Oxfordshire] in defence of monarchy, and right of kings, etc.

†Apr. 23, T., coronation day kept by the citizens, by the Colleges, etc. Sampson White ⟨mayor of Oxford⟩ butler at the Coronation; other citizens attended; he ⟨was⟩ knighted.

Severall Convocations in this month for letters to be read for degrees in Divinity, Law, Physic, Arts.

Apr. 27, S., a larg hearing between the University and City.

Apr. 29, M., a dormouse, not set out himselfe, lay nesting, etc.—against me and in praise of Mr Par. etc. O mulierum[5] insania!

May.—1, W., spent at the Crowne Tavern with Daniel Porter, 6*d*; the same, spent for oranges, 6*d*.—4, S., to Joseph Goodwin for 3 MSS.[6], 6*s*; to Davis, for a book of ballads, 1*s*.—6, M., paid to John Watson for setting up a long shelf to write upon, 4*s* 6*d*.—7, T., at Elleses, 6*d*; spent with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood at Earles, 1*s* 10*d*; for 'the Catalog[1] of Parlment men,' 2*d*.—10, F., spent at Earles with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Robinson and Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s*.—14, T., at Elleses, 6*d*.—17, F., to Forest for 4 quier of paper, 1*s* 2*d*.—18, S., to Mr. Alport for phisick drink, 9*d*; the same, to Mr. Davis for a Saxon dictionary[2] made by Mr. William Somner, 12*s*.—22, W., spent at Earls with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Robinson, 1*s*.—29, W., at the Crown Tavern with Mr. James Workman, 7*d*.—30, Th., for his Majestie's speech[3] and another paper, 8*d*; the same, spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Robinson at mother Jeanses, 6*d*.

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[1] Wood 634 (6) is 'A faithful and diligent servant of the Lord: funeral discourse on the death of Mr. Thomas Cawton' by Henry Hurst, Lond. 1677.

[2] Richard Croke (recorder of Oxford) and Brome Whorwood were elected: see Wood 487 (4) 'A list of the members of the Parliament that met 8 May 1661.'

[3] the passage in square brackets was added at a later date.

[4] the words in square brackets are a later addition for the mere "Sir William Morton" of the original note.

[5] the reference is possibly to a scolding of Wood by his mother, on the ground of his neglecting profitable studies: cp. *supra* under date 1653, p. 283.

[6] one of them was "Wood MS. C. 12": see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 618.

May.—†May 3[4], F., Sir Thomas ⟨Clayton⟩ admitted Warden ⟨of Mert. Coll.⟩.

May 8, W., . . . Evans, Artium Bacchalaureus Coll. Regin. et com. Wilts, obiit et sepelitur in ecclesia S. Petri ⟨Orientalis⟩. No Christian name in the register.

[W., 8 May, 1661, monumental inscriptions[5] in Eaton College church or chappell.]

†The parliament[6] that met, W., 8 May 1661 declared that the oath commonly called 'The solemne league and covenant' is an unlawful oath and imposed upon the subject against the fundamentall lawes and constitutions of the nation.

†20 May, M., 1661, ordered by the Lords and Commons in parliament that 'The solemne league and covenant' be burnt. 22 May, W., 1661, burnt by the hands of the common hangman in the new public yard at Westminster, in Cheapside, and before the Old Exchange. Ordered then to be taken downe out of all churches and chapels and other public places in England and Wales and the towne of Barwick-upon-Twede.

May 25, S., and 26, Su., it rained wheat in Warwicshire, viz. at Wolverhampton, Warwic, etc. Soe Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Stubbe.

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[1] one of the broadsheets noticed *infra* in note 6.

[2] William Somner's 'Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum' Oxon. 1659, fol.; not now in the Wood collection.

[3] probably Wood 657 (40) 'His Majestie's gracious speech to the Lords and Commons 8 May 1661,' Lond. 1661. Other 'gracious speeches' of Charles II of various dates in 1660 and 1661 are found in Wood 608 and Wood 657. Wood 407, fol. 28 b is a ballad, entitled 'England's Joyful Holiday or St. George's day . . . being the . . . Coronation of King Charles the second,' and beginning 'Come, brave England, be of good cheare.'

[4] see *supra* p. 393.

[5] these are found in Wood MS. B 12 (O. C. 8583), copied probably from some one's notes, and not personally by Wood.

[6] Wood 276 A, no. 89 is 'A list of the Parliament . . . to sit 8 May 1661'; ibid. no. 90 is 'A perfect list of the Parliament to sit 8 May 1661,' in which Wood notes 'This coppy is false: I have a truer among my pamphlets for 1661,' referring to Wood 487 (4).

This yeare the measells a⟨re?⟩ very breif[1].

Three flouds this yeare: one a little after Christmas, another in March towards the latter end and in April, and another in May which continued till the middle of June. Grass and hay spoyled, and a deare yeare.

June.—1, S., to Mr. Blagrave, for the book[2] called 'The termes of the Law,' 2*s* 6*d*.—4, T., spent at the Crown Tavern with John Barret, 6*d*; spent at severall times, 6*d*.—11, T., spent at severall times for a boat to goe in the water, 6*d*.—12, W., for pruans to stew, 4*d*; at Elleses, 6*d*; given for a boat to goe in the water, 4½*d*.—16, Su., for a boat to goe in the water, 4½*d*.—19, W., to Mrs. Burnham for flummery, 1*s*.—20, Th., for a pound of candells, 5½*d*.—21, F., spent at the Meermaid Tavern with Mr. Vernon[3] of Ball. Coll., 6*d*; the same, for halfe a pound of sugar, 5*d*.—23, Su., stued pruans, 4*d*.—26, W., spent at the Meermaid Taverne with Mr. Francis Napier, 7*d*.—27, Th., to Mrs. Burnham for flummery, 6*d*.—28, F., to my barber for his quarteridg, 3*s*; the same, to Mr. Robinson for 2 pr⟨a⟩yers books, viz., of Fast[4] and Thanksgiving[5], with other pamphletts, 1*s* 8*d*.

June.—[Ferrar[6] Rugeley or Rudgley, commoner of Lync. Coll., was drowned in St. John's poole, T., 4 June 1661; buried in Allhallowes church in the College chancell there; son of Ferrar Rugeley and Mary his wife of Burton on Trent in com. Staff.; buried without escocheons.]

June 4, T., Ferrar Rudgley, a commoner of Lync. Coll. was drowned at St. Johns poole and next mornning being taken up was set upon in Lync. Coll. hall by the coroner of the University, Mr. ⟨William⟩ Hopkins, a law⟨y⟩er. Buried in All Saints Church[7]. This Ferror Rudgley was a Derbyshire man. His freinds lived at Burton-on-Trent.

June 8, S., old Mr. . . . Chamberlaine[8] died at Kettle Hall. His body was carried to . . . . in Warwickshire and there buried by his wife who died last February or therabouts. Mr. Chamberlaine died anno aetatis 110[1].

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[1] by 'breif' of diseases Wood means 'ending fatally in a short time from the first attack.'

[2] 'Exposition of the termes of the law,' Lond. 1659; Wood 677 (2).

[3] John Vernon, M.A. Ball., 11 May 1658.

[4] 'A form of Common Prayer to be used upon 30 Jan.' [a fast day, execution of Charles I], Lond. 1661; Wood B 37 (13).

[5] 'A form of prayer with thanksgiving to be used on 29 May yearly' [King Charles II's birthday and restoration], Lond. 1661; Wood B 37 (12).

[6] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 100.

[7] Ferrer Rugely; matric. 25 Feb. 166$\frac{0}{1}$ 'filius natu maximus Ferrers Rugely de Burton-on-Trent com. Staff., generosi, aet. 18.' See Wood MS. F 29 A fol. 338 a.

[8] a note on a slip at p. 76 in Wood MS. F 4 says: 'Richard Chamberlaine died 1661; see Notes from Prerogative Office p. 345' ⟨i.e. Wood MS. B 13⟩: but I do not know whether it refers to this man.

June 9, Su., Prince Mauritius de Nassaw was at Oxon to see the library and Colleges. He came on a suddey⟨n⟩e and no provision made for him. He tarried till the 11, T. He layd at the Miter.

[1661, Johannes[2] Mauritius, Nassoviae princeps, comming incognito to see the library gave 'per tacitam benignitatem' Gasparus Barlaeus[3] his Historie 'de rebus in Brasilia gestis,' which place is under the government of the said prince. Braseel is in the Indies.]

[June[4] 9, Su., 1661, Prince Maurice of Nassaw came to see the University of Oxon, but he came with noe great retinew, neither ⟨was⟩ received with any solemnity by the University. He lay at the Miter: and the next day ⟨M., June 10⟩ saw the library, to which he gave a book intituled . . ., as 'tis entered in the register[5]. Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Lockey, as I remember, attended him in the Library and Gallery. He tarried till the eleventh day, T., and soe went away againe.]

Dr. William Crede his patent for regius professor ⟨of Divinity⟩ beareth date 12 June, W., 1661.

†June 17, M., Dr. ⟨Giles⟩ Sweit ⟨became⟩ principal of Alban hall; alwaies absent, the hall ran to ruine; much absent and kept a deputy (Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Bouchier, quaere).

18 June, T., lent Mr. ⟨George⟩ Lort[6] one of the Rump ballads[7].

†June 26, W., Dr. ⟨Giles⟩ Sweit, reg. prof. Legum, made his inauguration speech: the day when he became professor I know not.

28 June, F., 1661, lent Mr. ⟨John⟩ Beby one of my brother's sermons.

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[1] 110 is substituted for 116 which had been substituted for 106.

[2] added on an inserted slip at a later date. The slip is a fragment of an envelope addressed:—"These . . . r Anthony Wood . . . r of Merton Coll. in Oxon."

[3] either the fol. edition Amstel. 1647 (Bodl. M. 6. 20 Art) or the 8vo edition Clivis 1660 (Bodl. 8^{o}. B. 1. Art. BS.)

[4] note in Wood MS. D 19 (3), fol. 4 b.

[5] i.e. of Benefactors to the Library, Wood noting in the margin 'vide Catalogue of Benefactors.' The entry in that book is:—'Illustr^{s} D^{s} Jo. Mauritius, Nassoviae princeps, Bibl^{m} hanc perlustrans, tacita benignitate nobis reliquit (hoc est non donando gratissime dedit ut invenire potius quam recipere videremur) Gaspari Barlaei hist^{m} de rebus in Brasilia gestis sub ejusdem principis praefectura, anno 1661.'

[6] George Lort, chaplain of Mert. Coll.

[7] Several Rump ballads (broadsheets) are found in Wood 276 A, towards the end of the volume; but the chief set of Rump ballads belonging to Wood is found in Wood 416 nos. 19 sqq.

[In Islip[1] King Edward Confessor was borne in a place now a field called the Court Close. He was christned in a chappell now an old barne on the north side of the church, the font wherof was lately taken away, bought by Sir Thomas Brown of Kiddington a Papist, where it is to be seen. ⟨Haec⟩ ex relatione aeditui Islipensis, F., Junii 28, 1661.]

*June 29, S., A. W. was at Sandford neare Oxon, in the house of John Powell, gent., which was a house and preceptory somtimes belonging to the Knights Templars. He took a note of some armes in a bay-window in a low room there.—Thence he went to Littlemore, and neare it he found an antient house called *Mincherie*, or *Minchionrea*, that is 'the place of nunns,' founded there of old time. But nothing of the chappel or church is there standing.

[Memorandum[2] that Mr. Francis Napier of Halywell and myself walked over to Sandford, 29 June 1661, two miles distant from Oxford, where we saw the ruins of an old priory and a chappell there adjoyning, by whome founded I know not as yet. But of somthing given therto wee find that Edward I granted to them (the Templers) and their successors for ever free warren in all their lands in Saundford and Endeburne com. Berks (vide Monast. Angl.). This house at the dessolution came to the Powells who enjoy it to this day. In the hall, in a canton window there, are these armes belonging to that family, viz. 'argent, a chevron gules between 3 cootes (or ducks) sable within a bordure blue, besanted'; 'blue, 3 stirrops with leather or'; 'argent on a fess sable 3 mullets of the first between 3 annulets of the second,' by the name of Fogge. There is in the same window also a crest of a coate of armes, which is 'a hand brandishing a sword'—Powell's creast.

From hence wee went to the church of Sandford where are tombes of the Powells, but noe inscriptions. Over the doore of the porch leading into the church is this writ[3]:—

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[1] this note is on a loose slip inserted at Islip in Wood MS. E 1. Attached to it is another slip with the note also referring to Islip Church:—'On a deal bord painted blew is this inscription in gold letters—Robertus South, S. T. P., in ecclesiam hanc parochialem inductus anno Domini 1678, propriis sumptibus hanc cancellariam a fundamentis instauravit extruxitque anno Domini 1680'.

[2] notes by Wood in Wood MS. B 15.

[3] 'made by Charls Forbych, minister of this place annis 1648, 49, etc. This Charles Forbych, or rather Forbench, was parson of Heny in Essex; from which he was ejected by the parliament, and stands the third person in ⟨John White's⟩ "The 1 Century of Malignant priests".'—note in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 189.

'Condidit me domina Elizabetha Isham
Anno gratiae 1652.
Porticus patronae—
"Thankes to thy charity, religious dame,
Which found me old and made me new againe".'

From Sandford church wee went to Littlemore nunnery, called[1] 'mincheree' (quasi *minchon-ree*, 'mynchon' signifying a nun). Wee saw there the ruins of many buildings[2]. What of it[3] ⟨is⟩ yet standing is a long stack of building[4] standing north and south; the north end therof (as I judg) was the common hall; and at the end therof stood the chappell, as appears by many stone coffins and bones often dug up there. It[5] was formerly well wooded; had pleasant walkes about it; and many fishponds, some of which remaine to this day.]

Memorandum that old Sammon can give me a relation of the old building in the backside over aganst the Swan, etc.

July.—1, M., for 'the[6] history of the Anabaptists,' 5*d*.—2, T., spent with Mr. Francis Napier at the Meermaid Tavern, 4*d*.—3, W., for stued pruans, 4*d*; the same, spent at the Crowne Tavern with Mr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Pike, 7*d*; to Blagrave for the exchang of a book, 6*d.*—5, F., for the book called 'The[1] character of a rigid Praesbiterian,' 1*s*; the same, to Mr. Robinson for my quarteridg, 2*s.*—7, Su., spent upon my cozen John Cave's retinew in Merton College orchard, 4*s* 2*d.*—8, M., for severall books, 10*s* 4*d*; the same, spent on my cozen Susan Holt and Anne Stamp in Merton College orchard, 2*s* 6*d*; half a pint of sack, 6*d.*—9, T., spent on Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Mary Gregory, Mr. ⟨Edmund⟩ Gregory, etc, in Merton College orchard, 2*s.*—10, W., cherrys and whay, 6*d.*—11, Th., cherryes, 6*d.*—12, F., given to see the dancing on the rope, 6*d*; spent at the Meermaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Cripps[2], 1*s.*—13, S., at Harper's with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, 8*d*; the same, at Earlses in cider, 5*d*; the same, a paire of gloves, 1*s.*—15, M., spent at the Meermaid Tavern with my brother Robert and Mr. Vernon[3] of Brasnose, 8*d.*—16, T., at Elleses, 6*d.*—19, F., spent at Woodses tavern with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Saffin, 6*d*; the same, spent on Mr. ⟨John⟩ Wilton at White Hous, 8*d.*—20, S., the life of Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Hammond, 1*s* 3*d.*—21, Su., at a gossipping[4] at my brother Christopher's, 1*s.*—26, F., to Blagrave for ⟨Henry⟩ Peacham's[5] 'Compleat Gentleman,' 4*s* 6*d*, in sheets (the first edition came out in 1627); the same spent at the Meremaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Saffin & Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Spear, 1*s.*—29, M., paid Mr. Potter my score 25*s* 4*d*; spent at the tavern with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset, 6*d.*—30, T., pound of candles 5½*d.*

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[1] in Wood MS. D 11 (1), p. 36:—'called now and time out of mind *mincherey*, i.e. *minchion ree*, the place of minchions or nuns.'

[2] ibid. adds:—'of which the church is part.'

[3] ibid.:—'What of this nunnery is yet' . . .

[4] ibid.:—'of antient free-stone building.' See the drawing in Hearne's 'History of Glastonbury,' p. 285.

[5] ibid.:—'this nunnery hath been formerly well wooded, and its walks and devout recesses shaded with pleasant arbours. Many fishponds have been there of which some yet remaine. John Powell of Sandford esq., and catholick, hath the scite of this nunnery, as descended to him from his great grandfather, as I suppose, who purchased it. Quaere whether he hath not some of ⟨the⟩ writings which formerly belonged to it.' Ibid. p. 28:—'The house or nunnery at or by Littlemore in com. Oxon, of the order of Benedict, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas. Maud, the wife of King Henry I was somtimes a nun of the order of St. Benet, whome I have often thought to have been foundress of this little priory.' Wood possessed a number of 'evidences somtimes belonging to minchery or the nunnery at Littlemore by Saundford neare Oxford,' and gives excerpts from them in Wood MS. D 11 (1), pp. 29 sqq. They are now in the Bodleian and are calendared in Turner & Coxe's 'Calendar of Charters & Rolls in the Bodleian,' pp. 292 seqq. Of one of these (see the 'Calendar,' p. 296) Wood says:—'I have a charter by me of one Roger de Thoeni written in a large legible charecter wherby he gives 20 acres of land to these nuns. It containes but three lines and seems to be written before Maud's time the wife of King Stephen: nay, Mr. John Theyer of Glocestershire hath told me upon perusall of it that 'twas written much about the Conquest.' A list of some prioresses of Littlemore is found in Wood MS. D 11 (1) p. 33.

[6] Wood 647 (10) 'A short history of the Anabaptists in High and Low Germany,' Lond. 1642, 4to.

July.—July, 2 day, T., Mr. Thomas Gurney, fellow of Brasnose Coll., departed this life and was buried at the upper end of St. Marie's chancell[6].

July 3, W., a play acted at the King's Armes in Halywell, called "Tu[7] quoque," 1*s.*

July 4, Th., a play in the morning at the same place, called "All[8] is lost by lust," 1*s.*

In the afternoone the same day a tragedy[9] called "The Yong Admirall," 6*d.*

July 5, F., in the morning a comedy, called "A mad world, my masters," 6*d.*

In the afternoone, a comedy called "The Milkmaides," 6*d.*

July 6, S., "City Witt," and "Tu quoque" againe.

July 8, M., "Yong Admirall," and "The Rape of Lucrece" a tragedy.

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[1] Wood D 26 (10): Wood has this note in it:—'March. Needham published this merely to curry favour at the king's restauration when he had lost his credit so much that he was many times in danger of his life.'

[2] Robert Cripps, Fellow of Merton; Brodrick's Merton, p. 291.

[3] George Vernon, M.A. Bras., 5 July 1660.

[4] Thomas Wood, Christopher's second child, was born 5 Sept. 1660.

[5] the third impression Lond. 1661, 4°; Wood 605. The Bodleian has an edition of date 1622.

[6] See Wood MS. F 29 A, fol. 322 a.

[7] A comedy, by John Cooke: see Pepys' Diary under date 12 Sept. 1667. John Cooke's 'Green's Tu Quoque or the cittie gallant' had been printed at London in 1614.

[8] a tragedy, by William Rowley: see Pepys' diary under date 23 Mar. 166$\frac{0}{1}$.

[9] by James Shirley.

July 9, T., "All's lost by lust" in the morning; in the afternoone "The Milkmaids," 6*d.*

July 10, W., in the morning, "The City Witt," 6*d*; in the afternoone, "The poore man's comfort" a tragi-comedy, 6*d.*

July 11, Th., in the morning "Tu quoque"; in the afternoone "The Spanish Lady, or The very Woman."

July 13, S., in the afternoone "the Rump" and "Yong Admirall," 1*s.*

These playes wherin women acted (among which was Roxilana[1], married to the earl of Oxon) made the scholars mad, run after them, take ill c⟨o⟩urses—among which Hyde[2] of Allsouls, A.B., afterwards hanged; Boswell[3]—[vide[4] Almanack 1672, April 24.]

†The players at Oxon at the King's Armes[5], acted on the stage in the yard: first[6]; to spite the presbyterians.

July 10, W., obiit ⟨Johannes⟩ Cleyton[7], Artium bacalaureus e Coll. Universitatis; buried in the country (Shillingford); son of the Master[8].

†July 15, Act-Munday; phanatical speeches ⟨at the Act⟩, see in the beginning of the Almanac, 1663. Thomas Grigg of Trin. Coll., vide Fasti 1665. N⟨athaniel⟩ Greenwood of Brasnose, an officer in the Act, made it a ridiculous matter, i.e., the devill in surplice[9]; hated by the royallists; see in Nov. 1660. The same day came up Robert Field, *Terrae filius.*

[William[10] Bull, Master of Arts and bac. of Physick, as also fellow of Allsoules, died, M., 15 July anno 1661; and was buried in the outward chappell of that College. He was of Peglinch neare Wells in com. Somerset and bore to his armes, as I remember, 'or, 3 bulls heads caboshed gules'; obiit anno aetatis 28.]

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[1] The name of the lady is unknown. She was a famous actress and called by the name of her character e.g. frequently in Pepys' Diary. The earl deceived her abominably by a sham marriage.

[2] Edward Hyde, B.A. All So., 14 June 1661.

[3] possibly William Bosvile who matriculated at Wadh. Coll. 25 Oct. 1659.

[4] added at a later date.

[5] in Wood MS. E 32, p. 12 is this note:—'At a stage-play in Oxon, at the King's Armes in Halywell, a Cornish man was brought in to wrestle with three Welshmen, one after another, and when he had worsted them all, he calls out, as his part was, "Have you any more Welshmen?": which words one of Jesus Coll. took in such indignation that he leapt upon the stage and threw the player in earnest.' In Wood MS. F 31 fol. 104, where he tells the same story, Wood adds:—'this is like B⟨en⟩ Johnson.'

[6] i.e. this was the first public performance of plays in Oxford by professional actors since the Puritan domination: the players were encouraged to come to Oxford 'to spite the Presbyterians.'

[7] John Clayton, B.A. Univ. 30 Jan. 16$\frac{60}{61}$.

[8] Richard Clayton, Master of Univ. 1665–1676.

[9] see *supra* p. 356.

[10] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 100.

⟨July⟩ 15, M., at 5 of the clock in the afternoone died my freind William Bull, bac. of Physick and fellow of All Souls Coll. Oxon, anno aetatis 28; and was buried in the outward chappell[1] of the said College.

July 26[2], F., Dr. ⟨Giles⟩ Sweit, ⟨Regius⟩ professor of Civill Law, began to read.

August.—2, F., paid to Mr. Robinson for books, 3*s*.—3, S., to Mr. Bowman for books, 8*s* 6*d*; to Mr. Robinson, 2*s* 2*d*.—5, M., bought of Dr. Wilkinson[3] some books that were his cozen Dr. Wilkinson[4], 5*s* 4*d*.—7, W., spent at Medley with Sr. Turner[5] and my cozen ⟨James⟩ Workman, 1*s*.—9, F., to Pedinton the taylor for a square cap, 10*s*; to Mr. Potter the mercer for taffety to make a whood being an ell, 15*s* 6*d*; turky tammy, 6*s* 6*d*; for making my whood, 1*s* 6*d*,—summ for cap and whood, 1*li*. 13*s* 6*d*.—10, S., to Bowman for severall books, 7*s*.—12, M., spent at Binsey with Sr. ⟨Edward⟩ Turner and my cozen ⟨James⟩ Workman, 8*d*; the same, to Mrs. Davis for Prin's Demurer[6], being 2 parts, 2*s*.—17, S., for mending of shoes, to Clark, 6*d*.—19, M., spent at Medley with Mr. Turner and Adams, 1*s* 9*d*; paid Mr. Jeans my battles, 3*s* 6*d*.—20, T., given to see the schoole at Tame, 6*d*; 21, W., given to my cozen Henant's maid, 6*d*.—22, Th., 'the exaltation of the horn,' 8*d*.—23, F., spent at a fishing with Mr. Brent, Harvey, Powell, Nicolls of Merton[7] Coll., 1*s* 2*d*.—24, S., bought of Mr. Cripps some books, 1*s* 8*d*.—27, T., at Medley with Mr. Turner and Adames, 4*d*.—28, W., bought of Dr. Wilkinson[8] more books, 2*s* 6*d*.—30, F., bought a parcell of books out of Mr. Crippses shop, 6*s*.—31, S., for Dr. ⟨John⟩ Thauler's Life[9], to Davis, 10*d*; the same, to Boman for 'The Game[10] at Chess,' 9*d*.

August.—†Aug. 6, T., Robert Field, *Terrae filius*, brought on his knees.

†Aug. 9, F., Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Bayly, vice-chancellor, took his place[11]. Dr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Rogers present; Dr. ⟨John⟩ Wallis present there, being confirmed in his place; other smiling fellows there that were afterwards ejected by the Act of Conformity. Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Baylie

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[1] Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 304.

[2] give *supra* under June 26.

[3] Possibly Dr. Henry Wilkinson (junior), Principal of Magdalen Hall 1648–1662.

[4] Possibly Dr. John Wilkinson, President of Magd. Coll. 1648–1650, uncle of Henry. John Wilkinson, M.D., brother of Henry, died in 1655.

[5] Edward Turner, B.A. Mert. 27 July 1658, Fellow of Mert. 1658, M.A. 21 Jan. 166⅔.

[6] William Prynne's 'A Short demurrer to the Jewes . . . remitter into England' (first and second parts), Lond. 1656 [second edition]; Wood 637 (4).

[7] Roger Brent, see Brodrick's Merton, p. 286; Joseph Hervey, John Powell, Peter Nicholls, see ibid. p. 290.

[8] see note 3.

[9] Lond. 1660; Wood 292.

[10] 'The game of Chess play,' Lond. 1652; Wood 440 (1).

[11] in the chancellor's letter nominating Baylie, he says that when Baylie was formerly vicechancellor Oxford under the then chancellor (archbishop Laud) 'flourished to the admiration and envie of the world'; Wood's note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 39.

was vicechancellor 1636, 1637; then in 1661; shewd himself compl⟨a⟩isant to the masters; the church (?) ⟨he⟩ helps. The Presbyterians and Independents grin'd at it or else were overcome with his civility.

Aug. 15, W., died Mr. Thomas Fuller[1], the historian.

*Aug. 20, T., he was at Thame, continued there one or more nights, transcrib'd all the monumentall inscriptions in the church, armes in the windowes, and the armes in the windowes of the free-schoole.

[Tame[2] or Thame, T., Aug. 20, A.D. 1661. In the middle of the chancell, aganst the south wall, is a monument raised of rough blew marble and over it in the wall is the proportion of a man kneling all in armour in brass, and on his surcoate are his armes: the proportion of his wife behind him kneling, with 2 children at their feet: with this inscription under them:—

> 'Here lyeth Sir John Clerke of North Weston knyght wych toke Lovys of Orleans duke of Longueville and marquis of Rotuelin prysoner at the jorney of Bomy by Terouane the xvi day of August in the vth yeare of the reigne of the noble and victorious Kyng Henry the VIIIth: wych John decessyd the vth day of Aprill anno Dni 1539; whose soule God pardon.'

Out of his mouth comes this sentence:—

> 'Sancta Trinitas unus deus miserere nobis.'

There be his armes in brass on the tomb, as are already expressed in Guillim's Heraldry, with the addition of Longuevill on ⟨a⟩ senister canton. In the middle of the chancell is a very fair and beautious monument of the lord Williams, raised brest high of white marble with his and his wife⟨'s⟩ effigies theron lying at the length of the same: as also severall coates of armes round about. The inscription, which was on both sides, on brass, was by the earl of Essex his souldiers in the beginning of the late warre basely stolen away. . . . Two flat marble stones besides the lord Williams' tombe are defaced. . . . On the north side of the church, opposite to Quatermayn's isle, is another (Dormer's isle), which makes this church seeme to be a cathedrall. In it, in an arch under the north wall, is a monument of marble erected, having on it a man in his gowne between his 2 wifes, under his first wife are 5 sonns and 8 daughters, and under his 2d wife 7 sonns and 5 daughters, with this inscription about the verge:—

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[1] Wood 429 (17) is James Heath's 'Elegie upon Dr. Thomas Fuller,' Lond. 1661. Wood 291 is 'The life of Dr. Thomas Fuller,' Lond. 1661.

[2] selected from the notes in Wood MS. B 15.

> 'Orate pro animabus Galfridi Dormer, mercatoris stapule ville Calis et Margerie et Alicie uxoris ejus, qui quidem Galfridus obiit nono die Martii anno domini millesimo quingentesimo secundo, quorum animabus propitietur deus, Amen.'

This man's dwelling was at the place hous in Thame where he had larg roomes to put his wool in as is reported, but when Mr. Maximilian Petty dwelt there, he pulled them downe and carried them to Tetsworth; and built there. This Geffry Dormer had a son named Michael that was Lord Mayor of London anno ⟨1541⟩. 'Tis reported that this Jeffry Dormer built this isle: but I am induced to beleeive otherwise, because that upon the two pillars without, that support the two corners therof, is this coat, viz. 'a lyon rampant within a bordure ingraled,' which coat is in colors[1] in the windows of Quatermayn's isle. . . . In the body of the church, as alsoe the isles adjoyning in Tame church are six flatt marble stones defaced, as also 2 in the chancell.

Not farr westward from the church is the ruins of an old prebendary called 'Tame Prebendary.' In it is a hall and chappell now standing, as also the ruins of other roomes, with half round the quadrangle. It is seated low neare the river Tame, and hath had many fishponds about it, etc.

Neare the hospitall on the south side of the church is the free schoole founded by Sir John Williams vicount Tame: at the east end of which are the names of the masters with the times when they began, viz.:—

⟨1⟩ Edvardus Harris[2], anno 1575.
2. Richard Boucher[3], 1597.
3. Hugo Evans, 1627.
4. gVLIeLMVs bVrte peDagogVs qVartVs.
5. Gulielmus Ailiff, 1647.
6. Hugo Willis, 1655.

Remember to take out the armes in the windows of the said schoole, that is to say, the pedigree of the lord Williams, as also the matches of his daughters. Remember to looke into the statutes of the said schoole, and collect what is most materiall for my purpose thence; as also to write out the severall inscriptions over the 3 doores through which wee enter into the schoole.

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[1] 'gules a lyon rampant within a bordure ingrailed argent' in the south window of Quatermain's isle.

[2] Edward Harris, M.A. New Coll., died 3 Nov. 1597, aet. 63: buried in Thame chancell: Wood gives his epitaph in Wood MS. B 15.

[3] Richard Bouchier, LL.B. New Coll., died 14 July 1627: buried in Thame chancell: Wood gives his epitaph in Wood MS. B 15.

The priory[1] of Tame was at Tame park, where the lord Wenman now liveth: there is the old priory chapel still standing.]

September.—2, M., a pound of candells, 5½*d.*—5, Th., drunk, with Dick Lower, half a pint of sack at the Meeremaid Tavern, 4½*d.*—6, F., spent at Harding's the cook with Mr. Perrot[2], Mr. Shepard[3], and divers others at supper, 9*d.*—7, S., for 2 books of the bookseller over against Lync. Coll., 1*s*; spent at Harper's the cook's with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, Mr. Sallow[4] of Xt Ch., Mr. Swindlehurst and Withall of Oriall Coll.[5], 1*s*; afterwards at the Crown Tavern with Mr. Whithall and Will. Potter the apothecary, 6*d.*—9, M., spent with Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Speare, 7*d.*—12, Th., spent at Earles with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 9*d.*—13, F., spent at the Meermaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Cripps, 1*s.*—14, S., Wood's 'History[6] of Charles I,' 1*s* 3*d.*—19, Th., spent at Hampton Poyle with Mr. ⟨Peter⟩ Nicols and Mr. ⟨Joseph⟩ Harvey, 4*d.*—20, S., paid Mr. Robinson for the book called 'Annus[7] Mirabilis,' 2*s*; spent on Mr. Francis Napier, 10*d*; spent on Mr. ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peiton at Earleses, 1*s.*—25, W., to Rich for a paire of liquored shoes, 4*s* 6*d*, but if black then but 4*s* 4*d.*

September.—In September 1661, I asked Dr. ⟨John⟩ Fell to have a sight of St. Frideswyde's and Einsham Registers. He told me he would acquaint the tresurer Dr. ⟨John⟩ Dolben with it, which he did. Therupon I went 3 or 4 times to him who told me that 'he could not get a chapter to have it done, but it should be done'—which is deferred till this time[8].

*Sept.; with Dr. John Fell, deane of Ch. Church, to have a sight of the leiger books of S. Frideswide's Priory and Einsham Abbey. His answer was that he would acquaint the treasurer Dr. John Dolbin, which he did. Afterwards A. W. went to Dr. Dolbin, who told him, he would propose the matter at the next chapter. But the matter being defer'd from time to time, nothing was done in it this yeare[9].

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[1] 'Thame abbey': in Wood MS. D 11 (1), p. 85 are some excerpts 'ex chartis S. Mariae de Thame in agro Oxon. in armario Aedis Christi, Oxon.'; ibid. p. 87 a list of some abbots of Thame.

[2] Charles Perrot of Oriel Coll.

[3] probably Thomas Shepherd, B.D. Oriel, 26 Oct. 1661; but possibly Fleetwood Sheppard, M.A. Ch. Ch. 11 June 1657.

[4] Probably Arthur Salloway, M.A. Ch. Ch., 9 July 1658; or John Saloway, M.A. Ch. Ch., 4 July 1659.

[5] Robert Swinglehurst, M.A. Oriel 9 May 1660; John Whitehall, M.A. Oriel 28 May 1661.

[6] Wood 244 (2); 'The life and raigne of King Charles from his birth to his death' by Lambert Wood ('Sylvius'), Lond. 1659, 8vo.

[7] 'Ἐνιαυτὸς τεράστιος, Mirabilis Annus or the year of prodigies and wonders,' 1661, 4to; Wood 643 (4).

[8] Wood does not give the date when he actually obtained permission. Possibly the date is Aug. 1665; see, *supra*, note in Oct. 1659, p. 286.

[9] see preceding note.

Sept. 4, W., or 5, Th., obiit Ricardus Zouch, filius doctoris Ricardi Zouch, apud London, et sepelitur in. . . .

[Sept. 5[1], Th., William Barker of New Coll. was created D.D. in Convocation 'for his laudable sermons before the king and parliament at Oxon' in 1643, 1644. What sermons he preached then I know not; sure I am he made a ridiculous sermon at New Coll. about these times concerning the lost groat.]

†Sept. 7, S., Clarendon, chancellor, received at Magd. Coll. Sept. 8, Sunday, sermon at S. Marie's. Sept. 9, M., convocation in the morning between 9 and 11; the bishop of Worcester (Dr. George Morley) in his company; nobleman and gentlemen created Masters of Arts: he dined that day at St. John's College and after ⟨that⟩ went to Cornbury. Sept. 12, Th., creation in all faculties by vertue of the chancellour's letters. Sept. 17, T., the chancellor dined at Alls. Coll. Sept. 23, M., at Oxford againe; din'd at Ch. Ch.

[Sept.[2] 9, M., Edward ⟨Hyde⟩ earl of Clarendon our chancellor in towne: and a Convocation being celebrated between 9 and eleven in the morning, he, with the bishop of Worcester ⟨George Morley⟩, John ⟨Wilmot⟩ earl of Roff., and James ⟨Levingston⟩ earl of Newburg, and other considerable persons, ascended with the beadle before them the house of Convocation. Where the chancellor seating himself in the cheif seat, his vicechancellor ⟨Dr. Richard Baylie⟩ sate on his right hand with the earl of Newburg by him, the Doctors of D. and Phys. on that hand; on the other hand Robert ⟨Skinner⟩ bishop of Oxford and Georg ⟨Morley⟩ bishop of Worcester with other Drs. of D. and Law by them. And being seated, Dr. Baylie told the orator to doe his office. After which was done, purposely to welcome the chancellor and that honoured company, Mr. Nicholas Meese the senior proctor stood up and read with a loud voice the names of such that the chancellor appointed to be created and have degrees conferred on them, viz. the names of 28 to be created D.D., the names of 17 to be created Bac. of D., the names of 6 to be created D. of L., the names of 3 to be created Bac. of Civ. Law, the names of 10 to be created D. of Phys., of one to be B. of Phys., the names of 7 to be Mrs of Arts and two to be Bac., but with this condition that every Dr. on the day of his admission was to pay the usuall fees to the officers and 10 *li.* to the Universitie and that the others that were to be created to inferiour degrees were to pay the wonted fees. Afterwards the proctor told them what the prefects of colleges and halls had appointed, viz. that certaine nobles and others of their attendance being come to the University to accompany the chancellour they thought fit that the magisteriall degree should be conferred on them; their number was 13. Their names being read, the vicechancellor told the company (before the said nobles were brought up by the bedells), or rather desired to know their mind, that the aforesaid persons designed by the chancellor to be created conditionally they pay fees, viz. the 28 D. of D. etc. might be created in any Convocation before the feast of the Nativity next following, so that those of them that dwell in the University performe their exercises for their respective degrees before that time. Which being granted, the said nobles and gentlemen were created Mrs of Arts. Which done, Richard Raulinson of Qu. Coll. was created D.D., because urging business calld him away and could not stay 2 or 3 dayes longer.

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[1] Wood's note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 40.

[2] Wood's notes in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 40 sqq.

Sept. 12, Th., in another Convocation these yong Bts, etc., of the University were created Mrs of Arts, viz. Mr. Richard Newport, Sir Seymour Shirley, Sir Edward Stradling, Sir James Rushout Bts., Edward Stanley Bt. They were then sworen to observe the statutes privileges and customes of the University. In the said convocation, by vertue of the decree of Sept. 9, were created 16 Drs of D., 11 Bac. of Div., 6 Drs of Phys., 2 Bac. of Phys., 3 Doctors of Law (of whom Christopher Wren was one), 1 Bac. of Law, 4 M. of A., and one Bac.]

⟨*Reception of the Chancellor of the University;* 1661.⟩

[The[1] University of Oxon understanding that their chancellor Edward ⟨Hyde⟩, earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, had an intention to visit his university, did provide themselves for his reception: which being Saturday the 7 of Sept. 1661, ⟨they⟩ did cause the great bell of St. Marie's to ring out at half an hour past four in the afternoon to summon the Doctors, noblemen, and Masters in that church. Where being for the most part meet togeather, caused a man to goe up to the battlements of the steple and there to watch his comming over Shotover hill. Which being discovered at a little past six of the clock, the six bedells and vergerer with their formalyties begin to proceed toward Magdalen Coll.; after them came Mr. vicechancellor[2], and the orator, Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ South; after them, the noblemen of the University in their capps; then all the Doctors in their scarlett and formalities, two by two, followed; then all the Masters of Art in their formalityes. Who approaching Magdalen Coll. gate, the west dore of the church was set open, into which the Doctors marched and the Masters tarried in the quadrangle. By this time the chancellor was comming out of Cheyney lane[3], who was accompanied by the lord Falkland the leiftenant of the county with most of the gentry of the county riding before them in ranks: and soe comming, they all passed by Magdalen Coll. gate, saluting the vicecancellor and the Doctors, who then was newly come out of the College to receive the cancellor. At length the cancellor's coach appeared, drawen by six Flanders mares and comming to the corner of the Coll. turning into the gate, the vicecancellor with the orator came to his coach side, where the said orator Mr. Robert South of Xt. Ch. made an elegant short speech, for which the cancellor gave him many thanks, being sorry withall that he had so bad a standing, which was by reason of the crowd and incivility of the people. After that the cancellor came out of his coach, followed by the vicecancellor; and, with the bedells before them, ⟨went⟩ into Magdalen Coll., and going straight into the west dore of the church was there meet with Dr. ⟨John⟩ Oliver the president with some of the senior fellows of Magdalen Coll.: and after severall complements between them, Mr. Walter Bayly, fellow of that house, made another speech. Which being done and received thanks for his paines, the chancellor with the vicecancellor and some of the Doctors accompanied him throug the chapel, in the cloister, and soe into the praesident's lodgings, where they left him to his rest that night, being then seven of the clock at night, and presented to him.—Sunday, 8 day Sept.; the chancellor with all his retinew and most of the gentry of the county came to sermon at St. Marie's church, where Dr. ⟨William⟩ Barker of New Coll. who was created Doctor three days before[1], preached an indifferent[2] sermon. When 'twas done he went hoome to his lodgings at Magdalen Coll. where the same Colledg gave him a dinner, a noble entertainment, in the publick hall; where was his wife and another gentlewoman setting at the upper table, a thing rarely seen [and[3] against the customs]; after dinner the cancellor went to sermon againe at St. Marie's, where Mr. Gabriel Towerson, fellow of Allsoules, preached. After sermon he returned home againe; and then did the maior of the city (Sir Sampson White), with the rest of his brethren[4] in their scarlet, present him a paire of gloves: and he supped privatly with Dr. ⟨John⟩ Oliver that night and was invited noe where.—Munday, Sept. 9; in the morning Dr. Henry Wilkinson, principall of Magdalen Hall[5], presented him with a cake and chese: and after some discourse the cancellor took occasion to chide him, telling him that his house did not conforme to the Common Prayer. The Doctor told him that 'he had it read every day in his hall,' etc.

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[1] this narrative is from Wood MS. D 19 (3) fol. 1. Wood gives a marginal reference to 'News, 1661, p. 583.'

[2] Richard Baylie, president of S. John's.

[3] 'Cheyney lane' was the name of the road to Headington which strikes off to the east from the high-road up Headington Hill.

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[1] William Barker was created D.D. 5 Sept. 1661: he was presented canon of Canterbury on 9 July 1660.

[2] the word 'indifferent' is blotted out as too strong an expression of opinion. A marginal reference is:—'vide News 1661 p. 583.'

[3] the words in square brackets are blotted out.

[4] the mayor's 'brethren' are the aldermen.

[5] Wood 91(4) is 'Catalogus librorum in bibliotheca Aulae Magdalenae Oxon,' Oxon. 1661; the preface by Henry Wilkinson is dated Th., 4 Apr. 1661.

Then saith the cancellor (calling him 'Mr[1] Deane'), 'I heare your hall entertaineth not only factious but debauched schollers,' for, as he understood from the procters, there were more of that house taken in the night time at innes, alehouses, and whorehouses than any house in Oxon hath; to which the Doctor ('Mr Deane') replied but little, etc. After that the cancellor went up[2] to the Schooles where there was a convocation to be begun at nine of the clock; and being seated in cheifest seat and the vicecancellor on his right hand where the senior Doctor useth to sitt, and the procters in their usuall places, the vicecancellor told ye cause of the Convocation[3] 'for the creation of some nobles,' etc. After that, Mr Robert South, student of Xt. Ch. and orator of the University with a proctor's habit on, standing at the upper end of one of the Masters' seats, made a speech, calling himselfe 'tantillus oratorculus et pauper orator,' telling how 'he was deprived of his right of cannonship of Xt. Ch. which was annexed to his place' and that 'he hoped to find remidy,' etc. After which was severall noble men and some of the cancellor's retinue created Masters of Art, viz. the earl of Rochester[4] of Wadham, and the earl of Newburg[5], who were presented in scarlet robes belonging to Doctors; the rest in Masters' gownes, etc. After the convocation was ended, being eleven of the clock, the cancellor went home to Magdalen Coll., and half an hour after he went to St. John's Coll., where he was invited to dinner; and in going through Magdalen parish, lieftenant Griffin shewd to him his auxiliary men; and comming into St. John's gate, Mr William Levinz, fellow of that house, though then very sickly, made a speech to him, etc. Then going to the president's lodgings was ushered up into the dining room there, with most of the Doctors of the University. Where the cloth and napkins was laid with great variety of works in them, and knots of flowers upon them, soe done by Mr Thomas Banks, Dr. ⟨Michael⟩ Woodward's man of New Coll., for which he received (as I have heard) five p⟨ounds⟩ for his paines. They had a noble and free entertainment given them at the charge of the University. Which being done, the cancellor about three of the clock in the afternoone went to Cornbury, 8 miles distant of Oxon; and as he passed along beyond St Giles' church leiftenant Griffin and his men gave him a volley of shott.—Sept. 17, 1661, being Tuesday, the cancellor came to Oxon from Cornbury, being invited to dinner at Allsoules Coll. by Dr ⟨John⟩ Merideth the warden therof. He came a little before ten of the clock in the morning. After he had took some repast there, he was waited upon by the bedells, Mr. vicecancellor and some of ⟨the⟩ Doctors (who were there to receive ⟨him⟩), to the Scholes. From thence they went to the Library and ve⟨i⟩wed Mr. Selden's books and some of the coines. From thence to the assembly house at the lower end of the Convocation, where he and the Doctors had a meeting, etc. That being done, they marched a foot to Allsoules College; where the College gates being open and the fellows standing to receive him, Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Tomkins made a speech before him. That being done, Deane Harry presented him with a precious gilt Bible. And soe they marched through the hall, and then to the warden's lodgings, where they had a very noble entertainment. After dinner, at three of the clock, they all departed againe to Cornbury, etc. It was replied by the cancellor to Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Wilkinson when he presented the Bible which had noe Common Prayer nor Apocrapha, that 'he thanked him; but howere he did not intend to follow him and relinquish the Common Prayer book,' in a chiding way, etc.—Sept. 23, M., 1661; the chancellor being invited by the deane of Xt. Ch., came from Cornbury there. At whose arrivall in the quadrangle Mr. Henry Bagshaw, student of that house, delivered an oration beginning thus:—'Cum dignitas tua late pateat, tamque effusa nostra laetitia est,' etc. And had a noble and free dinner. After dinner many discourses there were betweene Dr. ⟨John⟩ Fell and the chancellor; and about five of the clock at night he with the vicecancellor rode privately through the High Street to Magdalen College; where being, Dr ⟨Henry⟩ Wilkinson of Magdalen Hall invited him to his Hall to a banquet. Which the chancellor not excepting, chid him and told him that 'he entertained a company of factious people in his house,' naming them, viz. ⟨Henry⟩ Hickman, . . . 'and but one honest man among them,' meaning Mr Josias Pullaine, and told him moreover that 'he was afraid to come there,' etc. Which Dr Wilkinson taking in a fume, went away and returned his sweetmeats (which cost him 26 *li.*) with loss; and soe the chancellor went to the physick-garden. That night lying at Magdalen Coll., went the next day to Windsore and soe to London.

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[1] this Henry Wilkinson (junior) was known in the University as 'Dean Harry.'

[2] a marginal note says: 'the bishop of Worcester ⟨George Morley⟩ in his company.'

[3] i. e. pronounced the usual formula opening the Convocation 'Causa hujus Convocationis est ut, etc.'

[4] John Wilmot.

[5] James Livingstone, earl of Newburgh in the peerage of Scotland.

Sept. 9[1], M., 1661; Dr. ⟨Barten⟩ Holyday told me that bishop ⟨John⟩ Bancroft died . . . and was buried at Cudesdon in an isle of his owne building: though there were some that did not stick to say that he conveyed himself beyond the seas. Dr. ⟨Edward⟩ Fulham, prebend of Windsore, will informe one of this, for the said bishop died in his father's house at London.]

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[1] note by Wood printed by Hearne at the end of *Liber Niger Scaccarii.*

Sept. 11, W., died Mr. George Davenant, fellow of Oriell Coll., at his father's house in Wilts.

Sept. 20, F., received of Mr. ⟨Benjamin⟩ Couper, 20*s*, being the money due to me for the writing of some ancient records for the University. ⟨*Supra* p. 384⟩

Sept. 24, T., bought of Joseph Goodwin, bookseller, a parcell of books[1], being part of the study of Dr. John Speed's the son of John Speed the historian, which cost me 13*s* 6*d*.

A straunge feaver: see after in Dr. Holyday.

October.—1, T., to Edward and John Forest for a parcell of books that were Mr. Sylbye's, 6*s*.—4, F., paid my barbour his quarteridg, 3*s* 6*d*; spent a fishing with Sr. ⟨Edward⟩ Turner and Mr. ⟨William⟩ Briscow, 1*s* 6*d*.—5, S., spent at Earles with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton and Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 1*s* 3*d*.—9, W., a pound of candells, 6*d*.—14, M., bought of Forest a parcell of books, 9*s* 6*d*; paid him for other books, 2*s* 3*d*; spent at Burnam's with the fishers, 6*d*; spent with Mr. Turner at Bodicott's, 9*d*.—16, W., spent at the coffe-house on Mr. Christopher Reynolds, 7*d*; a paire of gloves to write in, ...—18, F., spent with Sr. ⟨Edward⟩ Turner, Mr. ⟨William⟩ Briscow and Mr. Lamb of Oriell at Mr. Burnam's, a fish-supper, 1*s*.—19, S., given to John Wilmot, Mr. Forest's man, for the cutts belonging to the 'Antiquities[2] of Canterbury,' 1*s*; paid Mr. Robinson his quarteridg, 2*s*; paid Blagrave's man for 2 books, 2*s* 6*d*; paid Mrs. Burnam her score 10½*d*; given to se the dancing of monkyes on a rope at Gildhall, 2*d*.—23, W., 'Merry[3] Drollery,' 2nd part, 1*s* 2*d*.—25, F., spent at Earles with Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Cripps, 10*d*; to Watson for setting up shelves, 5*s*.—29, T., bought of Joseph Godwin a parcell of books, 1*s* 10*d*; bought of John Barret an ounc and half of tobacco, 1*s*.—31, Th., spent at Burnhame's with the fishers[4] (Sr. Turner, Sr. Workman, Mr. ⟨William⟩ Briscow, Mr. Haw⟨ley⟩, Mr. Legg, and Sr. Adams, 1*s*; spent at the Tavern with Sr. ⟨James⟩ Workman and ⟨Edward⟩ Turner, 6*d*.

October.—October the 2nd, W., in the morning between 7 and 8 of the clock died Dr. Barten Holyday at Efley of an ague or the new epidemicall disease that rageth now abroad; and was buried in the south isle adjoyning to Christ Church quire[1] neare bishop ⟨Robert⟩ King's monument, the Saturday night following.

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[1] one of them is still recognisable in the Wood Collection. Wood 794 (1) ('A toil for two-legged foxes,' by I. B., Lond., 1600) has a note by Wood 'liber Antonii Wood, e musaeo Johannis Spedaei (M.D. Coll. S. Johannis Oxon) emptus, A. D. 1661.'

[2] see *supra* p. 338.

[3] Wood 326 (3) is 'The second part of Merry Drollery,' Lond. [1661] marked as bought for 1*s* 3*d*; Wood 326 (2) is 'Merry Drollery the first part' [1661], price 1*s* 3*d*.

[4] Edward Turner, fellow of Mert.; James Workman, B. A. Mert. 23 July 1657, fellow of Mert. in 1658: Legg = Leigh (see *infra* 12 Nov.); Henry Hawley, B.A. Mert. 26 May 1649, M.A. Oriel 30 June 1653; Sylvester Adams, B.A. Mert., 14 May 1661.

*Oct. 2, W., his fatherly acquaintance Dr. Barton Holyday[2], archdeacon of Oxon, died at Eifley of an ague or of the new epidemical disease which now raged. Oct. 5, Saturday, buried in the cathedral of Ch. Ch.

[Barten Holyday[3], D.D. and archdeacon of Oxford, died at Eifley near Oxon, W., 2 Oct. 1661, between 7 and 8 in the morning and was buried the 5 of the said month in the cathedrall of Ch. Church. See what I have said of him in Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. edit. 1674 lib. 2 p. 278 col. 2. He had by his first wife (Elizabeth, daughter of William Wickham of Garsingdon) (1) William, who was married, but died without issue at Abendon, buried in Garsingdon Church 28 Jan. 1663 ⟨i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$⟩; (2) Thomas, sine prole; and (3) Georg; and also a daughter or two. Afterward he married Margaret, daughter of . . . Sheppard of Barnstaple in Devon, but the widdow of Francis Dewy (Mr. of Arts and minister of Chipnam in Wilts), by whome he had issue, Barten Holyday and a daughter.—The said Margaret, widdow of Dr. Holyday, died at Eifley, M., 16 Dec. 1661, and was buried in the chancell there.]

23 Oct., W., 1661, lent Mr. Christopher Reynolds, of Cassington, Carter's 'Analasis.'

[Cossuma[4] Albertus, a prince of Transylvania ('twas commonly reported that he was a cheat and no prince), was buried in Rochester Cathedrall with great solemnity, W., 23 Oct. 1661—see my volume of Newsbooks, Mercurius Publicus for ann. 1661 no. 44.]

†27 Oct., Su., Dr. ⟨John⟩ Oliver died. Buried Oct. 30, W. The day before his buriall the University bellman went from College to College with the doctor's scarlet and square cap on (according to antient custome in these matters) to give notice when he should be buried. This custome had been prohibited by the Parliamentary Visitors, 1647 or 1648.

Oct. 27, Su., died Dr. John Oliver, praesident of Magd. Coll.; and buried in the outward chapel between the two doores under the west wall. Dr. ⟨Edmund⟩ Diggle preached his sermon. His text was 'to live is Christ, to die is gaine' ⟨Phil. i. 21⟩. He told them that 'he had his first breding in Merton Coll., brought up there by Dr. Griffin Higs (afterwards deane of Worcester); and then demy of Magdalen Coll.; he was chaplain to archbishop Laud and admired in the court for his preaching—the noblemen bragging, after he had don, that "*he was my tutor*"; he was tutor to Edward Hide, Lord Chancellor, by whose meanes he was made deane of Worcester,' etc. [Vide [1] 'News' 1661, p. 701.]

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[1] see Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 511.

[2] Wood notes in the margin; 'see Oxford obital,' i.e. Wood MS. F 4, which supplies the next paragraph.

[3] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 101. Wood gives in colours the arms:—'sable 3 helmets side-face and close, on the fesse point a fleur de lis or, within a bordure engrailed argent.'

[4] note in Wood 365 (19) 'A true and exact relation of the . . . murther . . . upon prince Cossuma Albertus by his own attendants near Rochester in Kent,' Lond. 1661.

† A feaverish distemper in Oxon; see in Sept.

November.—2, S., paid to Forest for Gildas' [2] 'Epistle' and 'the [3] lifes of Henry III and IV' in 8°, 2*s* 6*d*; paid for one of my brother's books [4], 9*d*.—5, T., paid Mr. Potter my score, 19*s* 6*d*, soe that now I am quite quitt with him; at Elleses, 6*d*; to Mr. Robinson for Mr. Burton 'Commentary [5] on Antoninus,' 4*s* 6*d*; to him againe for Mr. Greaves' [6] 'Roman foot,' 1*s* 3*d*.—6, W., paid Mr. Grenway for part of my score, 13*s* 6*d*, soe that there is behind to be paid, 10*s* 5*d*; to Blagrav's prentice for Lanquett's [7] Cron⟨icle⟩ imperfect, 6*d*; to him againe for Hawkin's [8] 'Nationall Excellencies' 6*d*.—7, Th., for half a pint of sack, 4½*d*; spent with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham at widow Jeanses, 2*d*.—12, T., spent at Mr. Burnham's with Sr. ⟨Edward⟩ Turner, Sr. Crafts [9] of All Soules & Mr. ⟨Samuel⟩ Leigh [10] of Merton fishing, 1*s*. 6*d*.—13, W., a pound of candells, 6*d*.—18, M., to Mr. Robinson for 'the [11] Rights of the Crowne,' 1*s*.—20, W., to Jone Cherry for mending my clothes, 6*d*.—21, Th., spent, 6*d*.—27, W., for 4 sacks of coles, 4*s* 8*d*; for a pound of candells, 6*d*.—29, F., given Robert Church for part of ⟨Matthew⟩ Jellyman's Regester, soe much as concerns S. John's parish, 1*s*.—30, S., to Mr. Robinson for books, 4*s*; for pampletts to Bowman, 1*s*; to Jones for balletts [12], 6*d*.

November.—Nov. 1661 [13], Sr. ⟨George⟩ Roberts of Mert. Coll. ⟨told me that⟩ at Ham castle in Worcestershire liveth one Mr.

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[1] added at a later date, with a note in red ochre—'ref⟨er⟩ to.'

[2] Wood 183 (5) 'the Epistle of Gildas, translated by Thomas Abington,' Lond. 1638; or Wood 777, 'Epistolae Gildae,' Lond. 1567.

[3] Wood 240 (5), Lond. 1642.

[4] Edward Wood's Sermons.

[5] Wood 414 (2); William Burton's 'Commentary on Antoninus his Itinerary,' Lond. 1658.

[6] Wood 218 (3), John Greaves' 'A discourse of the Roman foot and denarius,' Lond. 1647, 8vo.

[7] 'Lanquet's Chronicle,' see in the Ath. under the names of Thomas Lanket and Thomas Cooper. The volume here referred to is 'Cooper's Cronicles, conteininge the whole discourse of the histories as well of this realme of England as al other countreis: . . . first by Thomas Lanquet . . . secondly by Thomas Cooper . . .,' Lond. 1560, 4to; Wood 463. The Bodleian has an earlier edition, Lond. 1559; Douce C. 277.

[8] Wood 686 (2), R⟨ichard⟩ H⟨awkins'⟩ 'A discourse of the national excellencies of England,' Lond. 1658, 8vo.

[9] Thomas Crofts, B.A. Alls. 14 May 1661.

[10] the 'Mr.' is a courtesy title, and not a mark of a degree. Wood 96 is his book 'Samuelis Primitiae: an essay towards a metrical version of the Psalms,' Lond. 1661. In it Wood has noted 'donavit author.'

[11] Wood 571; Lond. 1660.

[12] i. e. ballads.

[13] note of Wood's, printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

Jeffryes, esq.; where about 12 yeares agoe was found a vault under the ground on one side of his house and in it a great iron chest containing gold, silver, and other kind of mettalls. This vault was in the middle of an ancient fort made in the manner of a half moone.]

Nov. 5, T., Mr. William Reynolds of Cassington, M.A[1]., died and was buried there in the chancell. [His[2] son saith, 'at 5 in the morning 6 Nov., Wedn.': but I think fals.]

[Cassenton[3]. On the south-east side of the church is an house, with a moat round all or most of it, situated. This house hath a fair homestall and six-yard land belonging to it. Which house and land were owned for about 2 or 3 generations by the name of Coventry. The last of that name there sold it ⟨to⟩ Mr. Edmund Rainolds, M. of Arts of Glocester Hall, about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth. This Edmund Rainolds was a yonger son of Richard Rainolds of Pinhawes neare Exeter in Devon., educated in C. C. Coll. of which he was fellow; but leaving that house because he was popishly affected, retired to Glocester Hall; where being a noted tutor[4] for 60 yeares or thereabouts, grew very rich. The said Edmund died (in Glouc. Hall, I think) 21 Nov. 1630, aged 92; and was buried in Wulvercot chancell[5]. He then left to Mathew Cheriton[6], his nephew, a farme at Wolvercote joyning to the churchyard there; to Richard Rainolds, eldest son of his yonger brother Nicholas, a farme at Einsham (who having onlie a daughter or daughters, that name there is woren out). To William Rainolds, second son of the said Nicholas, he left the chief farme in Cassington of 6-yard land, mentioned before. Which William having had three wives, left the said farme to Christopher, his onlie son by his 2 wife (for he had none by his first), who now enjoyes it: and 'tis esteemed to be worth 100*li.* per annum. The said William Rainolds, who was bred in Glocester Hall under his uncle Edmund before mentioned, was a Roman Catholic; and dying at Cassenton on the 5 November 1661 [1], was buried in the middle of the chancell there. Some yeares after, his widdow, a simple woman, put a blew marble stone over his grave, whereon shee caused to be engraven an inscription but false according to time, viz. that he died 6 Nov. 1662.]

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[1] 'M.A.' is underlined, perhaps for deletion.

[2] added at a later date.

[3] note in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 160.

[4] the facts about the residence of young Romanists in Oxford during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, seem to require more elucidation than they have yet received. Did such students merely read with a tutor, or did they become members of the University by the ordinary way of matriculation? After 14 Nov. 1581 the statutes required the Oath of Supremacy at matriculation from all students over 16 (see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 167), but they may have been disregarded. In the Visitation by Elizabeth's Commissioners at the beginning of her reign, the Oath of Supremacy was required of all members on the Foundation of Colleges: it was for this reason that Edmund Reynolds, Thomas Allen, and others gave up their fellowships, and retired to Gloc. Hall.

[5] see the inscription on his monument in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 68. Wood notes that:—'over it his picture, now toren off. No armes on this monument; there hath been some but they are gon.'

[6] Avis, wife of Matthew Cheriton, died 23 June 1636 aet. 36. See the inscription and arms on her tomb in Wood MS. E 1 fol. 68 a, b. Wood notes:—'these two coats are not, as I conceive, the proper coates belonging to Mathew Cheryton and his wife.'

This mounth ⟨Nov.⟩ or therabouts Mr. ⟨Edward⟩ Low was chosen musick professor in Dr. ⟨John⟩ Wilson's place, [a [2] diligent man in his place, busie and forward.]

9 Nov., S. (quaere), Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Peirce chose into Dr. ⟨John⟩ Oliver's place, a person more for the pulpit [3] then government. For 10 yeares that he *raigned* (for he use to stile himself 'prince') the College was continually in faction and faction he fostered. High, proud, and somtimes little better than mad. But at last they got him out for the deanery of Salisbury.

†Nov. 9, S., Dr. Thomas Pierce chose President ⟨of Magd. Coll.⟩; more fit for the pulpit than government, being high, self-conceited, proud. That college was alwaies in faction while he sate. See his printed paper [4] against Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Yerbury 1663, inter papyras Oxonienses under my window.

December.—2, M., to Thorne for binding of Weever and Burton Itineraryes [5], 10*d.*—3, T., spent with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pellham at Jeanses, 3*d.*—6, F., for a pye at Blackman's, 3*d.*—10, T., spent on Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton at the Meermaid Tavern, 6*d*; for a pound of candells, 6*d.*—12, Th., paid Mrs. Burnham her score, 6*d.*—13, F., given to the diggers at Hedyndon, 6*d.*—14, S., for Almanacks (Wharton and Trigg and Pigot [6]), 10*d*; spent with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 2*d.*—16, M., with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at Flexney's, 3*d.*—18, W., at Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩

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[1] Wood notes in the margin:—'his son saith 6 Nov.; fals, I think.'

[2] added at a later date. A note on a fly-leaf at the end says:—"Mr. Ed⟨ward⟩ Low made this month or therabouts musick professor in Dr. ⟨John⟩ Wilson's place. Dr. Wilson was put in in Dr. Owen's time, anno 1656; quaere." ⟨John Owen, Dean of Ch. Ch., Vice-chancellor 1652–1657.⟩ Wood 118 ('Directions for the performance of Cathedral Service,' by E. L. Oxford 1661) has the note by Wood 'Jan. 1, 1660 ⟨i.e. $\frac{0}{1}$⟩, Edward Low prof. of musicall praxis in the Univ. of Oxon.'

[3] Is he the Dr. Pierce whose preaching Pepys admired? See Pepys' Diary under date 8 Apr. 1663.

[4] Wood 423 (40); see at the end of April 1663.

[5] Weaver's 'Funeral Monuments' and Burton's 'Commentary on Antoninus' Itineraries' are bound together in Wood 414.

[6] George Wharton's Almanack for 1662 is now in Wood Almanacs C; Thomas Trigge's in Wood Alm. E; Pigot, ibidem.

Pelham, 2*d.*—19, Th., a pound of candells, 6*d.*—20, F., spent with Will. Hall the printer and John Wilmot at mother Whorwood's, 4*d.*—21, S., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at widow Flexney's, 6*d.*—23, M., to Mr. Davis for 2 books, 1*s* 2*d.*—24, T., to Mr. Robinson for 'Troilus [1] and Cressida,' 6*d.*—27, F., spent at Jeanses with Sr Giles Escot and Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 3*d.*—28, S., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at the Star, 6*d.*—31, T., at Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 5*d*; for a pound of candells, 6*d.*

December.—6 of Dec., F., 1661, departed this life my cozen Ellen Petty, wife of Christopher Petty of Tettsworth, esquire, and was buried at the upper end of St. Aldate's Church in Oxon.

[. . . Greinfeild [2] de com. Bucks, esq. (of Wotton-underwood, quaere), died in the house of Harding a barber living at the west end of S. Marie's Church, 13 Dec. 1661; he was not buried in S. Marie's church; buried [3] . . .]

†Dec. 15, Su., several Scotch bishops consecrated at Westminster: see 'News' 1661 p. 790.

Dec. 16, M., Mrs. Margaret Holyday, wife of Dr. ⟨Barten⟩ Holyday, died at Efley; and was there buried at the upper end of the chancell.

A report that my cozen Edmund Petty, recorder of Wickam, died this mounth at the beginning.

Dec. the 20, F., with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Hawkins and Dan. Porter at Earles for strong waters when wee came from Ifley at my cozen Holydaye's funeral, 4*d.*

Dec. 20, F., Stretton-Audley [4] house was delivered up to Mr. Bush by the owner Mr. . . . Chamberlayne.

In the year 1660 in the mounth of August or therabouts Mr. Chamberlaine's hous at the said towne being morgaged to one . . . Bush, a tradsman of London and who married the daughter of . . . Harvey (one of them that sate upon the King Charles I)—he, I say, being commissionated, went with under-sherriff Christopher Wood and a party of men to take possession, but they were repulsed with one or two wounded.

In the mounth of December, one Martin Lumley of Bister was chose under-sheriff. And then he tried but was repulsed also and one of his men killed and he wounded. As also a currier of Oxon, who had nothing to doe there but as a spectator, was also killed. For the first that was killed, was one . . . Johnson, a carpenter of Stretton, hanged at Oxon in the summer sises anno 1661.

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[1] Francis Kinaston's 'Amores Troili et Creseidae,' Oxon. 1635; Wood 482.

[2] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 101. Wood gives in colours these arms;—'vert on a cross argent five torteaux, in the first quarter a mullet or.'

[3] a later hand has added, 'at Wotton.'

[4] Stratton-Audley about 3 miles north-east of Bicester.

In October 1661, Lumley wtth his men tried againe and then Edmund Chamberlaine was cowerdly killed by one of Lumley's men —viz. by him that took up that man which Edmund Chamberlaine killed 12 years before near London in a duell.

After this Christopher Wood was mad undersherrif for the following 〈year[1]〉. And as soone as he made soe, at the latter end of November, the 28, Th., 1661, he with 15 hired from London, came to take possession of it; but were againe repulsed, four of the sherriff's men wounded, and two in the house which two died of ther wounds.

In Dec., about a week after, after this repulse, Christopher Wood sent up to London for guns, but before they came downe, did on the 20 of Dec., F., deliver it up to Bush. And soe Christopher Wood was spighted therin who had a good sum of money promised him to obtaine the house.

†Dec. 22, Su., John Hacket of Trin. Coll. Cambr. consecrated bishop of Lychfield. Dr. 〈Richard〉 Baylie might have had it but refused it, because 〈Accepted〉 Frewen kept it with York from 1660 to 1661 when 'twas expected that Richard Baxter should take it. But Baxter refusing, 'twas confer'd on Hacket, who made a good bishop for the benefit of that church. 'News' num. 53 p. 815.

[Dr. 〈Herbert〉 Pelham[2], Dec. the 27, 1661, 〈said that〉 'when Dr. 〈Arthur〉 Lake was vicecancellor of Oxon, there lived a Jew in Oxon; who dissimbling himself that he had a mind to turne Christian, was known to that vice-cancellor and gave him leave to make a collection throughout the University: which he did, and got about two or three hundred pounds. The time drawing 〈near〉 when he should be baptized, scaffolds were set up in St. Marie's Church to have him baptised: but the evening before it was to be performed, ran away and cozened them all of their money.']

A reason why learning hath decayed in these later times and now, is the nation of England her too much admiring the manners and fashions of the French nation, when as there is not a gentleman of a considerable estate in England but must have a French man or woman to breed up their children after their way. And in London this year, it is reported that there is above 60 thousand French familyes that live there.

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[1] 'viz. 1662' followed but is scored out.

[2] note by Wood printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.' For the incident, see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 316.

A neglect now of the Fathers and none but foolish vaine and florid preaching. One that discourseth in company scolar-like (viz. by qoting ⟨i.e. quoting⟩ the Fathers, producing an antient verse from the poets suitable to his discours) is accounted pedanticall and pedagogicall. Nothing but news and the affaires of Christendome is discoursed off and that also generally at coffee-houses. And clubbs at alehouses and coffee houses have not bin up above 14 years before this time, and they did not begin in Oxon till about the year 1654; neither was there drinking as formerly nor meeting[1] at alehouses, but a⟨t⟩ scolars' chambers[2].

Decay of learning. Before the warr wee had scholars that made a thorough search in scholasticall and polemicall divinity, in humane authors, and naturall philosophy. But now scholars studie these things not more than what is just necessary to carry them throug the exercises of their respective colleges and the Universitie. Their aime is not to live as students ought to do, viz. temperat, abstemious, and plaine and grave in the apparell; but to live like gent., to keep dogs and horses, to turne their studies and coleholes in⟨to⟩ places to receive bottles, to swash it in apparell, to weare long periwigs, etc.; and the theologists to ride abroad in grey coats with swords by their sides.

The masters have lost their respect by being themselves scandalous and keeping company with undergraduates.

Fresh nights, caroling in public halls, Christmas sports, vanished, 1661.

Presbyterian Acad⟨emians⟩ teach academical learning in the country, ⟨Henry⟩ Hickman, ⟨Thomas⟩ Cole, ⟨Henry⟩ Langley, ⟨John⟩ Troughton.

[Anno[3] 1661, Mr. Elmes, lord of Cassington, sold his lordship of 3000*li.* to . . . . They ⟨? the purchasers⟩ will sell it by peice meale and have already began to doe so; viz. the cheifest farme ther, of

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[1] he means, I suppose, that the music-meetings, etc., which were now held in taverns, were formerly held in College rooms.

[2] This passage is added on a flyleaf at the end of the almanac for 1661; with the note written at a later date "inter memoranda ad finem 1661."

[3] This passage comes at the beginning of the almanac for 1662. At the end of it is the note "not soe," perhaps contradicting only the last clause.

60*li.* per annum and above, they have sold to Mr. Kilby, a law⟨*y*⟩er of Souldern com. Oxon for another[1] in June or beginning of July 1662. And he they say will sell that also peic meal.—Mr. John Alnut of Ibston bought the mannor[2], 1663.]

⟨Wood 485 (5) 'Justa funebria Ptolemaei Oxoniensis Thomae Bodleii,' Oxon. 1613, has the note 'A. Wood, Mert. Coll., 1661.' Wood 535 (4) is 'The life of Sir Thomas Bodley' Oxford 1647.⟩

[⟨In 1661⟩ Mr. ⟨John⟩ Wilton[3] told me that Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Allen of Glocester Hall told him that in the raign of King Edward VI ther was a cart load of MSS. carried out of Merton College library when religion was reformed[4]. But I rather thinke they were carried out in Queen Elizabeth's time. For Mr. Allen told him that old Garbrand the bookseller[5], that lived where Bowman the bookseller doth now, bought them of the college, who lived in her reigne. Mr. Allen bought some of them of him. Upon this reason I suppose that I find some of our MSS. in the publicke library, etc.

⟨In 1661⟩ Dr. ⟨Ralph⟩ Bathurst told me that one ⟨Henry⟩ Cuffe[6] was of Trinity College and expelled from thence upon this account. The founder Sir Thomas Pope would, wheresoever he went a visiting his freind⟨s⟩, steel one thing or other that he could lay his hand on, put in his pocket or under his gowne. This was supposed rather an humor then of dishonesty. Now Cuffe upon a time with his fellows being merry said 'A pox! this is a poor beggerly College indeed: the plate that our founder stole would build such another.' Which comming to the president's ears, was thereupon ejected, though afterwards elected into Merton College.]

[On[3] the skreene in Trinitie College chapel[7], Oxon.

(*a*) "Terras Cuthberti qui non spoliarę verentur
Esse queant certi quod morte mala morientur."
(*b*) "Dedicatum est hoc altare in honorem Sanctorum Nicolai et Katherinae."

Some say that Sir Thomas Pope the founder brought these inscriptions (being cut in wood) from a dissolved abbey, viz., from Wroxston.]

[⟨In 1661⟩ Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham[3] ⟨told me⟩:—Mr. ⟨John⟩

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[1] ? i.e. to Kilby for a client.

[2] ? of Cassington.

[3] notes of Wood's belonging to 1661, printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

[4] cp. the havoc of New College library made in 1535 by Henry VIII's Commissioners; Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 62.

[5] Garbrand Harkes; Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 323, 414.

[6] fellow of Trin. Coll. 1583; fellow of Mert. 1586.

[7] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. p. 271.

Selden, born at Salvinton, the son of a common fidler; bred up at a schoole at Chichester under the tuition of Mr. ⟨Hugh⟩ Barker somtimes of New Coll., who taking great delight in him, exhibited to him togeather with Dr. ⟨William⟩ Juxon, a scholler there at Oxon, etc.—This Mr. Selden had a brother that was a fidler at Chichester and had a great many children: at last being bedridden, the parish and others relieved them and allowed them above 25*li*. per annum; whome also Mr. Selden would somtimes.

Mr. ⟨? Samson⟩ Eyton ⟨told me⟩:—The house of parlament once making a question whether they had best admit bishop ⟨James⟩ Usher to the Assembly of Divines Mr. Selden said 'they had as good inquire whether they had best admitt Inigo Jones the king's architect to the Company of moustrap-makers' etc.]

[⟨Richard⟩ Hooker[1], somtimes fellow of C. C. C. Oxon, rector of Bourn in Kent where he died. He was very unhappy in a wife who by all was reputed an imperious whore. She would make him rock the cradle purposely to hinder his study but whilest he did that office with one hand he would hold the book in the other. She would not allow him paper to write upon, etc. He dying, she afterwards married a captaine who turned his ⟨Hooker's⟩ children out of doores, soe that in a short time they either begged their bread or died in the streets with hunger. Mrs. Sly[2].]

⟨The frequent mention by Wood of his acquisitions of old books about this time gives an excuse for mentioning here one or two, which have more or less of personal interest, the exact dates of whose purchase are not discoverable.

Wood 406 ('Two histories of Ireland the one written by Edmund Campion, the other by Meredith Hanmer,' Dubl. 1633) is marked 'Ant. Woode 1661'; and if one may judge by the binding which is stamped with the initials 'C.P.' the motto 'Ich dien' and the Prince of Wales' feathers, must have come from the library of Charles I.

Wood 162 ('Mirabilia Romae,' Roma, 1575) has the autograph 'Tho. Bodley.'

Wood 498 no. 10 ('Hoplocrismaspongus, or a sponge to wipe away the weapon-salve,' by William Foster, Lond. 1631) has the autograph 'liber Thomae Fortescue, Coll. Exoniae socii.'

Wood 386 (1) is 'A geographical and anthropological description of all the empires and kingdomes,' Lond. 1634, which Wood notes to have been formerly 'printed at London 4to 1618,' and that 'this booke was for the most part made by John Prideaux, rector of Exon. Coll. and since bishop of Worcester, but afterwards published by his scholler Robert Stafford under his own name.'

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[1] note by Wood belonging to 1661, printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'—See Dr. Fowler's *Corpus Christi College* in 'The Colleges of Oxford' (Methuen, 1891), pp. 288, 289.

[2] name of Wood's informant. In Wood MS. E 32 fol. 18 is this note:—'Old mother Slye, an Oxford huckster, dying in a frosty and snowy season, Georg Payne, the witty and waggish cook of St. Alban's hall made this epitaph on her:—

Death came by
And struck mother Sly
A deep and deadly blow:
He took her o' the eare
With a great orange peare
And kil'd her in the midst of the snow.'

Wood MS. B 3 is a MS. of part of Juvenal, with the note 'De claustro Roff⟨ensi⟩s, Maur⟨itius⟩ mon⟨achus⟩,' i. e. the monastery which owned the MS. and the scribe who wrote it.

Wood 314 is 'The Booke of Common Praier noted' 1550; 'or musical notes set to the book of Common Prayer by John Merbecke organist of Windsore. He is mentioned by Mr John Fox in his Book of Martyrs in queen Marie's raigne—A. Bosco.'

Wood 561 is 'Historiae rei nummariae veteris libri quinque' by Matthaeus Hoste, Franc. on Oder 1580. It has this note in it:—'Ornatiss. viro D. Hieronymo Tobingo, patricio Luneburgensi operis autor hanc rei nummariae historiam amicitiae ergo mittit quod ejus lectionem ad veterum autorum scripta tam sacra quam profana rectius intelligenda multum lucis allaturam esse certo confidat; precatur itaque ut hilari fronte accipiat et aequi bonique faciat.'

Wood C 13 (2) 'The sea law of Scotland' Edinb. 1590, has the autograph 'Daniel Dun, prec. vi*d*'; no doubt of Sir Daniel Dun, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty 1608–1617.

Wood 460 is a volume labelled 'Funebria' containing such pieces as *Bodleiomnema*, Oxon. 1613; *Threni Exoniensium in obitum Joannis . . . Petrei*, Oxon. 1613; Rodolphi Gualtheri *In Jo. Parkhursti obitum Epicedia* etc. It bears the autograph 'Georg[1] Sadleir,' and has a note by Wood:—'he hath severall copies of verses here in MS.' These verses are written on blank leaves bound between the printed pieces; are generally initialled 'G.S.'; consist of a few short Latin pieces and several longer English pieces; and seem to shew that the writer was of New College. The following specimens will suffice:—

(1) ⟨*On the foundation of the Bodleian.*⟩

'Cur nunc Oxoniae nova bibliotheca paratur?
Quaeritis? en jacet hic bibliotheca vetus.'

(2) ⟨*On Thomas Holland, Regius Professor of Divinity, died* 161½⟩

'Solvisti dubium moriendo, Hollande. Putavit
Te bona pars hominum non potuisse mori.
Cum tu doctores totidem tam saepe creasti[2],
Quomodo conveniunt ista—*creare, mori*?'

(3) *Epitaphium: upon a child.*

Within this marble castle lyes
A rich jewell of highest prize
Which nature in the world's disdaine
But shewd and pluckt it back againe.

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[1] Wood C 18 (John Sadleir's English version of Vegetius, *London*, printed by Thomas Marsham) has a note:—'Edward Sadleir oeth this booke; witnesseth Thomas Holbage, Thomas Gilbarte and Richard Walker and Martine Holbage.'

[2] the Regius Professor of Divinity, presenting graduates in Divinity for their degree, was said to *create* D.Ds.

(4) ⟨*On Sir Thomas Bodley.*⟩

Exter his birth, great tydings, can rehearse ;
His live's faire storye London it can sound ;
Oxford his goulden praise in fluent verse,
Kindnes beyond imaginacion's bounde ;
The wits, his love ; Marton[1], his sable hearse.
Heaven hath his soule ; his bodye, under ground.
Pale visage earth, his pillow for his head ;
His chest[2], his rest ; his silent grave, his bed.

Wood 480 is Thomas Key's 'Assertatio antiquitatis Oxon,' in aedibus Johannis Day Lond. 1574. It has the autograph of a former owner 'Jo⟨hn⟩ Day,' perhaps the fellow of Oriel. At the beginning is a copy (in an Elizabethan hand of a letter to Key written by John Griffiths from London, Su., 27 Aug. 1570, telling him 'you shall have your dispensation sealed with the Archbishop's seale by Saturday next,' that the fees are 'iiii*li* ii*s* to the Faculties Office and twice as much at the great seale' and that he must send up money to pay them which may be left with his 'friend Mrs. Kare.'

166½ and 1662 : 14 Car II : ⟨Wood aet. 30⟩.

⟨At the beginning and end of the almanac for this year are various notes about Professors and Mayors which may be given here.⟩

(a) 'Dr. Joseph Crowther, Greek reader, Aug. or therabouts 1660.'

'Mr. ⟨William⟩ Levins of St. John's, Greek reader, July or therabouts, 1661.'

'Morall Philosophy. Henry Wilkinson, Magd. Hall, circa annum 1648; ⟨William⟩ Carpenter of Xt. Ch. ; ⟨Francis⟩ Palmer of Xt. Ch., 1660.'

'Lectores Musicc. ⟨Richard⟩ Nicolson of Magd. C. ; he died in the beginning of the war.—Arthur Phillips, organist of Magd., succeeded circa 1638.—John Wilson, Dr. of Mus., put in by Dr. ⟨John⟩ Owen anno 1655.—Edward Low, 1661, latter end of the year.'

'A catalogue of some Morall Philosophy readers which I had of Dr. Henry Wilkinson of Magd. H. : ⟨John⟩ Berkinghead, of Allsoules.—Edward Copley, Merton Coll.—Henry Wylkinson, Magd. Hall, 1649.—Francis Howell, Exeter Coll.—⟨William⟩ Carpentar.—⟨Francis⟩ Palmer of Xt. Ch.'

(b) '1659, John Lambe, mayor : 1660, Sampson Whyte : 1661, Leonard Bowman : 1662, Roger Gryffin ; 1663, John Harris : 1664, Francis White : 1665, Sir Sampson White.

Ball⟨ives⟩ 1663, Hall, Robinson : 1664, Harrison, Mayne : 1665, Carter, Thomas Burnham.'

January.—1, W., for this almanack to Mr. Davis, 3*d* ; spent at the tavern and at widow Flexney's with Mr. John Curteyne, 1*s* 1½*d*.—2, Th., to Mrs. Burnham for my score, 6*d*.—3, F., to Earles for strong waters, 3*d* ; the same paid Mr. Robinson my quarteridge for News, 2*s*.—4, S., to my barber ⟨Thomas⟩ Haselwood for his quarteridg, 3*s* 6*d* ; to Mr. Forest for Weever's[3] 'Funerall Monuments,' 7*s* ; to Mr.

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[1] Merton College.

[2] i.e. coffin.

[3] John Weever's 'Ancient funerall monuments in the United monarchie of Great Britaine and Ireland . . .' Lond. 1631 ; Wood 414 (1).

Robinson for a 'Phisicall[1] Dictionary,' 1*s*; spent at Mrs. Jeanes with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 2*d*.—6 day, M., spent at widow Flexney's now dame Carye's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Pike, 8*d*.—7, T., for a 'Geographical[2] Dictionary' to Mr. Bowman, 8*d*.—9, Th., to Clark, the cobler, for mending of my shoes, 1*s* 6*d*.—10, F., for Sond's[3] 'Relation' of Mr. Robinson, 6*d*; received part of my rent of Ely, 2 pound of candells.—13, M., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, 6*d*.—15, W., spent on Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at John Fulkes, 4*d*.—17, F., spent with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset, Mr. Taylor the apothecary, Richard Day, and John Barret at the Crowne Taverne, 2*s*.—22, W., spent at John Fulkes with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 4*d*.—25, F., for my battles to Merton Coll., 3*s* 6*d*; the same at Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham and Sr Giles Escot, 4*d*.—28, T., spent with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham at widow Jeanses, 2*d*.—31, F., bought a parcell of books of Joseph Godwin, 7*s*.

January.—[Jan. 4, Stephen Immings[4] or Yeomans, servitour of Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Newlin, president of C. C. C., died: buried in S. John Baptist church under the tower.]

Memorandum that the 8 day, W., I took 6 pills made by John Fulke, apothecary, prescribed by Mr. Richard Lower of Xt. Ch.

Jan. the 10 day, F., I made an issue in my left legg by the helpe of the said John Fulke, who dressed it afterwards 10 times with plaisters of salve, the last wherof was laid on the 22 day; and then I paid him for his pills, 1*s* 6*d*, and for making and dressing my issue, 5*s*.

*Jan. 10, F., A. W. had an issue made in his left legg under his knee, by the advice of Richard Lower[5], a physitian of Ch. Ch. This he kept open several yeares after. And tho it did his stomach good, yet by his continual standing at his study, and much walking withall, too much of the humour issued out, which alwaies after made his left legg and thigh cold, especially in the winter-time. And he now thinks that when age comes upon him it will turne to the dead palsie and be his death.

⟨Beginning on 13 Jan., M., Wood continued throughout the year the composition of his 'Survey of the Antiquities of the City of Oxford'; see the dates in Clark's Wood's City of Oxford,' i. pp. 16, 17.⟩

Jan. 15, W., ⟨John⟩ Risley, late fellow of New Coll., died; and

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[1] Lond., 1657; Wood 702 (1).

[2] Lond., 1662; Wood 702 (2).

[3] Wood 422 (3); 'Sir George Sondes his plaine narrative to the world of all passages upon the death of his two sons,' Lond. 1655, price 6*d*.

[4] note in Wood MS. E 33. MS. Rawl. B 402 a says 'waiting man.'

[5] William Huddesford (in 1772) notes:—'His name has been impudently affixed to many nostrums sold in the shops. The print of him is suspected to be a counterfeit.'

⟨was⟩ buried in the east cloister there[1] almost before the doore going into the grammer and musick schoole.

[John Risley[2], Art. Mr., lately fellow of New College, died in Pembroke College, W., 15 Jan. 1661 ⟨i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$⟩; buried in the east cloister of New Coll. neare to the dore leading to the grammar school. He was borne at Winwick in com. Lanc. No escocheons on his hearse.]

Jan., 20 day, M., I avoided stones in my excrements.

Jan. 28, T., 166$\frac{1}{2}$, memorandum that Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham told me that ⟨he⟩ knew where some of Mr. ⟨Brian⟩ Twyne's private[3] notes concerning Oxon were. He told me also that that College ⟨Magdalen⟩ had the abbey book or register of Sele in Sussex.

⟨The MS. here referred to is perhaps the volume of Collections by Miles Windsore in the University Archives (old mark 'Y'; present mark 'North West Press 27'), on the fly-leaf of which Wood has these two notes[4]:—(a) 'Memorandum that I received this book from Dr. Pelham to be used and perused by me and when that I have done with it to put it up in the School Tower where many of Mr. Twyne's notes are.—Anthony à Wood.' (b) 'This is not Mr. Twyne's Collections but Mr. Miles Windsore sometimes fellow of Coll. Corp. Christi. After Mr. Windsore's death these notes came into Mr. Twyne's hands who bound them togeather as now they are. But this with others being scattered into several hands[5] after Mr. Twyne's death, it came into the hands of the earl of Lindsey; who leaving it in Dr. Pelham's hand and forgetting to call for it, gave it to the place where by Mr. Twyne's will it should have been at first put, that is, in the School Tower as before.—A. W.'

Wood in "Wood MS. E 4" gives this account of the 'scattering' of Twyne's papers here alluded to:—'Mr. Twyne dying in June and the fier hapning October following (1644), the house where his goods were left in Penyfarthing Street being burnt, his books were dispersed. Some of them came into Dr. ⟨John⟩ Nourse's hands, a civilian, of Magd. Coll.; after whose death they came into the hands of his kinsman Mr. Nourse of Woodeaton, whose wife converted them into waste paper (quaere of Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Croke, recorder of Oxford). Sir Richard Minshull, knight, borrowed some: see the petition against him among my folio papers laying on the ground.'

From Dr. Herbert Pelham Wood obtained an important MS. by Twyne. 'Wood MS. D 32' has the note 'Hunc librum recepi a doctore Pelham: Anthony

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[1] Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 232.

[2] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 101.

[3] 'private,' with Wood means 'not printed.'

[4] on the fly-leaf the book has also this note (not in Wood's hand):—'Herbertus Pelham, LL.D., hunc librum feliciter invenit et restituit matri Academiae Oxon, Martii 18, 166$\frac{8}{9}$, post inventum alterum gemellum et similiter antea restitutum.' What the 'twin' MS. alluded to is, I cannot as yet determine.

[5] the fate of some others than those here mentioned can be traced. One was probably in Gerard Langbaine's possession and so came into Wood's hands (*supra*, p. 249); another came into the Bodleian with Selden's MSS. and is now 'MS. arch. Seld. supra 79' (O. C. 347).

Woode, Merton Coll., 1666 May.' This volume contains two treatises by Twyne; its leaves have been greatly confused in the binding. The first of these treatises is Twyne's 'Liber[1] notarum F,' containing a number of papers relating chiefly to Oxford. The second is Twyne's 'Liber secundus schediasticorum,' containing excerpts from various authors, probably made use of by Twyne in his 'Apol. Antiq. Univ. Oxon.'

From Edward Jones, fellow of Merton, Wood obtained another Twyne MS. On a slip inserted between pp. 213, 214 of Wood MS. E 4 Wood has this note:—'Memorandum that, 5 Aug. 1666, Mr. Edward Jones, fellow of Merton College, lent me a MS. book of the works of Brian Twyne: on the first leaf of which is written "Liber B. T., C. X^{i}. C. Oxon, socii et S. Theol. bac.: l⟨iber⟩ schediasticorum quartus." On the same leaf are the contents of the book.' In Wood MS. E 4 Wood says of it 'habeo; quarto.' This MS. is now[2] in the Jesus College MSS. deposited in the Bodleian ('MS. Jes. Coll. E 30'). A member of that College (perhaps with a view of claiming the Oxford antiquary for the principality) has written on its first leaf 'Briani *Gwynn* Collectanea Philosophica.' It is no. XXX in H. O. Coxe's 'Catalogus Codd. MSS. Coll. Jesu.'

A number of other papers by Twyne are found among the Wood MSS., whose mode of acquisition is not known.

(a) the beginning of Twyne's Latin treatise on the churches and parishes of Oxford in Wood MS. F 29 A, fol. 372–377.

(b) Twyne's Catalogue of the Mayors of Oxford (O. C. 8502) with two smaller papers (O. C. 8503 and 8504) in Wood MS. F 26.

(c) Twyne's 'Fasti Oxonienses' (catalogues of Chancellors, Vice-chancellors, and Proctors) to 1626 (O. C. 8489) in Wood MS. F 27; and in the same volume Collections in answer to Sir Simonds D'ewes' speech.

(d) Twyne's narrative of the musterings . . . in Oxford in 1642 and 1643 (O. C. 8558) in 'MS. Ballard LXVIII.'

(e) four small treatises not in Twyne's handwriting, the third of them being 'Iter Boreale, authore Doctore Aeedes[3], prebendario Aedis Christi Oxon.' The volume is marked with Twyne's monogram (B. T.) and the date 'MDCXXXXIV'; and in Wood MS. E 4 Wood describes it as 'Brian Twyne's "Liber schediasticorum duodecimus," in a little octavo.' It is now Wood MS. B 11; O. C. 8582.⟩

February.—1, S., spent at Web's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, 1*s.*—6, Th., bought of Forest severall books, 4*s* 7*d.*—8, S., spent at mother Whorwood's on Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 7*d*; for mending shoes, 6*d.*—11, T., to Mr. Robinson for some bookes, 3*s.*—13, Th., to Jones for ballads, 1*s.*—14, F., Everard[4] 'of Tobacco' to Mr. Robinson, 9*d*; spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at Flexney's, 2*d.*—18, T., to Mrs. Burnham for a score, 6*d.*—22, S., books of Mr. Robinson, 4*s* 2*d*; spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨John⟩ Robinson at widdow Ffisher's, 6*d*.—24, M., Montelion's Almanack [1], 8*d*; spent on Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at Webb's, 4*d*.—27, Th., Swan's [2] 'Measuring Read,' 2*s*.—28, F., to Mr. Rich the shomaker for a paire of black shoes, 4*s* 6*d*; I gave soe much for my wax leather shoes before and I gave 2*d* to much for these.

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[1] see my pamphlet 'Cataloguing of MSS. in the Bodleian Library' (Oxf. 1890), p. 16.

[2] some other MSS. of Wood's have got into that library. 'MS. Jes. Coll. 31' belonged to Wood, and the list of contents at its beginning is in his hand. 'MS. Jes. Coll. 32,' an illuminated Latin missal, has his fancy signature 'A. Bosco.'

[3] Richard Eedes, Canon of Ch. Ch. 1586–1604.

[4] Giles Everard 'Panacea or the universal medicine . . . . tobacco,' Lond. 1659; Wood 679 (1): 'Dr. Everard his discourse of the wonderfull effects and operation of tobacco,' Wood 679 (2).

February.—9 Feb., Su., Henry Ferne consecrated [3] in Ely House, News 1662 p. 102.

Feb. 10, being Shrov Munday, my cozen Charnell Maior, a silkman in Pater Noster Rew in London, maried Mary daughter of (John [4]) Royston bookseller in London.

18 Feb., T., 166½ parliament, and in that session was the additional revenew of chimney money added to the king. Quaere my papers among Sheldon's papers, i.e. notes ▽ p. 64, 65 ⟨i.e. Wood MS. D 7 (2).⟩.

[The parliament [5] having been formerly prorougued, met at Westminster, T., 18 Febr. anno 1661 ⟨i.e. ½⟩: and therin upon the motion of one Poole (Sir Courtney Poole), a burgess for some westerne towne, was an additionall revenew established upon his majestie, his heires and successours, for the better support of his and their crowne and dignity. This additionall revenew was to arise from the chimneys within the kingdome of England and Wales; and had the burgesses for the Universitie (especially Sir Heneage Finch) stood up to save our Universitie from paying, 'tis thought that the colleges and halls therin would have been freed from that tribute: but not a word did either speak. Every chimney in every college and hall pays 2*s* per annum which was never knowne before—no! scarce that they were before taxed.]

18 Feb., T., losses by wind [6] in Oxon. See among my papers under the window. See in one of 'Anni [7] Mirabiles.'

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[1] Montelion for 1662 is now in Wood 15.

[2] John Swan 'Calamus mensurans: the measuring reed or the standard of time' 2 pts, 4to, Lond. 1653; and again Lond. 1656; both in Wood 473.

[3] bishop of Chester.

[4] brackets so in Wood's writing indicate doubt as to the word bracketed.

[5] note in Wood MS. D 19 (3) fol. 19. There are on this page two stray notes. (a) 'The first wife of Edward ⟨Hyde⟩ earl of Clarendon was . . . daughter of Sir Georg Ayleff of Wilts, kt., by whome he had a daughter that died yong.' (b) 'Walter Grey archbishop of York was owner of severall tenements in Oxon, and that called Blackhall joyning on the west side to Hart hall he gave to the Universitie. He died on the day of S. Philip and James (1 May), on which day yearlie there was a solemne mass with a *placebo* and *dirige* celebrated for him by the Chancellor and Masters. To be put in *History*, anno 1242,' i.e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. i. p. 232.

[6] corrected from "fier."

[7] 'Mirabilis annus secundus or the second year of prodigies,' 1662, 4to; Wood 643 (6).

†Mischances[1] and losses by the wind in Oxon, T., Feb. 18, 1661 ⟨i.e. ½⟩, die Concordiae.

In Queen's Coll. grove, 5 great elmes blowed up by the roots with the fall of one of which battered downe part of a wall.

At Wadham Coll., 3 staks of chimneys of fre ston, each stak containing 3 chimneys, on the west side of the Coll: and falling inward, and beating into the chambers would have killed severall schollers if not accidentily then at prayers; besides this the battlements over the hall next to the Quadrangle.

At the public library, 4 pinacles blowed downe at the west end, where Mr. Selden's books stand, and falling inward bruised the lead and timber beating downe some of ⟨the⟩ wainscote sealing, as also most of the battlements betwene the same pinacles, and much of the glasse of the windows there.

At St John's Coll., 3 single chimneys belonging to the chambers under the library and running up on the south side of the same were blowne downe and falling upon the roof beat into the library with great losse; besides this, half of the battlements over the east Cloister there blowed downe, as also severall trees in their grove.

At Exeter Coll., a chimney at the corner next to Lync. Coll. blowed downe and if the schollers in the cottle-loft had not perchance rose had bin sorely bruised; both the crosses at the west end of their chappell also downe.

At X^{t} church, all the freestone railes upon the west building next to St Toll's from the gate to Dr ⟨Edward⟩ Pocok's lodgings downe; the railes also over Dr ⟨John⟩ Dolbin's lodgings downe, some of the lead of the hall blowed up, the great elme tree on the north side of the great Quadrangle behind the new buildings blowne up at the roots.

At Allsoules Coll., over the chappell, the corner pinacle there blowen downe, and falling with its sharpe end downeward beat through the pavement of the Quadrangle into the ground 2 foot and above; besides one chimney belonging to the warden next to the street.

At Magd. Coll., a pinacle on the north side of the chappell fallen downe through the cloister underneath, beside 3 more joyning to it with the topp blowen off; also 2 dialls in the Quadrangle set up 3 years agoe by Mr. John Dale fellow, one on the east side, the other on the north side of the Quadrangle with the battlements adjoyning blowen downe; also one of the statues in the Quadrangle, and some of the battlements at the upper end of the chappell on the south side.

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[1] note from MS. Tanner 102 (part 2), pp. 159, 160 of the old paging, fol. 87 of the new.

Allh⟨allows⟩ steeple rock⟨ed⟩. One stone towards the top was blowne into the steeple. People that liv'd in the underneath and on the west side removed out of their beds.

Greyhound signe, Dolphin signe, and Holy Lamb signe downe.

†Feb. 18, T., great wind and the harme done in Oxford. [It[1] blew the water out of the river neare Magd. bridge; so Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Plot in his 'Natural History of Oxfordshire' p. 5.] See the second yeare of 'Annus Mirabilis' pp. 54, 55; no harme done in Yorkshire or beyond, ibid. p. 61.

†Feb. 19, W., Merton and Magdalen chose proctors according to the interuption of the cicle made in 164$\frac{8}{9}$. Ch. Ch. and Bras. chose, to reforme it. Wherupon this controversie was to be decided by a superior power. Vide post 22 March and 9 April.

†Parliament concerning chymney-money vide ▽[2] pp. 64, 65. Colleges paid; for want of a man that stood up for us, viz. ⟨Heneage⟩ Finch.

March.—1, S., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at mother Whorwood's, 9*d*; the same, to Mr. Robinson for a book intituled "Naturall and Politicall Observations," by ⟨John⟩ Grant[3], a buttonmaker, whose sister collonell ⟨Thomas⟩ Kelsey married, ...—3, M., spent at Bodicott's with Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Cripps and Mr. ⟨George⟩ Roberts, 1*s*.—4, T., to Mr. Robinson for books, 6*s* 8*d*; the same, to Greenway for a paire of stockings worsted and of a pearl colour, 5*s*.—6, Th., spent with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham at Janses, 3*d*.—7, F., spent with Sr. ⟨Edward⟩ Turner and ⟨Richard⟩ Franklin of Merton Coll. and Sr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Crofts of Allsoules at a fishing bout, 1*s* 6*d*.—8, S., to Mr. Robinson for books, 3*s*; to Mr. Davis for Stradling's[4] 'Epigrams', 6*d*; the same, spent with Francis Drope at mother Whorwood's with Edward Forest, 3*d*.—10, M., to Hall the clark of St. Peter in the East for a coine, 3*d*.—11, T., to Davis for pictures, 1*s* 4*d*; at Elleses, 6*d*.—13, Th., spent at Eifley with Ned Forest and my[5] Will. Dewy, 6*d*; the same spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at mother Sympson's, 2*d*.—15, S., a pound of double rush candles, 6*d*.—20, Th., spent with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, Mr. Wakefeild[1], and Mr. Robinson[2] of Queen's College at Jeanes, 3*d*.—21, F., to Davis for 'the[3] Seven Witches of Lancashire,' 6*d*; the same, spent with ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at mother Sympson's, 6*d*.—22, S., spent on Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood at mother Sympson's, 5*d*; a pound of figs, 4*d*.—24, M., for Stow's 'Abridgment[4] of Cronicles' to Davis, 9*d*; spent with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 2*d*.—25, T., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at mother Fisher's, 4*d*.—28, F., spent at mother Fisher's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curten, Mr. Robinson[5], and Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 6*d*; spent with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood and Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton at Earlses and afterwards at the Meremaid Taverne, 1*s* 3*d*.—29, S., with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn at mother Sympson's, 6*d*; to Mr. Godwin for 'Civil[6] Warrs of France', 1*s* 8*d*.

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[1] the words in square brackets were added later.

[2] this mark refers to Wood MS. D 7 (2).

[3] (Captain) John Graunt (citizen of London) 'Natural and Political Observations on the Bills of Mortality' Lond. 1662, 4to; see under Edward Grant in the *Athenae*. Wood's copy is Wood D 27 (6). He marks its price as 1*s* 2*d* and notes 'this book was published in the latter end of Febr. 1661' ⟨i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$⟩. There was a fourth edition printed at Oxford, 8vo, 1665.

[4] Lond. 1607; Wood 82 (2).

[5] A word omitted—no doubt one of the numerous 'cozens.'

March.—About the beginning of the month of March or latter end of February my cozen Len⟨nard⟩ Petty died in Devonshire.

March 10, M., 166½, Ellen Petty, the widdow of Charnell Petty of Tetsworth, esquire, departed this life at Stoke-lyne, com. Oxon., and was there buried by her husband in the chancell. She died in the year of her age 85 and upward.

*Mar. 10, M., his kinswoman Ellen Pettie, the widdow of Charnel Pettie esq., died at Stoke-Lyne, aged 85 or more; and was buried by her husband in the church there.

12 of March, 166½, being Wednesday, lent to Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne 2*s* 6*d*, which he promised to pay me in Lady Day following etc. [Never[7] paid.]

March 15, S., 1661, Mr. Georg Cadbury[8], Mr. of Arts and chapleyne of Allsoules Coll., departed this life and was buried in the outward chappell there.

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[1] John Wakefield, M.A. Queen's 7 Aug. 1660.

[2] John Robinson, M.A. Queen's 21 Apr. 1659.

[3] perhaps Wood B 19 no. 3; John Darrell's 'A true narrative of the strange and grevous vexation by the Devil of 7 persons in Lancashire and William Somers in Nottingham', 1600. Wood B 18 (2) is Thomas Potts' 'The wonderfull discoverie of witches in the countie of Lancaster,' Lond. 1613.

[4] edit. 1564; Wood 144.

[5] probably John Robinson of Linc. Coll. is meant (and not his contemporary, John Robinson of Queen's, who is mentioned *supra*). We know elsewhere that Wood associated with the former; and he would naturally be in company with Curteyne (a Linc. man).

[6] Wood 340 ('The Civil Wars of France', Lond. 1574); or Wood 475 ('A true history of the Civill Warres of France' . . . by Antony Colynet, Lond. 1591). Another book with a similar title is Wood 219 ('The Civil Wars of France during the reign of Charles IX,' Lond. 1655).

[7] added in a later ink. We know from other sources that Curteyne was now hard up. On 18 Aug. 1660 he had been ejected from his fellowship in Lincoln by the King's Commissioners. On 22 Aug., the King's Commissioners ordered that as Curteyne was 'much indebted to the College' his fellowship should be kept vacant till its emoluments paid this debt: and although John Cave of Magd. C. was nominated by the king to this fellowship on 24 Sept. 1660, he was not suffered to receive anything from it till Curteyne's debt was paid.

[8] substituted for 'Gadbury.'

Mar. 18, T., given to Robert Petty at his going up to London to be an apprentice, 1*s*.

†March 20, Th., Henry Fern[1] dies (so John Powell, M. 21); see Sir Peter Leycester's[2] 'Antiquities of Cheshire.' The Presbyterians and Independents used to say that 'there was then a rot among the prelates of Chester.' Fern was buried, T., 25 March.

*Mar. 21, F., he received his first letters from William Somner the antiquary of Canterbury, with a copie[3] of the foundation-charter of Canterbury College in Oxon.

March 22, S., restored to Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Barlow 'Liber Obitalis[4] Coll. Regin.' which he a week before had lent me.

March 22, S., the business concerning the proctorship was decided by the Chancellour[5] at London about 7 & 8 of the clock at night, there being praesent Dr. ⟨Gilbert⟩ Sheldon bishop of London, and Dr. ⟨George⟩ Morley bishop of Wigorn., and Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Peire praesident of Magd. Coll. Sir Thomas Clayton was there and tarried an houre but departed before the Cancellour came out. And there without hearing of parties the business was allotted for Xt. Ch. and Brasnose[6], though Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Cripps and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Hook (the one of Merton, the other of Magd.) were orderly chosen. Soe that now the cicle will be brought in order; which before (anno 1648) was broken[7], being then the praesbiterian Visitation. Vide 'collectiones[8] ex Registris Convocationis.'

The last of this mounth (31, M.) the duke of Lenox[9] was married to squire Lewis his widdow.

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[1] Wood D 25 (10) is 'Episcopacy and Presbytery considered,' Oxford 1644; in which a former owner has written 'by Dr. . . . Ferne, afterwards bishop of Chester.'

[2] see *infra* under date Feb. 16$\frac{69}{70}$.

[3] this transcript by William Somner is now in Wood F. 29 a; and is printed in Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. p. 276.

[4] described in Wood MS. E 4 as a folio book, parchment, containing notices of benefactors and their gifts; excerpts from it are found in "Wood MS. F 28" fol. 98. I understand that this 'liber vetus de obitibus collegii' is no longer found at Queen's Coll.

[5] Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon.

[6] on 9 Apr. 1662 Thomas Frankland of Bras. was admitted Senior Proctor and Henry Bold of Ch. Ch., Junior Proctor.

[7] see Wood's Fasti under the year 1648.

[8] i.e. MS. Bodl. 594; see *infra* note 1, p. 437.

[9] "Charles Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lennox, married, secondly, Margaret (Banastre) widow of William Lewis, esq., of the Van co. Glamorgan and of Bletchingdon, co. Oxford, March 31, 1662"—James E. Doyle, The Official Baronage of England. A note by Wood on a slip at p. 237 of Wood

*Mar. ult., M., Charles ⟨Stuart⟩, duke of Richmond, took to wife Margaret, the widdow of William Lewes, of Glamorganshire, and of Blechindon in Oxfor⟨d⟩shire, esq.; and soon after, with her consent, sold her estate at Blechindon, which her husband had bought, as it seemes, of Sir Thomas Coghill, to Arthur ⟨Annesley⟩ earl of Anglesie. This duke was a most rude and debauch'd person, kept sordid company: and having employed a little crook'd back taylor of Oxon, named . . . Herne, he would often drink with him; quarrel; and the taylor being too hard for him, would get him downe and bite his eare.

April.—1, T., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨John⟩ Robinson at Fisher's, 4*d*; oranges, 2*d*.—2, W., for a gossipping[1] with my brother Kit, 1*s* 6*d*; with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at mother Fisher's, 2*d*.—4, F., to my barber for his quarteridg, 3*s*; for 2 steke pyes for Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 6*d*; the same, spent with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, ⟨John⟩ Robinson, and ⟨John⟩ Curteyn at Fisher's, 2*d*.—7, M., received of Wildgose 2 years rent, 2*s* 8*d*; spent in gossipping with Mrs. Davis, 6*d*.—10, Th., spent at Pinnock's at Cumnor with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curten, ⟨John⟩ Robinson, and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 8*d*; the same, spent at Webb's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curten, ⟨Henry⟩ Foulis, and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood, 4*d*.—11, F., at Short's with Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Cripps and Mr. Heythrop[2], 1*s*.—12, S., with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curten at Jeanses, 7*d*.—16, W., spent at Binsey with Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Crips, 4*d*; at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Crips and Robert Whithall, 2*d*.—18, F., spent with Francis Napier at Short's, 6*d*; given to Will. Dewy for Twin's Antiq., 4*s*.—19, S., to Davis for Moor's Cron. and Cases[3] 'Apology for Musick,' 1*s* 4*d*; spent with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 2*d*.—21, M., paid Mr. Grenway my score, 20*s*.—22, T., to Thorne the bookseller for stiching books, 10*d*; spent at Jeanses with Mr ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d*.—23, W., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Robinson at Short's and at Surey's, 1*s* 8*d*.—24, Th., at Pinnock's with Francis Napier, Mr. Stafford, Henry Lawes, and my brother Robert, 8*d*.—26, S., spent at Jeanses ⟨with . . .?⟩ and ⟨Edward⟩ Jones, 5*d*.—28, M., to Forest for Bacon's Essayes[4], 6*d*.—29, T., with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn at m⟨other⟩ Jonses, 3*d*.

April.—8 April, T., bought of Will. Dewey[5] a parcell of books[6]

MS. E 1 says that 'Arthur ⟨Annesley⟩ earl of Anglesey bought the mannour-house ⟨of Blechington⟩ and some land belonging therto of Charles ⟨Stuart⟩ duke of Richmond who had it with his wife Margaret widdow of William Lewes of the Vanne Glamorganshire and he by purchase from Sir Thomas Coghill.'

[1] Anne, Christopher Wood's third child, was born 27 Dec. 1661; named perhaps after her god-mother. Her sponsors were Henry Davis (yeoman bedell), Anne Harris (wife of John Harris of S. Michael's parish, bailiff this year, and in 1663 Mayor of Oxford), Dorothy Lovedy (wife of . . . Lovedy of the Blue Bore in S. Aldate's parish).

[2] Probably John Athrop, M.A. Mert. 4 July 1657. See *infra* 22 Nov. 1662.

[3] [Johannis Casi] 'Apologia Musices tam vocalis quam instrumentalis et mixtae,' Oxon. 1588; Wood 22.

[4] Lond. 1598; Wood 769.

[5] Dr. Holyday's step-son.

[6] One of these books is still recognisable in the Wood collection. Wood 19 ('Censorini ad Q. Caerellium de die natali,' Paris 1583) has the au-

that came out of Dr. ⟨Barten⟩ Holyday's study, 2*li.*; given the man that brought them, 6*d*; spent on Ned Forest for prizing of them, 1*s* 3*d* (Will. Dewy was with us).

†Apr. 9, W., proctors admitted; but before they were admitted the Chancellor's letters (dated 29 March) were read, whereby he decides the controversie[1].

April 13 (II. Su. in Easter), Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ South of Xt. Ch. was to preach before the king at Westminster on this text ⟨Eccles. 7. 10⟩ "Say not that these dayes were better than the former[2]": but after he had named his text he fell downe in a souwne. Wherfore the king commanded that he should preach the sermon the next Sunday following. Vide 'Annus[3] Mirabilis'.

Aprill 14, being Munday, 1662, John Nixon[4], alderman of Oxon and fonder of the free-schoole there, departed this life at the hour of eleven in the morning[5]. He was born at Blechington com. Oxon and the son of John Nixon, laborer, there. He built a free schoole and when he died he left speciall order in his will that no priviledged man's sons should be educated there—malitious—he had got all his estate from the University and so he requited. When he grew rich he was a bitter enimy to scholars and being a justice of the peace put into the stocks[6] Thomas French, a minister, for being drunk. He had a smooth flattering tongue and verie

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tographs 'Isaacus Casaubonus' (1611), 'Barten Holyday' (1620) and 'Anton. à Wood, 1661, e bibl. B. Holydaii.'—In Wood MS. D 19 (2) is a MS. copy of 'Iter boreale, by Richard Corbet, bishop of Norwych, printed severall times among his poems,' in which Wood has this note 'I remember I had this out of Dr. Barten Holydaye's studie after his death.'

[1] in MS. Bodl. 594 Wood continues this note :—'and gives his sentence that Ch. Ch. and Br. nose were to have proctors for this yeare. The conclusion is :—"And the logick of the late ill times having introduced so many inconveniences and mischeifes by distinguishing between the equity or intention and the letter of the law, I am not willing to open that dore to any decisions in the University, which may possibly hereafter produce dispensations veri unagreeable," dated 29 March. Thomas Frankland of Bras. and Heny Bold of Ch. Ch. then took their places.'

[2] inexactly quoted, the text being "Say not thou, what is the cause that the former days were better than these?"

[3] Wood 643 (6) is 'Mirabilis Annus Secundus, or a second year of prodigies' (printed in 1662). Wood 643 (7) is 'Mirabilis Annus Secundus, or the second part of the second year of prodigies' (printed in 1662). This second part has the story about South on p. 32. Another copy is Wood 608 (42).

[4] see Wood MS. F 29 A, fol. 324 a. Wood in MS. Tanner 102, fol. 90 b notes :—'his epitaph made by ⟨Henry⟩ Cornish,' sometimes canon of Ch. Ch.

[5] 'or a quarter of an hour before' followed, but is scored out.

[6] substituted for 'imprisoned.'

hard in his dealings, in so much that it was a comparison amonge scholars

> "like alderman Nixon,
> hard and smooth like any sleick stone."

[ready[1] to haul scholars downe in prison]. Quaere Dr. ⟨John⟩ Lamphire.

[John Nixon[2], alderman of Oxon and somtimes mayor of the same, son of John Nixon of Blechingdon in com. Oxon, husbandman, died Th. the 14 Apr. 1662, sine prole; and was buried in St. Marie's church neare the larg south dore. He founded a free-schoole in the Gild-hall yard in Oxon, of which I shall speake elswhere.—Joane, widdow of alderman Nixon, died earlie in the morning on F. the 18 of August 1671 and was buried by her husband. Shee was borne at Weston-on-the-Green in com. Oxon, and her maiden name was Simpson or rather Stevenson, a plebeian's daughter.]

Lord Sey died this week[3].

[19 Apr.[4], T., Convocation wherin Henry Carpenter, uncle to the Speaker, was declared D.D. and his diploma was dated and sealed in Congregation X Cal. May, ⟨F., 22 Apr.⟩ The Masters murmured that they should be imposed upon to confer degrees on those they never saw; and, as I remember, there was some grumbling in the matter. With which the chancellor being acquainted he in a manner excuses himself by letters dated 30 Apr. W.;—

> that he never recommended any but such—1, that were strangers who never intended to come into England and have merited well from the king abroad; 2, such that were recommended by the bishops of London and Winton, which seemed by that to have also a pre-approbation from the University; and, 3, 'at my being with you when you told me (Sept. last) the University resolved to do me that honour as to confer some degrees in my presence, I did not of myselfe recommend any but Dr. Rawlinson and 3 or 4 more, nor were the rest knowne to me otherwise then by such recommendation as I received there of them; so that the University need have no apprehension of any unreasonable condiscentions in that kind from me, who never willingly call any man Dr., who comes to that degree *per saltum* and without performing all those obligations which are incumbent to the degree.'

Note that this his letter is dated at Worcester house 30 Apr., W., and put under the acts of Convocation 19 of Apr.! For the truth is, the vicechancellor and heads being unwilling that it should be read in Convocation, did at a meeting of the heads of houses, 3 May, S., read it before them and command was then given that the contents therof such as they then dictated should by them be communicated to their respective societies. You must understand that the vicechancellor and officers for money sake put as many names in as they could think of and told the chancellor when he was here in Sept. that it was in honor to him. But when continuall clamours came to him about it, then he wrot the said letter to vindicat himself: which the vicechancellor concealed (as being onlie directed to him) for fear the members of Convocation should be exasperated against the vice-chancellor and officers. However the University stock was increased by it.]

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[1] The words in square brackets are very uncertain, the passage being almost illegible.

[2] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 101. Wood gives these arms in colours:—'or on a chevron between 3 leopards faces gules as many suns in splendour or; impaling, ermine and gules a chevron counter-changed: crest, a hand holding a bunch of wheat or.'

[3] William Fiennes, viscount Saye and Sele, died Th., 14 Apr. 1662.

[4] Wood's note in MS. Bodl. 594.

Apr. 24, Th., Thomas Edgerley of Blechington departed this life. He bore to his armes. . . .

May.—1, Th., spent at Surey's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨John⟩ Robinson, ⟨Christopher⟩ Pyke, and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 1*s*.—3, S., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at Jeanses, 2*d*.—4, Su., spent with Kitt at the Meremaid Tavern, 4*d*.—5, M., with Mr. Curteny ⟨i. e. John Curteyne⟩ at mother Harwood's, 3*d*.—6, T., with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham and others at Jeanses, 2*d*.—8, Th. (Ascension Day), spent at Pinnock's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨John⟩ Robinson, and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 1*s*.—9, F., spent at the Meremaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨George⟩ Vernon and Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s* 6*d*.—10, S., paid Mr. Robinson Lady Day quartridg, 2*s*; Barksdale's[1] 'decades,' 9*d*; spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn at Boult's, 1*s*.—12, M., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, ⟨John⟩ Robinson, and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 4*d*.—16, F., to my barber's boy, 4*d*; the same, spent, 4*d*.—17, S., with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at Surye's[2], 6*d*; to Davis for a booke, 4*d*.—19, M., to Dan. Porter at the Meermaid, 5*d*; the same, spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 2*d*.—[20[3], T.,] at Elleses, 6*d*; spent at the tavern with Mr. John Witehall and Colebourne[4] of Oriell, 8*d*.—21, W., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn at Jeanses, 2*d*.—23, F., spent at gooddy Whitfeild's, 3*d*.—26, M., spent at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn and Flaxney[5], 4*d*.—27, T., spent at Pinnock's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood, 8*d*.—29, Th., spent at Surey's and widow Flaxney's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn and Mr. Flaxney[5], 6*d*.—31, S., with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn at Jeanses, 7*d*.

May.—May 4, Su., Mr. George Bury of Culham died.

†May 7, W., six bishops consecrated in Scotland:—vide 'News' 1662, p. 309.

May 8, Th., being Ascension Day, Dr. Pet⟨er⟩ Heylin departed this life and was buried at ⟨Westminster⟩, anno aetatis 64. He was borne at Burford co. Oxon. Look in his 'History [1] of St Georg.'

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[1] Clement Barksdale's 'Memorials of Worthy Persons, 2 decads' Lond. 1661; Wood 293 (1).

[2] 'Surcrye's' in MS.

[3] '12' in MS., but probably in error.

[4] Lawrence Coleborne, M.A. Oriel 13 July 1660.

[5] William Flexney the musician.

[Mary [2], daughter of Dr. Henry Wilkinson, principall of Magd. Hall, died, T., 13 May 1662; buried in S. Peter's parish in the East, by the belfrey dore, aet. 3. — James, son of the said Dr. Wilkinson by Anne his wife, died, Th., Nov. 18, 1660, buried by his sister. — Elizabeth, daughter of the said Dr. Wilkinson by Elizabeth his first wife, died, Th., 16 March 1653 ⟨i. e. $\frac{3}{4}$⟩; buried in the said place.]

[1662 [3], May 15, Th., Charles Poyndexter son of John Poyndexter was baptized in S. John Bapt. church, but borne in the house of Richard Davys stationer living in the lane commonly called St. Mary lane. The father of the child was tutor to the yong lord Ascot (son of the earl of Caernarvon) a sojournour with Sir Thomas Clayton warden of Merton College.]

†May 20, T., King and Queen married; a little woman, no breeder; and therefore ⟨Edward⟩ Hide ⟨earl of⟩ Clarendon endeavoured to make the match, that the issue of his daughter the duchess of York may inherit the crowne. Married at Portsmouth; laid the first night togeather in the Warden's lodgings at Winchester. —The University made verses on their marriage; some of them were burlesqu'd. Lowe's of New Coll.; vide 'book [4] of libells.' Lowe's verses in a loos paper in 'book of libells,' p. 107; 4° M. 16. Arts BS [5].

⟨Wood 319 no. 14 is 'A hymenaean essay or an epithalamy upon the marriage of Charles the second with Katherine, Infanta of Portugal,' 1662, by J[ohn] D[rope] M. of A. and fellow of Magd. Coll. Oxon. It has the note:—'A. Wood: donum authoris Maii 21, A.D. 1662.'⟩

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[1] 'The History of . . . St George of Cappadocia' by Peter Heylyn, Lond. 1633, 4to [second edition]; Wood 536 (1).

[2] notes in Wood MS F 4, p. 102. See also Wood MS. F 29 A, fol. 353.

[3] note in Wood MS. E 33. MS. Rawl. B 402 a spells the name 'Pointdexter' and names the lane 'Schydyarde Street.' Charles Dormer, styled Viscount Ascott, matric. from Ch. Ch. 22 Apr. 1664, aet. 11, was created M.A. (Mert.) 8 Sept. 1665. His father (Charles Dormer) succeeded as second earl of Carnarvon in 1643.

[4] i. e. Wood MS. E 31; 'missing' since 1837.

[5] this press-mark refers to a volume in the Bodleian, containing, among other University verses, 'Domiduca Oxoniensis, sive Musae Academicae gratulatio ob auspicatissimum serenissimae principis Catharinae Lusitanae, regi suo desponsatae, in Angliam appulsum,' Oxon. 1662, in which is an epigram by Edward Low, L⟨egum⟩ B⟨ac.⟩ e Coll. Nov.

May 20, being Whitson tuesday, the King and Queen laid first togeather in the warden's lodgings at Winton.

About the 20 of May, my cozen Maximilian Petty departed this life at his brother Robert's at London. (Thomas Petty of Witney died 1660.)

⟨Wood 276 A no. 149 is an announcement by the marquis of Newcastle of a horse-race (sweepstakes) at Sparton hill, in which Wood notes '26 May, M., 1662 given to me by Henry Hall the University printer, A. Woode.'⟩

May 27, T., Dr. ⟨Jasper⟩ Mayne preacht a Latin sermon wherin his drift was to display the duncery of the University in the late intervall, calling the Doctors and professors 'plumbeos aldermannos' and 'aldermannos plumbeos' all one and 'Crumovellum cancell⟨arium⟩.' This sermon came out in print in the beginning of Aug. following.

June.—1, Su., with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham at Jeanses, 2*d*.—3, T., inke to Davis, 2*d*; spent at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 2*d*.—5, Th., spent at Pinnock's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, Mr. ⟨John⟩ Longford[1], and monsiur, 4*d*.—6, F., 'British[2] Antiquities revived,' 6*d*.—10, T., given to my cozen ⟨Henry⟩ Jackson's man at Meysy-Hampton, 6*d*.—13, F., for a key for the College orchard, 1*s*.—14, S., spent with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham at Jeanses, 2*d*.—16, M., for mending my shoes to Rich, 6*d*.—19, Th., paid to Mrs. Burhnham a score, 1*s*; spent with Mr. ⟨Ranulph⟩ Payton, 7*d*; to see the wax work at the Gildhall, 2*d*.—20, F., spent at the phisick garden with Mr. ⟨Roger⟩ Brent, ⟨Peter⟩ Nicolls, ⟨John⟩ Powell, and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Wilton, 3*d*; the same, with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 5*d*.—21, S., paid to Goodman the couper for my horse when I went to Meisey Hampton Jun. 7, 5*s*.—24, T., spent at Cassington with ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, Mr. Peyton, Denton, Hammon[3], 8*d*.—28, S., for books to Davis, 5*s*.—30, M., with Mr. ⟨Joseph⟩ Harvey in the water, 2*d*; the same, at a fish supper at Mr. Burnham's, 1*s*.

June.—4 June, W., at eleven or 12 of the clock at night died my cozen Henry Jackson, rector of Mey⟨s⟩ey Hampton com. Gloc., and was buried there at the upper end of the chancell on the north side. He was Bac. of Div. He had completed all Peter Aebealard's his Ethicka out of Sir Robert Cotton's library; but when the war came and he began to dote the designe failed. He translated some of Dr. ⟨Sebastian⟩ Benefeild's works and ⟨these⟩ were in the press at Openham in Germany; but the warrs comming on and the towne being taken, was quite dashed. He was an excellent scholman. He translated Whitaker aganst Reynolds: ask Mr. Samuayes.

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[1] John Longford, M.A., Vicar of Cumnor.

[2] by Robert Vaughan, Oxon. 1662; Wood 478 (3).

[3] Ranulph Peyton, M.A. S. Edm. H. 13 July 1660; Henry Denton, M.A. Queen's 25 June 1659; John Hammond, M.A. S. Edm. H. 13 July 1660.

*June 4, W., Henry Jackson, his kinsman, rector of Hampton Meysey, died, and next day A. W. went thither, and gave his assisting hand to lay him in his grave. He[1] was one of the first learned acquaintance that A. W. had; and being delighted in his company, he did for the 3 last yeares of his life constantly visit every summer, continue with him 4 or 5 dayes, and heare his stories with delight that he would tell him concerning divers learned men of the Universitie and his college[2] (Corp. Chr.) that lived and flourished when he was a yong man.

[A[3] witty mercer (as himselfe thought) being asked by a country fellow, 'whether he had a matt' (a matt for a bed) 'to sell'?, brought forth his daughter Martha whom he called by the name of Matt, asking what he would give for that Matt. The clowne answered that he meant such a matt as was never layn upon. This mercer, who indeed was a witty man, was old Henry Jackson[4] living against St. Marie's church in Oxon whose sister my grandfather Richard à Wood married.

There was one Henry Jackson a witty mercer of Oxon, who would be playing upon every one, but sometimes was met with to the purpose; as thus—A country man passing by and gazing upon his shop, asked Jackson what he sold. Jackson answered 'Loggerheads.' Then replyed the country fellow:—'Me thinks you have quick sale for them, seing you have but one left in the shop.']

[Thomas Wicks[5] or Weeks, a maltster, alderman of Oxon, died the 6 of June, F., 1662, at his house in Magdalen parish; buried in St. Ebbs church. He was the son of William Wicks of Milton by Abendon in Berks. He married to his first wife Jane, daughter of . . . Bolt of Merston by Oxon; and to his second . . . . — Jane the first wife of alderman Weeks was buried in S. Ebbs church 7 Oct. 1629. — William Weeks, father of alderman Weeks, buried there 28 Dec. 1626, by trade an ale-bruer; he married one Emme Atkins.]

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[1] Wood notes in the margin: 'see Ath. et Fasti Oxon. vol. 2 p.' 194.

[2] in Appendix XI to Vol. II of his 'Liber Niger Scaccarii' Thomas Hearne printed this note by Wood:—'my cozen ⟨Henry⟩ Jackson hath some of his ⟨Richard Hooker's⟩ notes; hee'l tell you more of him.'

[3] these notes in Wood MS. E. 32 (p. 7, and fol. 27) refer to Henry Jackson's father of the same names, and incidentally point out the 'kinship' or 'cozenship' (very distant) between Jackson and Wood.

[4] 'my granduncle' in Wood MS. F. 31, fol. 103 b.

[5] note in Wood MS. F. 4, p. 102. Wood gives these arms:—'ermine 3 battle-axes sable ⟨Weeks⟩; impaling, sable a chevron between 3 mullets argent [Langdale, quaere].'

⟨June 6, F.⟩ bayliv ⟨Arthur⟩ Dimmock being turned out May 30, F., ⟨Richard⟩ Prat was chose in his place Jun. 6.

6 Jun., F., my freind John Warnford of Sevinghampton com. Wilts, esq., departed this life: and was buried at Heyworth[1]. Son of Edmund Warnford.

*June 6, F., J. W.[2] esq., an intimate acquaintance with A. W. when a junior, died in the flower of his youth; and two dayes[3] after was buried in the church of Highworth in Wilts. He was the eldest son and heir of Edm. W.

Quid species, quid lingua mihi, quid profuit ætas?
Da lachrymas tumulo, qui legis ista, meo.

†June 14, S., Sir Henry Vane[4] beheaded.

[June[5] 15, Su., John Heywood of Swarford in Oxfordshire, manciple of Merton College, and Ann Stratford of Cassington, servant maid to Sir Thomas Clayton of Merton College were married.]

19 Jun., Th., old Mrs. Peacocke[6] of Chawley departed this life.

†June 21, S., the heads of houses took into their consideration the encrease or addition of exercise for M.A.

[June 23[7], M., the Act put of⟨f⟩ for want of inceptors in the superior faculties, occasioned by the creation last yeare. At which there was very much murmuring among the Masters, and more rejoycing among the Drs. and heads, because they should not be jerkd by the *Terrae filii* as last yeare they were.]

28 Jun., S., a hay-rick fell downe in the lane ⟨now Frewin Court⟩ as wee goe to St. Mary's College ⟨now Frewin Hall⟩ and killed 4

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[1] i. e. Highworth, in which parish Sevenhampton is a hamlet.

[2] John Warnford; see supra p. 183.

[3] Bliss says the parish register of Highworth enters John Warnford as buried on June 7th. The inscription over his grave in a chapel belonging to the Warneford family in Highworth Church is as follows (found in Wood MS. D 4, p. 357):—

'Here lyeth the body of John Warneford, esqr., sonne of Edmund Warneford of Seaven-Hampton in the county of Wilts esqr., who departed this life, June the 6, 1662.—

Reader, 'tis too late now, to bee good or wise.
Wrapt up in night, theyr greate example lyes.
Whose knowledge did enlarge, not swell, his mind;
His sweetness naturall and undesigned.
His thoughts calme as his brow, an equall aire
Torne by noe angry tempest, but still faire.
Wouldst thou know more? then let the country come,
Theyr tongues his epitaph, theyr hearts his tombe.'

[4] Wood 369 (10) is 'The tryal of Sir Henry Vane, knight.'

[5] note in Wood MS. E 33.

[6] Mary Peacock, see note 2, p. 29.

[7] note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 43.

children. The bailives seised on the hay. Sherrard's[1] child was one of the children and he reported that 'the blood of the parish layd on Gilkes' hous.' Jilkes[2] kept the inne called the Starr[3].

July.—2, bought of Mr. Airy[4] a parcell of books which were his uncle's Dr. Airye's[5], 4*s* 6*d*; the same of Sam. Pocock out of Mr. Brokett's study, 4*s*.—8, T., with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, ⟨Charles⟩ Perrot and ⟨Henry⟩ Hawley, 2*d*.—9, W., for a pound of candells, 5*d ob*; spent with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, and elsewh⟨ere⟩, 6*d*.—11, F., to my barber, his quarteridg, 3*s* 6*d*; to Mr. Robinson his quarteridg for newsbooks, 2*s*; to the boatman when I went in the water with Mr. ⟨Joseph⟩ Harvey, 6*d*.—12, S., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Richard⟩ Saffin[6], 8*d*.—16, W., in the water with Mr. ⟨Joseph⟩ Harvey, and spent 6*d*.—18, F., to Mr. Robinson for 'the[7] Royall Trade of Fishing' and Darye 'of Schools and Library,' 1*s*.—22, 23, T., W., spent with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood and ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 4*d*.—24, Th., spent at the tavern with Mr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Harrison, 6*d*; the same, spent at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 7*d*.—25, F., to John Barret for Taylor's[8] 'Psalmes,' 6*d*; spent at mo⟨ther⟩ Whorwood's with Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Jeans and ⟨Christopher⟩ Harrison, 4*d*.—26, S., spent with Mr. ⟨Zephaniah⟩ Cresset and Mr. Tim. Wilkins at the Crow⟨n⟩ Tavern, 1*s*; the same, at Janises ⟨i. e. Jeanses⟩ with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 3*d*.—29, T., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨John⟩ Robinson at Jeanses, 4*d*.

July.—2 July, W., the head of the Virgin Mary set up on her body over St. Marie's church dore, and the Babe put up. See more in my Latin copie of St. Marie's Church in the 1 side of the 5 leafe. Said by alderman ⟨John⟩ Nixon in 'Canterbury's[9] Doome' that he saw many worship it.

July 5, S., received 32*s* of monsier for my rent in the Fleur de liz: and the same time he abated me 5*s* of my rent for the putting up of the pales in the garden which I before promised him.

July 20, VIII Su. after Trin., 1662, Dr. John Conant, rector of

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[1] Richard Sherrard or Sherward or Sherwood a brasier lived in a house in Cornmarket Street just north of this lane, see Wood's City of Oxford, edit. Clark, vol. i p. 226, note 5. He died in 1678:—'1678, Richard Shirwood was buryed the 2d of Aprill,' S. Michael's Register of Burials.

[2] Robert Gilkes.

[3] now the north part of the Clarendon Hotel.

[4] Christopher Airay, fellow of Queen's.

[5] Adam Airay (D.D., 10 July 1637), principal of S. Edmund hall, rector of Charlton on Otmoor, died 15 Dec. 1658; his epitaph is in Wood MS. E 1, p. 264; also in Wood MS. D 4, p. 291.

[6] Richard Saffin, M.A. Linc. 29 June 1658.

[7] Wood C 14 (9); ΙΧΘΥΟΘΗΡΙΑ, or the royal trade of fishing,' Lond. 1662; marked as costing 5*d*.

[8] Robert Tailour's 'Sacred Hymns consisting of fifti select Psalms of David and others,' Lond. 1615; Wood 381. The book has the notes (a) 'Liber Henrici Sandys ex dono patris,' (b) 'Mr. Henry Tozer,' the latter perhaps the autograph of the Royallist subrector of Exeter.

[9] by William Prynne, Lond. 1646, fol.; Wood 540.

Exon. Coll., preached against Armini⟨ani⟩sme, as Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Tomkins ⟨of All So.⟩ the Friday before had for it before the Judges. Dr. Conant prayed in his prayer that 'God would forgive us our originall sin,' for which he was questioned before the Vicecancellor [1] and Dr. ⟨William⟩ Crede the Dr. of the Chaire [2]. Dr. Creed told him that saying [3] in the Common Prayer, that 'baptisme washed away those sinns,' but Dr. Conant told him he did not hold that authenticke to resolve him in that point and told him that if he would answer his sermon when printed he would reply againe, etc. Dr. Conant for this was silenced in his lecture at Allsaints church which he every Friday had with great pains preached for 12 years togeather or therabouts.

July 21, M., died Algernon Grevill, 2^d son of the lord Brook, at Magd. Coll.

[Algernon [4] Grevill, one of the yonger sons of Robert lord Brook, died in Magdalen College, of which he was a fellow-commoner, M., 21 July 1662; buried in St. Marie's church in Warwick by his ancestors. He had Grevill's coat drawn on an anchivement or hatchment which hung over his window in the Tower-gate leading into the quadrangle of Magd. College.]

July 21, M., Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Walker [5], Mr. of University Coll., when he was at prayers in his chappell as he came in bowed low to the east; when he came out he bowed soe low that he sounded ⟨i.e. swooned⟩, such it seems was his formality that brought that inconvenience upon his body. In hast there was a scholler brought a bottle of claret (in stead of strong waters) which the Dr. drank but vomitted up againe; so he did the 2^d time, etc.

July 29, T., old Mr. . . . Sterne, chapleine of New Coll., died and was buried in the . . . cloister of the same college.

The latter end of this month, ⟨July⟩ the north side of Xt. Ch. quadrangle the outside was finished. The timber before had been destroyed by the cannon [6].

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[1] Richard Baylie, D.D., President of S. John's.

[2] i.e. Regius Professor of Divinity.

[3] ? i.e. 'Sanct✠ify this Water to the mystical *washing away of sin* and grant that this child, now to be baptized therein, may receive the fulness of thy grace.'

[4] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 100.

[5] Master of Univ. 1632–1648 [ejected by Parliam. Visitors; restored] 1660–1665. Dr. Thomas Walker made collections for a *Fasti Univ. Oxon.* (i.e. lists of Chancellors, Vice-chancellors, and graduates); see no. *CXXVIII* in Coxe's Catal. Codd. MSS. Coll. Univ. Oxon.

[6] i.e. the Canons intruded during the Parliamentary Visitation: see Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 447.

*July. A. W. having then and before often considered what want there was of a register for the parish wherein he was borne, and wherein he lived, called the collegiate parish of S. John Baptist Merton; he was resolved to begin one. Wherefore getting the notes of all such marriages, births, christnings and burialls which Mr. John Wilton an antient chaplayn of Merton Coll. had made before he went to be vicar of Great Wolford in Warwickshire, and also taking an account of all the fathers and mothers of the same parish then living, what children they had borne therein, christned or buried, he bought a parchment register, which cost him 7s. at least[1], and remitted them all therein, as also the names of such that had been taken, in the time of Oliver and Richard, by one ⟨Matthew⟩ Jellyman[2], that had been appointed by the usurp'd powers to write downe in a register the names of such that had been christned and buried in several parishes in Oxon. of which S. John Baptist's parish was one, &c. This register which A. W. began, he doth continue to this day, and will do the like till the time of his death.

[Note[3] that in the year 1662 I made a motion to the subwarden of Merton College (Mr. Peter Nicolls) and the bursar of having a register for S. John Baptist's parish, having never been any public one[4] before that time. Wherefore with the consent of some of the fellowes I bought divers shedes of parchment and had them bound up which cost the college seaven shillings. Afterwards the register[5] being put into my hands I entred all my collections which I had made before that time and have continued it to this yeare[6], all under mine owne hand. Ita testor, Antonius à Wood, Coll. Mert. Art. Mag.]

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[1] 'Aug. 1662, given to Thomas Manningham for the parchment of this book 5*s* 6*d*: given to John Barns for the binding of this book, 1*s* 6*d*—Sir Thomas Clayton, warden': Wood's note in the register itself (MS. Rawl. B 402 a). Merton College re-funded the 7*s*.

[2] see *supra* pp. 183, 418.

[3] note made up from the duplicate notes in Wood MS. E 33 and MS. Rawl. B 402 a.

[4] for a private one ('Gurganie's register'), see *supra* p. 130.

[5] this register is now MS. Rawl. B 402 a (Richard Rawlinson 'collecting' books and papers which ought never to have been lost)—'A Register of births christnings burialls and marriages that have bin in the parish belonging to the collegiate church of St. John Baptist, Merton, in Oxon.' Wood MS. E 33 is a small copy of this for Wood's own use:—'A Register of marriages, christnings and burials in St. John Baptist's parish in Oxford collected and continued by me, Anth. à Wood, a native of the said parish for mine own proper use and occasions—note that there is more matter registered in this book, especially as to burialls, than in the public register of the parish—liber Antonii à Wood Oxon 1675.'

[6] this note was written later than the formation of the register, perhaps as late as 1685.

⟨*Survey*[1] *of S. John Baptist's parish, Oxford, made in* 1662, *revised*[2] *in* 1675.⟩

Hereafter followes the names of such places and families that are St. John Bapt. parish, made in the yeare 1662.

Merton College, Sir Thomas Clayton, kt., warden.

St. Alban's Hall, Sir Giles Sweit, principall [afterwards Dr. Thomas Lamplugh; and now, 1675, Dr. Narcissus March].

The garden belonging to Merton College on the east side of St. Alban's hall.

The houses against it now through negligence lost and are become members of S. Peter's parish in the East[3].

The garden[4] opposit to St. Alban's hall, now in the tenure of Mr. Robert à Wood and his brothers.

The stone house[5] opposit to Mert. Coll. forefront, possest by Mris Mary à Wood, widdow, and her sons Robert, Anthony, and Christopher.

The house[6] in Mris. Wood's back-side (on the north side of the tenis court) possest by Thomas Burnham somtimes servant to Mr. Thomas à Wood husband to the aforesaid Mris. Wood; [afterwards by Rice King, ale-house keeper; and now by Arthur Fowler[7], victualler, and under-cook of S. Alban's hall.]

The house standing in the back-side of Mert. Coll. stables possest by William Martin[8] groome of Mert. Coll.

The larg stone-house[9] opposit to Merton Coll. church possessed by Dr. Thomas Willis, physitian; [now by Dr. Richard Lydall.]

The larg stone tenement[10] called *the Pit* opposit to Mert. Coll. church dore, wherein[11] were anno 1662 [and now, 1675] these families :—

(i) Georg Gale[12], taylor, and his family in the upper rome between Dr. Lydall's house and the entrie into the said Pit.

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[1] found in Wood MS. E 33. Compare with this the perambulation of the parish *infra* under date 5 June 1682.

[2] the additions then made are here enclosed in square brackets.

[3] for disputes about the parish boundary between S. John Baptist and S. Peter in the East see *infra* under dates 1 June 1671 and 25 May 1682.

[4] see *supra* p. 45: Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 183.

[5] Portionists or Postmasters Hall, *supra* p. 43: Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 184.

[6] *supra* p. 69.

[7] note in MS. Rawl. B 402 a, p. 15:—'June 4, 1674, Arthur Fowler, son of Arthur Fowler, under-cook of S. Alban Hall, and Jane his wife, was borne in the backside house of Mr. Robert à Wood.'

[8] notes in Wood MS. E 33:—'166$\frac{6}{7}$, 17 Jan., Elizabeth Martin daughter of William Martin groome of Merton College and Anne his wife, was borne in the house standing in Merton College stable yard.'—'1670, July 10, William Marten, groome of Merton College, widdower, and Joane Lyne of the citie of Oxon, widdow, were married.'

[9] Beam Hall; Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 184.

[10] Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 185.

[11] 'The Pit' had a deep narrow court ('the Pit yard'), as may be seen in Loggan's bird's-eye plan of Oxford (1675), with houses on every side.

[12] the following entries relating to the Gales are from Wood MS. E 33:—1658, Nov. 19, Elizabeth Gale, daughter of Georg Gale, taylour, and Elizabeth Creake his wife was borne.—1662, Dec. 4, Hannah Gale, borne.—1664, Dec. 10, Georg Gale, borne.—1666, 22 July, Jemima Gale, born.—1668, Anne Gale, bapt. 21 June.—16$\frac{79}{80}$, Jan. 1, William, son of William Hopkyns of Abendon by Elizabeth his wife was baptized; borne in the house belonging to the mother's father (Georg Gale) on Dec. 10.' Of these Gale girls Wood, in the sequel, gives 'no good report.'

(ii) Richard Herne[1], taylor, and his family in the roome underneath; [now Jeffry Clerk, taylor].

(iii) Richard Barefoot[2], letter carrier and his ragged crew [now his wife, and John Repingale who married their daughter[3]] all in an upper and lower roome in the backside on the north side of Gale's and Herne's habitation.

(iv) the corner tenement opposit to Merton College church dore possest by Nathaniel Janes butler of Merton College [afterwards by Roger Fowler[4], cook of S. Alban's Hall; now by Joseph Jackson[5], under-cook of Merton College.—Note that the lower roome in the said tenement joyning to the entrie in the Pit yard hath been possest by Richard Herne [John Robinson, and now by Henry Freeman[6], under-butler of Merton College.]

(v) the tenement joyning to the former on the north side and which hath a public dore belonging therto going into Grope Lane, possest by Will. Blackman the elder[7]; [afterwards by the yonger[8], now by his widdow and son (John Blackman).—This was turned into 4 tenements anno 1680.]

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[1] note in Wood MS. E 33:—'1665, March 30, Richard Hieron (Herne), of Bynsey neare Oxon, a taylour, of this parish, and Alice New, daughter of Thomas New of All Saints parish, were married.'

[2] note in Wood MS. E 33:—'1674, March 25, Richard Barefoot, letter carrier or foot-messinger, living lately in the Pit yard, was buried in the church yard.'

[3] note in Wood MS. E 33:—'168$\frac{1}{2}$, Jan. 24, Alice Barefoot (for her impudence commonly called *Brass*), the wife of John Repinghale (for his sharking and snatching commonly called *Catcher*), was buried in the church yard by her father (Richard Barefoot) after shee had received relief from the parish about 3 or 4 yeares.' '166$\frac{5}{6}$, Jan. 22, Anne Repinghale daughter of John Repinghale and Alice Barefoot his wife, was borne in one of the houses in the Pit yard.'

[4] note in Wood MS. E 33:—'1677, Nov. 13, Marie, the wife of Roger Fowler, cook of St. Alban's Hall, was buried in S. John Bapt. churchyard: she died in Cat Street, the 11th of the same month.'

[5] note in Wood MS. E 33:—'167$\frac{2}{3}$, Feb. 16, Joseph Jackson, under-cooke of Merton Coll., and Mary Blackman of this parish, daughter of William Blackman lately the younger, were married.' '1655, May 20, Mary Blackman, daughter of William Blackman yonger, and Mary Vernule or Vernvill his wife, was borne.' In 1684 Joseph Jackson occurs as 'head cook' of Mert. Coll.

[6] note in Wood MS. E 33:—'1673, July 27, Henry Freeman, under-butler of Mert. Coll., bachelor, and Elizabeth Chilmead of Halywell in the suburbs of Oxon, widdow, were married. This Henry Freeman is now her sixth husband.'

[7] notes in Wood MS. E 33:—'1662, Oct. 9, Joane Blackman (Joanna Rudley), wife of William Blackman the elder, cooke, was buried in S. John Bapt. church-yard.—'1663, Oct. 5, William Blackman the elder, cook, and Joane Brooks, daughter of . . . Brooks of the Red Lyon in St. Martin's parish, widdow of one Mr. . . . Prichard, were married.'—'1666, 23 Nov., William Blackman the elder died.'—'167$\frac{4}{5}$, Feb. 13, old Robert Blackman, a distracted person, brother to William Blackman somtimes the elder, was buried in the churchyard' of S. John Bapt. parish.

[8] notes in Wood MS. E 33:—'1631, May, William Blackman, son of William Blackman (cooke) and Joane Rudley his wife, was baptized.'—'1665, 8 July, William Blackman, son of William Blackman the younger, borne.'—1672, Nov. 18, William Blackman, lately the younger, cook, was buried by his father and mother in S. John Bapt. churchyard.'

(vi) a tenement in the north-east corner of the backside joyning to Dr. Lydal's garden, possessed by Henry Price[1] cooke of Corp. Xti college; [afterwards by John Youlding[2] an exciseman; now by his widdow (who sells ale for a livelyhood) and her children.]

(vii) a tenement in *the back lane* (as they call it) on the east side of Corpus Christi college stables and almost opposit to the ⟨University⟩ carrier's stables, possest by William Blackman the yonger by vertue of a lease from Henry Price [now by . . . Browne who keeps an ale-house there.—This is possest by, or the original right belongs to, Corp. Xti Coll., and is reckoned as a member of 'the Pit.']

In Grope Lane, beyond this back lane, are three tenements, belonging to Merton College, and all in this parish:—

(i) a tenement containing a lower and upper roome, possest by Richard Grove[3], taylor; [now by his widdow and daughter.]

(ii) a tenement on the north side of the former, possest by William Ferryman, a turner.

(iii) a tenement on the north side of that, now called by the name of the Magpie[4], possest by John Prince[5]; [afterwards by his widdow; now by William Harris who married the daughter.]

Besides these the better part of the scite of Oriel College hath been in this parish, viz. the place where the ball-court is, privy house, wood house, chappell[6] and the south side of the college, but all now involved in St. Marie's parish by negligence of processioning and of having officers chose for the parish.

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[1] his father was John Price, under-cook of C. C. C. Notes in Wood MS. E 33:—'1627, Nov. 29, Henry Price, son of John Price, cook, was baptized.'—'1646, in the beginning of this yeare died John Price under-cook of Corp. C. C.; buried in S. John Bapt. churchyard.'

[2] notes in Wood MS. E 33:—'166$\frac{8}{9}$, Jan. 31, Abraham Yaulding, son of John Yaulding, exciseman, was baptized: borne in Henry Price his house in the Pit yard, 17 Jan.'—'1670, 25 July, John Yaulding, one of the excisemen of Oxford, died suddenly in Henry Price his house in the Pit yard; buried the next day under the tower' of S. John Bapt. church.

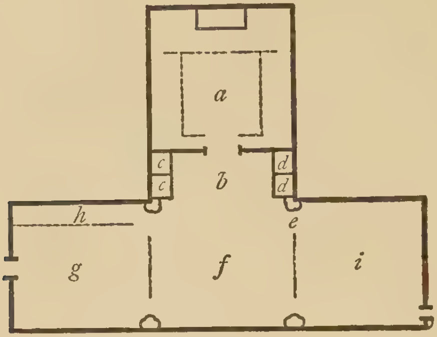
[3] note in Wood MS. E 33:—'1664, Dec. 18, Richard Grove, taylor, an antient inhabitant of S. John Bapt. parish, was buried in the churchyard.'

[4] the house afterwards changed its name:—'1684, Sept. 1, at 10 of the clock at night was baptized Michael Walker son of Michael Walker manciple of Merton College; borne 27 Aug. in the house on the south side of "the Magpie" (now called "the Talbot") in Grope lane': Wood MS. E 33.

[5] notes in Wood MS. E 33:—'1662, Apr. 29, Dorcas Prince, widdow of George Guy, the wife of John Prince of the Magpye in Grope Lane died; buried in S. John Bapt. churchyard.'—'1673, Oct. 27, John Prince of the Magpye in Grope lane was buried in S. John Bapt church under the tower: he died suddenly the day before.'

[6] in Wood MS. E 33, p. 32, Wood writes:—'Note that Oriel College chappell having been formerly in St. John Baptist parish and of right ought to be so still, but lost for the same reason that I have told you before, I shall therefore —such that I have collected that have been buried there—here insert, because that no register that I know of takes notice of them,' and then he gives a list of burials in Oriel College Chapel from 1652.

Corpus Xti college is all intirely in this parish, but they bury in their chapel and cloyster.



The Ichnography[1] of Merton College Church.

(a) the choire. (b) the place between the choire and the church. (c) the two seats wherein severall of the parishioners sit viz. in the uppermost next to the choire Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lydall's and Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Wood's family only. (d) the two seats belonging to the warden's family and some of the servants of Merton College. (e) the place where the pulpit stood. (f) the area of the tower where the parish buries. (g) the north isle where the parish buries. (h) the burial place belonging to the family of the Woods. (i) the south isle where Merton College buries.⟩

⟨In Wood 276 B fol. 116 is a ground-plan, partly in pencil, of the chancel of S. John Baptist parish church, which is shown on p. 451. Wood describes it thus:—'This is the ichnography of Merton College choire, before the pavement and grave-stones were pulled up and stalls pulled downe, 1671.'⟩

August.—2, S., for a musmillion[2], 8*d*; spent at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood and ⟨John⟩ Curten, 4*d*.—8, F., with Dick Lower at Bolls, 2*d*; with him and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at mother Harwood, 5*d*.—12, T., spent at Jeanses, 5*d*.—13, W., to Joseph Godwin for 12 of my brother Edward's sermon books in sheets, 6*d*; to him againe for Parkhurst[3] 'Epigrams,' 1*s*.—14, Th., at mo⟨ther⟩ Harwood's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 4*d*.—15, F., for

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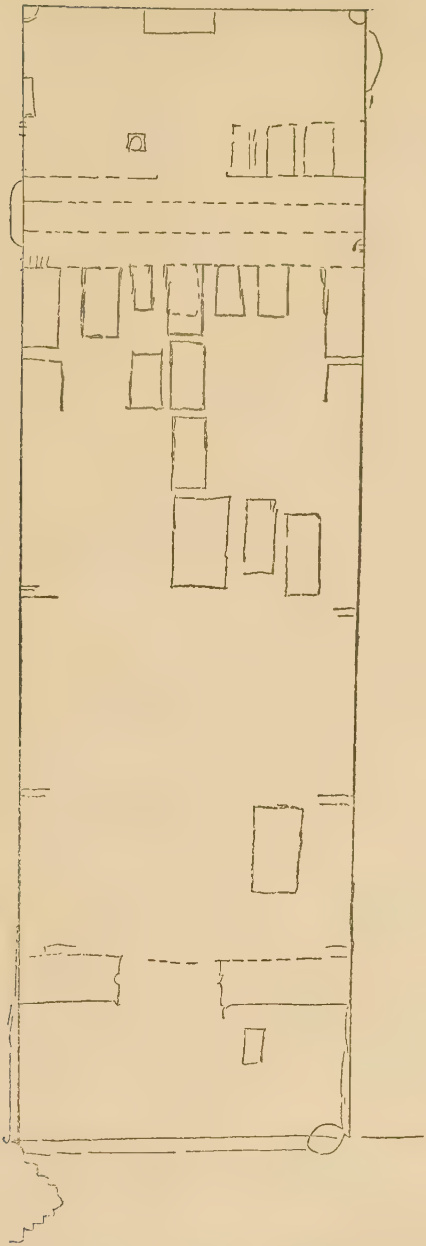
[1] Wood's word for 'ground-plan.'

[2] i. e. musk-melon.

[3] this book is now Wood 334 no. 2 (Johannis Parkhurst 'Epigrammata Juvenilia,' Lond. 1573): it has the autograph 'Nath. Crewe.' Wood has written this note in it, 'this book following did belong to Mr. Nathaniel Crew of Linc. Coll., afterwards bishop of Durham; who exchanging it amongst others for other books of Joseph Godwin a bookseller at the upper end ⟨of Cat Street⟩, I afterwards bought it of him.'



⟨*Plan of Merton College Chapel* (*S. John Baptist Church*).⟩

a musmillion[1], 7*d*; spent with Dick Lower and Mr. 〈John〉 Curteyne at Jeanses, 7*d*, and at Bolls the cook's.—19, T., for 'the book[2] of latitude men,' 4*d*; spent at m〈other〉 Harwood's with Mr. 〈John〉 Curteyne, 3*d*.—24, Su., for scurvey grass drink with Mr. 〈John〉 Curteyne, 6*d*.—26, T., at mother Janes 〈i.e. Jeanes〉 with Dr. 〈Herbert〉 Pelham, 4*d*.—27, W., at Janses with Mr. 〈Nathaniel〉 Grenwood, 4*d*.—28, Th., paid Mrs. Burnham a score, 1*s* 6*d*.—29, F., with Mr. 〈John〉 Curteyn at Jeanses, 6*d*; to Forest for books, 2*s*.—30, S., to Rich for a pair of round toed liquored shoes, 4*s* 4*d*.

August.—[Aug.[3] 2, S., ten pounds given from the Universitie stock to certaine Hungarians studying in the Universitie. Quaere the names of these Hungarians in Catal. Studentium in bibl. Bodl.—The delegates' order of 19 July, S., was then read wherby the salary allowed to 'the assessor to the vicechancellor in things temporall' belonging to the University, settled in Dr. 〈Edward〉 Reynolds' time was taken away. Quaere the time when the assessor was appointed[4]. I think in anno 1649 when great controversies were between the University and the towne.]

Aug. 5, T., 1662, lent Will. Hall, the printer, 'Rex[5] Platonicus.'

Aug. 6, W., Mr. Harrison of . . . , supposed to be murthered 2 years agoe, came out of Turkie to his home in the country. I have the pamphlet.

〈Wood 365 (25) 'A true account of the tryal and execution of Joan Perry and her two sons John and Richard Perry for the supposed murder of William Harrison, gent.' Lond. 1676. The pamphlet has Ralph Sheldon's motto 'In Posterum' and came from him to Wood. It is in the form of 'a letter from Sir T[homas] O[verbury] of B[o]urton [on the hill] in Gloucestershire to T[homas] S[hirley] Dr of Physick in London.' It sets out that William Harrison, a man of about 70 years of age, steward to the viscountess Campden, had been carried off (perhaps by the directions of his wife) as he returned to Campden at night after collecting rents in the neighbourhood, and sold to the Turks. It was supposed that he had been murdered, and suspicion fell on his servants, the Perrys, and their mother (a reputed witch). These were tried by Sir Robert Hyde, Puisne Justice of the common pleas, condemned, and executed. Wood has the following note about what followed.

'John Perry hung in chaines on the same gallowes. Richard and Joane Perry were after execution taken downe and buried under the gallowes. Three dayes after a gentlewoman, pretending to understand witches, hired a man to dig up the grave that shee might search Joan's body 〈for the witch-mark〉. Shee being on horseback drew up to the grave when 'twas opened, but the horse starting at the sight of the body ran away under the gallowes and her head hitting against John's feet struck her off from the horse into the grave.

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[1] i. e. musk-melon.

[2] 'Account of the new sect of Latitude men,' Lond. 1662; Wood 607 (5).

[3] note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 44.

[4] *supra* pp. 157, 163, 256, 273.

[5] Wood's copy (Wood 62 no. 2) is of the 1663 Oxford edition printed by William Hall, so that he probably got a copy of the new edition in acknowledgment of the loan.

'After Harrison's returne, John was taken downe and buried and Harrison's wife soon after (being a snotty covetuous presbyterian) hung herself in her owne house. Why, the reader is to judge.

'Upon Harrison's returne to London Sir R⟨obert⟩ Hyde was at Glocester in his circuit and one that had seen Harrison there brought the news to Gloucester. Which comming to the hearing of Hyde, he became somewhat passionate and commanding his servant to call the messinger chid him for bringing false news and commanded the jailer to commit him to prison.')

Aug. 24, Su., Barthel⟨mew's⟩ day, were ejected and silenced about 2000 non-conformists. So Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Baxter in his 'Sermon[1] at J⟨ohn⟩ Corbet's Funerall' p. 29. What heads of houses was turned out upon non-subscribing to the Act of Uniformity was Dr. ⟨John⟩ Conant of Exon. Coll.[2], Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Wilkinson ⟨junior⟩ of Magd. Hall[3], and Dr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Rogers[4] (Dr. Conant afterwards conformed); six or seven fellows of Exon, 2 of Lync.[5], 1 of Pembroke (Risley jun.). Thomas Branker fellow of Exeter Coll. left his fellowship for Non-conformity; conformed afterwards. See the register of that College for their names. Fellowes of Exon that left their fellowships for non-conformity—⟨Thomas⟩ Branker, ⟨Edmund⟩ Fido, ⟨Humphrey⟩ Sainthill, ⟨Richard⟩ Whitway, ⟨John⟩ Hoppin[6].

⟨Robert⟩ Speare[7] of Lync. about 2 or 3 years earlier (?) had a bastard.

Aug. 28, Th., ⟨Henry⟩ Jones, newly chosen scholler of C. C. C., died, and was buried in the cloister[8].

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[1] Wood 634 (3).

[2] Boase Reg. Coll. Exon. pp. 71, 74.

[3] Henry Wilkinson, principal of Magd. H. since 12 Aug. 1648. Wood had some acquaintance with him. Wood 634 (14) (Henry Wilkinson's 'Concio ad clerum Oxon. 7 Mar. 1660'; Lond. 1660) has this note:—'liber Ant. Woode ex dono authoris Aug. 28, 1661.'

[4] Christopher Rogers, principal of New Inn Hall 1626–1644 and 1646–1662.

[5] Francis Jones, elected fellow of Lincoln 24 August 1660, resigned 15 Aug. 1662: Raphael Humphrey, elected fellow of Lincoln 24 Aug. 1660, and admitted 22 Sept. 1660, resigned 15 Aug. 1662. (Francis Jones had been recommended to the College for a fellowship by King Charles I on 22 Apr. 1645, and for that reason his election was urged on the college by the King's Commissioners on 16 Aug. 1660.) If Speare (*supra* p. 333) be counted, this would make *three* fellows of Lincoln removed for non-conformity.

[6] for these five, see Boase Reg. Coll. Exon. pp. 71, 72, 74.

[7] the reading of this note is uncertain.

[8] see Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 412. Wood MS. E 33 says 'buried in the north cloyster there at the east end therof; aet. 15.'

Aug. 29, F., to Robinson for Larkin[1] 'Character of the Fathers, historians, etc.', 2*s*, in sheets; to Ned Forest for the 'life[2] of Sir Thomas More,' Jacobs'[3] speeches, and Savill's[4] Oration, 2*s*.

⟨In Aug. 1662 Wood made excerpts from the muniments of S. Bartholomew's Hospital in the Treasury of Oriel College. These excerpts are now found in Wood MS. F 28 fol. 57–61.⟩

September.—1, M., to Forest to 6 quire of paper, 1*s* 6*d*.—3, W., with Mr. Peynton[5] and ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at Harwood's, 3*d*.—4, Th., spent with Mr. ⟨William⟩ Sprig, ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨John⟩ Robinson, and Burlington at Bolls the cook's and tavern, 2*s*.—10, W., spent at Abingdon with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne when the visitation was, 2*s* 10*d*.—11, Th., given to see the prise[6] at the K⟨ing's⟩ Armes, 6*d*.—12, F., spent at the Golden Lyon, with Mr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Pike, 4*d*.—13, S., a pound of candells 5*d ob.*; with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham and Mr. ⟨Charles⟩ Perrot, 2*d*.—15, M., to the butler for my battles, 5*s*; for Dr. ⟨John⟩ Wallis his 'English[7] Grammer,' 6*d*.—18, Th., at Jeanses, with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 4*d*.—20, S., to Blackman for a pye, and to Earles for 3 bottles of cider, 2*s* 6*d*.—22, M., with Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Hide at Bodicot's, 5*d*.—23, T., to Nicolls the taylor for mending, 3*s*; at mo⟨ther⟩ Harwood's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 4*d*.—24, W., spent at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Denton, and ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, 2*d*; the first time of catch meting.—26, 27, F., S., spent 4*d*.—30, T., to Watson for setting up shelves, 8*d*; spent at Westcott's with Mr. ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton and Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Denton[8], 3*d*; to Joseph Godwin for 'the[9] English Traveller,' 1*s*.

September.—†Sept. 2, T., John Biddle, the Arrian, died.

[Die Lunae[10], vizt. 8 Sept. 1662, the names of such scholars of New Inne Hall that openly declared before the vicechancellor ⟨Richard Baylie⟩, some of the heads of houses, the proctors, and others that they did not approve of the doctrine and discipline of the church of England.

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[1] Edward Larkin 'Speculum patrum, a looking glass of the fathers,' Lond. 1659, 8vo; Wood 435. Edward Larkin, 'The true effigies or portraicture of the chief philosophers, historians, etc.,' Lond. 1659, 8vo: seems now not to be in the Wood Collection.

[2] Lond. 1662; Wood 289 (6).

[3] 'Philologiae ἀνακαλυπτήριον' by Henry Jacobs of Mert., publ. by H. B. (Allsouls), Oxon. 1652, Wood 512 (11); marked as bought for 8*d*.

[4] Sir Henry Savile's 'Oratio coram regina Elizabetha' (at Oxford 1592), Lond. 1658, 4to; Wood 512 (4). Reprinted in the Oxf. Hist. Soc. 'Elizabethan Oxford.'

[5] 'Peynton' is possibly 'Ranulph Peyton'; see *supra* p. 441, and *infra* on this page.

[6] i. e. at backsword: see Pepys' Diary under date 1 June 1663.

[7] Wood 42 (1); 'Linguae Anglicae Grammatica,' Oxon. 1653.

[8] here followed 'being the first time of our katch me⟨e⟩ting,' but the words are scored out; the proper place for them being above, under date the 24th. This took the place of an older music meeting, see *supra*, p. 275.

[9] this is Wood C 49, which has the note:—'bought of Joseph Godwin, pretium 1*s*, anno 1662, Sept.' The title-page and beginning of the book are missing; it contains maps of districts in England with distances of the towns from each other.

[10] note in MS. Tanner 338 fol. 411.

Stephen Charman.
Robert Middleton.
Thomas Wagstaffe.
David Lloyd.
Josias Simcox.
John Herring.
John Harris.]

*Sept. 10, W., at Abendon[1] in Berks, with J. C.[2], purposely to see the manner of the visitation then held by the diocesan, Dr. Humphrey Henchman, bp. of Salisbury. He then saw the ruins of the most antient and stately abbey that once stood there; but those ruins are since gone ⟨to⟩ ruin. A great scandal it is, that that most noble structure should now have little or no memory of it left.

Sept. 17, W., my picture, by the eating of the rust of the naile it hung on, fell downe[3] on the face therof.

Sept., 18 day, being Thursday, ⟨Joseph⟩ Maynard was chose Rector of Exeter Coll. The same day Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Bayly the vicecancellor resigned; and Dr. Walter Blandford, warden of Wadham, took his place.

†Sept. 18, Th., Walter Blandford, vicechancellor; 'reformed the madness of the University contracted by the king's comming in,' vide Stephen Penton[4] 'Instructions to a guardian' which I have, p. 45.

18 Sept., Th., Joseph Maynard chose rector ⟨of Exeter⟩. This man was good naturd, generous, and a good scholar: but having been absent from the college neare 20 yeares had forgot the way of a college life and the decorum of a scholar. He was given much to bibbing; and would set in fellowes' chambers where there was a musick meeting, smoke and drink till he was drunk and led to his

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[1] Hearne, editing this life in 1730, took occasion here to write a long note (see the chief part of it in Bliss' Reliquiae Hearnianae ii. 293) on a scarce tract, his own copy of which was the only copy he had seen, called 'In honour of Abingdon, or, On the seaventh day of September's solemnization 1641'; by John Richardson, serjeant of Abingdon in the county of Berks; a 4to sheet printed in 1641. There was however a copy of this, in the Wood Collection, where it is still found (Wood 537 no. 14 a).

[2] John Curteyne.

[3] Wood notes this, probably, as an unlucky omen.

[4] a quotation from this book alluding to the license of Oxford at the Restoration is found in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 698.

lodgings by bachelaurs. This being notorious, they got . . . and Seth ⟨Ward⟩, bishop of Exon[1], to resigne his place[2]. His brother Serj⟨eant⟩ ⟨Sir John⟩ Maynard consented (?).

John Gauden[3], bishop of Worcester died about the 20 of this month ⟨Sept.⟩.

†Sept. 20, S., ⟨meeting⟩ about the reception of Christiern prince of Denmark, son of Frederic king of Denmark, (afterwards, 1670, king of Denmark by the name of Christiern V). Sept. 26, F., he came into Oxon incognito. Sept. 27, S., entertained at the library.

[Sept. 20[4], S., 1662; the vicecancellor[5] received letters from ⟨the⟩ Cancellor to have some provision made for Christian[6], the king of Denmark's eldest son, who would be there, he thought, before the letters would come. But it seems he diverted his course and went to Windsore; from thence to my lord Seymor's[7]; then to Sir . . . Popham; then, to the Bath; afterwards to Sir Robert Pye's at Faringdon. From whence the University having notice that they should not receive him publickly, ⟨they⟩ desisted.

He therfore, 26 of the same month, F., came in, accompanied with about sixteen, at the west gate; and so, through the Beare Lane, in at the back gate of the Beare. Among whome was [the[8] Master of the Ceremonies, Sir James Shotterell, and] Colonell Sir (John[9]) Talbot, knight, sometimes fellow of Allsoules, who accompanied him in his travells as an interpreter. He laid that night at the Bare. The next morning, being Saturday Sept. 27, he rode with his retinew in Dr. ⟨John⟩ Dolben's and Sir Thomas Clayton's coaches to the Scooles, where he, with about 7 or 8, went up to the library; and the vicecancellor with some Doctors being then in the Convocation house, went up after him and comming into Selden's Library, saluted him. After some discours of welcome and honouring the University with his presence, he[1] made a short speech (having the King Charles the I his works in his hand gilt). Which being ended, gave the said book to the prince, and the prince gave it into the hands of his attendance. After that, they went into the gallery to see the coines. Which being done, to the Anatomy Scoole; then down to the Convocation ⟨house⟩; then into the Devinity Scoole. After that they took coach, and went to the Physick garden; where staying for some time, went to Xt. Ch., and dined with the deane, Dr. ⟨John⟩ Fell. After about three of the clock in the afternoone, he went in his coach to the Beare; where after some time taking horse to depart, was caressed by the count Galfrey Montgomery in Aquitaine of Jesus Coll., and the eldest son[2] ⟨of the⟩ earl of Anglesy of Xt. Ch. with some complements. At last they with the lord Garetsky (a Poland lord, living in Oxford) kissing his hand, departed hence and went that night to Ricot to lord of Lindsey's[3] where he stayed till the Munday following.[4]]

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[1] 'Sarum' corr. to 'Exon.' The bishop of Exeter is visitor of Exeter College.

[2] In Aug. 1666 Maynard exchanged with Arthur Bury, the rectorship of Exeter College for a canonry of Exeter Cathedral.

[3] see R. B. Gardiner's Reg. Coll. Wadh. p. 106. Wood D 22 no. 10 is a catalogue of 'books written by Dr. ⟨John⟩ Gauden and sold by Andrew Crook.'

[4] this narrative is from Wood MS. D 19 (3), fol. 4 b.

[5] Walter Blandford, warden of Wadham.

[6] Wood notes:—'Christiern, prince of Denmark, son of Frederic III king of Denmark; which Christiern was afterwards king being the V,' (i. e. Christian V, king 1670–1699).

[7] Francis Seymour, baron Seymour of Trowbridge.

[8] the words in square brackets are scored out.

[9] words bracketed thus by Wood are doubtful.

Sept. 29, M., being Mich⟨aelmas⟩ day, severall schollers went to steale geese at Wulgercote[5]; but being discovered they were pursued; and in the pursuit one scholler was thrust in the arme with a prong, another taken. He that was taken they had to Wulvercote and set him in the stocks in his gowne; but the rest rallying up forces to the number of 40, came and rescued the man, broke all the windows in Wulvercote, and took a goose and stuck him on the end of a long staff, and soe marched through the town and home in triumph.

October.—1, W., to Forest for 'the[6] painting of the Ancients,' 1*s* 2*d*, and for somthing that I owed, 7*d*; at mother Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ C⟨urteyne⟩ and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ G⟨renwood⟩, 2*d*.—4, S., at the Merma⟨id⟩ Tavern with Mr. ⟨John⟩ C⟨urteyne⟩ 6*d*.—6, M., at the Feast at Cumner, 3*d*.—7, T., at Westcot's with the singers, 2*d*; at Elleses, 6*d*.—9, Th., at Elleses with Mr. Bell, 6*d*; at mo⟨ther⟩ Fisher's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Cu⟨rteyne⟩ and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Gr⟨enwood⟩, 5*d*; the day before, with the same company, 2*d*.—10, F., to Mr. Robinson for my quarteridge and for a booke, 2*s* 4*d*; at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 4*d*.—11, S., to Nicolls for making my coat, 3*s*; for a new paire of loynings, 2*s* 6*d*.—12, Su., at Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 2*d*.—13, M., at Westcote's with Mr. Paint⟨on⟩[7] and ⟨John⟩ C⟨urteyne⟩, 2*d*.—15, W., to Mr. Burnham for a score, 6*d*.

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[1] i. e. the vice-chancellor.

[2] James Annesley, son of Arthur Annesley earl of Anglesey, matric. at Ch. Ch. 4 Dec. 1661, aet. 16.

[3] Montague Bertie, earl of Lindsey, had married for his second wife Bridget Wray heiress of the barony of Norreys of Rycote.

[4] some of the words in this line are very uncertain from the fraying of the lower edge of the leaf.

[5] i. e. Wolvercote.

[6] by Fr. Junius, Lond. 1638; Wood C 22—marked as costing 1*s* 4*d*.

[7] see note 5 p. 454.

—16, Th., to John Forest for 'the[1] history of a magician' and 'the Jesuits Catechisme,' 2*s* 6*d*; for a pound of candells, 5*d ob.*; spent with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 2*d*.—17, F., to my barber for his quarteridg, 3*s*; spent at mo⟨ther⟩ Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curt⟨eyne⟩ 4*d*.—18, S., for a parcell from the carriers, 4*d*.—20, M., two sacks of coles, 2*s* 4*d*; at Westcoate's at the catch meting, 2*d*.—24, F., paid Mrs. Burnham 6*d* for a score.—25, S., spent with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s* 3*d*.—27, M., at Westcot's at the catch meeting, 4*d*.—30, Th., at m⟨other⟩ Fisher's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ C⟨urteyne⟩ and Peinton[2], 2*d*.—31, F., at the Meermaid tavern with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s*.

October.—Oct. 9, being Thursday, Mr. ⟨William⟩ Dormer's house[3] of Ascott (scars finis⟨h⟩ed) was burnt downe to the ground.

[In[4] the parish of Milton is a village call'd Ascote or Estcote wherin is the place house of the Dormers. There was a verie noble house built there by William Dormer (son of Sir Robert Dormer, who died 25 July 1649); and the outside thereof being finish'd, the joyner's shavings took fire by accident and so 'twas burnt downe, 9 Octob. 1662. The said William Dormer was a High-Sherriff of Oxfordshire anno 1666[5]. ⟨He⟩ went to Uxbridge fair in Sept. 1683 and in his returne died at Great Wycomb 25 of the said month, having then and before taken too much of the creature. Whereupon his body was brought to Ascote, and buried soon after at Milton by his ancestors. He married . . . daughter of Edmund Waller of Beconsfield.]

Henry[6] Lawes, the musitian, died about the beginning of this month, and buried at Westminster (quaere). See my 'Notes from Westminster Register': put in with ⟨William⟩ Cartwright ⟨in the Ath.⟩.

Mem. that the 11 day of Oct., S., I was with Dr. ⟨Michael⟩ Woodward of New Coll. to see their registers which he with the leave of some of the senior fellowes promised heareafter to shew me. [This[7] I think at ⟨last?⟩ came to nothing.]

*Oct. xi, S., with Dr. Michael Woodward, warden of New Coll., to see the registers and some records of that house. He put me off from[8] the present with some notes of his owne[1] concerning the wardens thereof, benefactors, bishops, &c.

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[1] probably Wood B 17 (1) 'The admirable historie of the possession and conversion of a penitent woman seduced by a magician that made her to become a witch' translated by W. B., Lond. 1613; since the book is headed on each page 'the admirable historie of a magician.'

[2] see note 5 p. 454.

[3] see Davenport's Oxfordshire, p. 71.

[4] note in Wood MS. E 1, fol. 285.

[5] see Davenport's Oxfordshire, p. 71.

[6] 'William' corr. to 'Henry.'

[7] the words in square brackets are a later addition. Wood did not get permission to consult the muniments of New Coll. till 28 July 1666; see *infra* under that date.

[8] 'from' seems a slip for 'for.'

Oct 15, W., ⟨Roger⟩ Reston[2], of Xt. Ch., died and was buried at Xt. Ch.

†Oct. 17, F., Sir Henry Bennet, somtimes a student of Ch. Ch., made Secretary of State; a great pretender for sufferings.

[Thomas Fyfeild[3] (the son of William Fyfeild of Witney in com. Oxon, plebeian), head-butler of Ch. Church, died, S., 18 October 1662; buried in S. Marie's church by the larg south dore. He married Margaret Stevenson of Weston on the greene (sister to the wife of alderman ⟨John⟩ Nixon); by whom he had issue, Thomas, a draper, now mayor of Oxford (anno 1676), who married . . . daughter of Walter Cave.—This Margaret died at Binsey neare Oxon, W., 16 October 1689, and was buried by her husband.—. . . Fyfeild, brother to the said Thomas Fyfeild of Ch. Ch., died in the house of his nephew, T., 23 Oct. 1677 and was buried in S. Marie's church by his said brother. On his hearse were the armes of Fyfeild (they say that they are descended from the Fyfilds of Fyfeild by Witney); impaling, 'ermine on a cheif gules 3 besants, over that in the middle stands a lozeng argent.']

Oct. 20, M., paid my coz. Jackson[4] for those books I bought of her husband, 1*li.* 15*s.*

⟨Several of Henry Jackson's books can be identified in the Wood Collection of printed books, having his autograph 'liber Henrici Jacksoni, Coll. Corporis Christi Oxon,' and occasionally having also a date as 'anno MDCX, Maii xxi,' etc., and a note of the price; e. g. Wood 283 ('Twoo bookes of S. Ambrose . . . of the vocation and calling of all nations' 1561); Wood 336 (Andrew Bord's 'First book of the introduction of knowledge,' 1542); Wood 341 ('Historia aliquot nostri saeculi martyrum,' 1550) which Jackson notes that he bought for 2*s* 6*d*, and in which Wood notes 'Antonii à Uuood Oxon ex bibl. Hen. Jackson consanguinei sui 1662'; Wood 477 (containing several treatises—e. g. Laur. Valla 'Historiarum Ferdinandi . . . libri tres' Paris 1521; 'Philobiblon' Richardi Dunelmensis, Oxon 1599; no. 5 of them is Heinrych Bullinger's 'Series et digestio temporum . . . in Actis Apostolorum,' Tiguri 1548, which last has on it 'Magistri Smithe' and a note intimating that this is the autograph of Richard

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[1] these notes he gave to Wood and they are now found in Wood MS. F 28 (O. C. 8490). Dr. Woodward's ground plan of New College to illustrate these notes is found in Wood 276 B fol. 114 b. These notes are described and partly printed in Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. pp. 579–584.

[2] Roger Reston; Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 511.

[3] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 102. Wood gives these arms in colours:—'per fess and per pale counterchanged vert and argent 3 acorns slipped or ⟨Fyfield⟩; impaling per pale ermine and gules, a saltire counterchanged.' See Wood MS. F 29 A fol. 326 a.

[4] widow of Henry Jackson.

Smythe, Reg. Prof. Theol. Oxon. under Henry VIII and Queen Mary); Wood 538 (Humphrey's life of Juell; Lond. 1573); Wood 590 no. 1 ('The Customs of London,' 1584); Wood 776; Wood 778 (R. Pynson's 'Manipulus Curatorum'); Wood 789; Wood 854 ('Concertatio ecclesiae catholicae in Anglia . . . ,' August. Trevir. 1583; price 4*s*.).

Wood obtained also a few MS. papers written by Henry Jackson.

(*a*) 'Collectanea' of Henry Jackson, being excerpts (i) from a very old MS., containing the life of S. Oswin, belonging to Brian Twyne, (ii) from Walter de Froucester's chronicle of S. Peter's Gloucester, (iii) from Walter de Froucester's register [1] (written 1391); (iv) from the indentures-register of Malmsbury Abbey; (v) from the leiger-book of Cirencester—these are found in Wood MS. D. 18 (O. C. 8563).

(*b*) a Latin life of Thomas Lupset, by Henry Jackson; in Wood MS. F 30 (O. C. 8492).

(*c*) Catalogue of recipients of books from the library and by the bequest of John Reynolds, president of C. C. C.; containing several autographs of recipients. This MS. is now Wood MS. D 10 (O. C. 8564). At the beginning Wood has this note:—'Antonii à Wood, Oxon, anno 1680. This book I found in the library of Henry Jackson (B. of Div., rector of Hampton Meysey in com. Glocester, somtimes fellow of C. C. C. Oxon) anno 1662. It containes the names of such books that the famous Dr. John Rainolds, somtimes president of the said College, bequeathed to divers students of severall colleges and halls of Oxon, especially such that had sate at his feet and were his admirers and had also for severall yeares recurred to him (as to an oracle) for the resolution of doubts. This catalogue was mostly written by the said Henry Jackson.' Wood has noted also:—'7 Apr. 1681, given to Roger Bartlet of Oxon for binding of this book, 6*d*'; which is followed by the binder's signature ('Rog. Bartlet') by way of a receipt.

(*d*) Testimonies from authors in praise of John Claymond, collected by Henry Jackson and prefixed by him to his transcript of John Shepreve's metrical life of Claymond; in Wood MS. F 30 (O. C. 8492).

[30 Oct.[2], Th., Richardus Reeves e Coll. Trin. electus exhibitionarius domini Johannis Craven baronis de Ryton.]

Oct. 31, F., a report that Mr. Taylor of Allsouls and Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Stub with others were drowned going to Jaimaica—which, if it be true, must happen in the beginning of Sept.

Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Peirce chose president of Magd. this or the next month, quaere. A mandamus from the King for it. His character, a good pulpit man and bad governor: and thence take occasion ⟨to speak?⟩ of wrangles and debates.

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[1] the original itself, 'Liber vel chronicon de prima fundatione monasterii S. Petri Glocestriensis ab Osrico subregulo de licentia regis Ethelredi anno 681, compilatus per Gualterum Frowcester, abbatem ejusdem, 1397,' is described by Wood in Wood MS. E 4 as 'somtimes in the hand of Henry Jackson S. T. B. rector of Meysey Hampton com. Glouc., now MS. Cotton Domitian A. 8 num. 20,' i.e. Domit. viii. fol. 125 b.

[2] note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 24.

November.—8, S., for 2 pound of candles, 11*d*; for dressing of my hat, 1*s*; spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteine at Webb's, 2*d*.—13, Th., to Edw⟨ard⟩ for candles for the common fire, 2*d*.—14, F., spent at mo⟨ther⟩ Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 7*d*.—15, S., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 5*d*.—17, M., at Westcote's, 6*d*.—18, T., to Mr. Robinson for ⟨Walter⟩ Charleton's [1] 'Ston-Heng,' 1*s*.—22, S., spent at Bodicot's Taverne with Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Cripps, Mr. ⟨George⟩ Roberts, and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Athrop, 1*s*.—24, M., for Jones [2] 'of Stonheng,' 4*s*; at Westcot's, 4*d*.—25, T., with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn at m⟨other⟩ Whorwod's, 3*d*.—26, W., to Edw⟨ard⟩ for candles for the common fire, 2*d*.—26, W., to Besse Creake for mending my stockings, 7*d*.—27, Th., at Hedington with Mr. Ford [3], Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Hallum [4], and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 3*d*.—29, S., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d*.

November.—Nov. 8, S., my brother Robert with his family left us and went to Mr. Noble's [5] house.

*Nov. 10, M., his kinsman John Taverner, of Soundess in the parish of Nettlebed, was made choice of by his majestie to be high-sherriff [6] of Oxfordshire, &c.

†Small pox rages in New College, Nov. 1662.

[Henry Stubb [7], 'Epistolarie discourse [8] concerning phlebotomie,' edit. 1671, p. 258:—'At New Coll. in Oxon in the yeare 1660 [9] (or 1661) the small pox raged with much malignity and proved mortall to many, but it was apparent that few (if any) died who were let blood; wheras on the contrary those that were not phlebotomised, did all (or generally) decease.' By which it is to be understood (this being obscure) that those that had the smallpox and were in time let blood lived; and those that were not, died. This must be understood of those that died 1662, vide ⟨Almanac⟩ that yeare in Nov.]

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[1] Wood 413 (2) 'Chorea Gigantum or the most famous antiquity of Great Britan vulgarly called Stone-heng standing on Salisbury Plain referred to the Danes' by Walter Charleton, London, 1663, 4°, price 1*s*.

[2] Wood 413 (1) 'The most noble antiquity of Great Britain vulgarly called Stone-heng on Salisbury Plain restored by Inigo Jones,' Lond. 1655.—The same volume contains a third treatise (Wood 413 no. 3) John Webb of Butleigh 'A vindication of Stone-heng restored' Lond. 1665. Webb argues that Stonehenge is 'a Roman work or temple.'

[3] William Ford M.A. C. C. C. 4 Apr. 1655.

[4] Thomas Allum or Hallum, M.A., Ball., 15 June 1655.

[5] probably William Noble, cook of Merton College. The house, we learn from MS. Phillipps 7018, was at the east end of S. John Baptist Street in S. Peter in the East parish.

[6] see Davenport's Oxfordshire (1888), p. 70.

[7] note by Wood on a slip now marked as fol. 79 of MS. Tanner 102.

[8] this book, though having a separate title and pagination, is bound up with and included on the first title page with Stubbe's 'The lord Bacon's relation of the sweating sickness examined . . .' Lond. 1671. The Bodleian copy is a presentation copy from the author to Thomas Barlow.

[9] the date, as Wood notes at the end of this note, is wrong: the epidemic of 1660 was not the small pox.

About the 13 Nov., Th., one ⟨William⟩ Wither[1], clerck of New Coll. and brother to Mr. Anthony Wither that was fellow, died and was buried in the cloister before the west doore of the chapel on the south side.

[. . .[2], daughter of Pimm of Brill in com. Bucks, widdow of . . . Austen of Brill, the wife of collonell Valentine Walton the noted regicid, died a little better than in an obscure condition in the house of Anne Lichfeild, a printer's widdow, in Cat Street, F., 14 Nov. 1662; and was buried in St. Marie's church. It was then the common report that her husband to save himself from hanging, fled into Flanders or the Low Countries, where in a disguised condition, lived as a gardiner with a certaine gentleman. At length being sick and foreseeing death, discovered himself to have been a man of fashion; and desired that after his death his wife and relations may be acquainted with it, etc. This I had from one that was acquainted with Mrs. Walton (the daughter of . . . Pimme of Brill).]

14 Nov., F., Mrs. Walton[3] (wife of Valentine Walton) died at Mr. Lichfield's (of the pox as they say). She was wife to Col. Walton one of the King's Judges, who flying the realme at the King's returne went into Flanders or the Low Countryes, and having skill in gardning and manuring hired himselfe to gent. there for that imployment; but falling sick and seing his time draw neare, sent for his ⟨master's⟩ wife and told that he had bin a man of fashion etc. and desired to send word to his lady in England that he was a dead man.

Mr. ⟨Charles⟩ Perrot of Oriel[4].

[Oxfordshire[5] 1662. Sir; For the continuance of our mutual society and acquaintance, we, the stewards chosen for this present year, request your company on Thursday the twentieth of November by nine of the clock in the morning at St. Michael's church in Cornhill to hear a sermon and from thence to Grocer's hall to dinner. You are desired to deliver 2*s* 6*d* upon the receipt of this ticket which you are to bring with you.

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[1] see Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 213.

[2] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 102.

[3] Peshall's City of Oxford, p. 54: see also Bliss' *Reliquiae Hearnianae* iii. 108.

[4] this is either the beginning of a note which goes no further or the name of Wood's informant of the preceding story.

[5] this printed paper, headed by the arms of the University and City of Oxford, and attested by six impressions of seals with coats of arms, is found in Wood 276 B, fol. 119. It shows a regularly constituted re-union of natives of the county, held annually in London. Four of the sermons preached on the occasion of this London feast are extant: e.g. John Woolley's (Wolley's) preached in 1674: see *Fasti* for 1668. A similar gathering was afterwards held in Oxford: see *infra* under dates 15 April 1669 and 25 Aug. 1670.

John Macock
William Wing
Nathaniel Short
Will. Ligburne
George Ewer
William Bourne
Michael Rolles
Thomas Martyn
Henry Meese
John Hoard
Francis Moore
Philip Cave
Robert Toms
Stewards.]

[Richard Lydiat[1], Mr. of Arts and fellow of New Coll., died, F., 21 Nov. 1662; and was buried in the east cloister there; descended from those of Alkerton in com. Oxon.]

Richard Lydiate, Mr. of Arts and fellow of New Coll., died 21 day of this month (F.) and buried in the east cloister[2] before the chapel dore on the north side therof. The small pox it seems is soe breife here that they have broke up house.

Memorandum that in the month of Nov. 1662, in the digging a well for a pumpe at the east end of the Bocherew, was within half a yard under ground or more a pitched floore and 3 yards deepe in the ground severall great posts of timber that laid flat and then about a yard deeper others, as if formerly ther had bin a common shoare, or els more probably the foundation of the old Bocherew.

[Nov. 1662[3], memorandum that Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham of Magd. Coll. lent to me 3 Roman coines that were about 40 yeares since found at Stow Wood. (i) One was off Caligula[4], as it should seeme, but upon one side where the face is 'tis thus wrote:—

IMP. C. ALLEC[T]VS. P F. A. V.—

on the revers, a woman with such a thing in her right hand (☿) and the letter S. on the right side of her and P. on the left; the words that are round her cannot be read. (ii) The other is of the emperor Constantine with his face on one side and on the revers an armed man, an inscription about it, and the two letters of S. P. on each side of it. (iii) The other seems to be of Theodosius, and on the revers is PIETAS.—This information I gave to Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Plot.]

December.—1, M., spent at J. Barret's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d.*—3, W., at Webb's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 2*d.*—5, F., spent at Web's and at the Mermaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 8*d.*—6, S., at Mo⟨ther⟩ Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d.*—8, M., at Wescote's, the catch meeting, 4*d.*—10, W., to Ed⟨ward⟩ for candells at the common fire, 2*d.*—15, M., at Wescott's, catch meeting, 4*d.*—16, T., to Knight for mending my chimney, 1*s*; spent with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton at the tavern, 6*d*; for 2 Almanack for 1663, 5*d*.—17, W., spent on Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Speare at Jeanses, 6*d*.—18, Th., with Mr. Penton[1] and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at Jeanses, 4*d*.—20, S., at Webb's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 6*d*.—23, T., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d*.—29, M., to Meers for a pair of gloves, 1*s*; spent at Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 6*d*.—30, T., at Hedington with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood and ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 8*d*.—31, W., paid Mr. ⟨George⟩ Roberts the bursar 6*s* for part for the wood towards the common fire.

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[1] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 102.

[2] Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 232.

[3] note by Wood, printed by Hearne at the end of 'Liber Niger Scaccarii.'

[4] Hearne notes that the coin is of Allectus.

December.—Dec. 22, M., declamations in the University restored. They were brought up by Dr. ⟨Daniel⟩ Grenwod[2] and put downe 1660 when the Visitation[3] was.

[Dec. 22[4], M., Convocation wherin the chancellor's letters were read, saying:—

> 'I did in the time of the last vicechancellor recommend to him and the convocation's consideration whether it might not be of some use to impose some exercise in Rhetorick to be performed by the Bac. of A. before they take the degree of Mr., and whether the enjoyning them to make some public declamation in the Schooles might not be an exercise verie sutable to that season of their studies,' etc.

After which time the heads did consider but could not think of any way more proper than declamation, so that wheras they were left of⟨f⟩ after the king was restored and wall lectures onlie read in their places, declamations were now setled and wall lectures too; and the same day the statutes that had been made in Dr. ⟨Daniel⟩ Greenwood's time[5] for the speaking of two declamations were then with some alterations read and confirmed. Altered and consented to by the heads of houses 21 June last.

In the said Convocation care was taken that all hereafter that came to the University are to be matriculated, and that because many hitherto had not been matriculated at their first comming, the chancellor desired that they might commence their time for Bachelaur from their first comming and not from their matriculation. Granted; then confirmed by the house.]

Dec. 24, W., taken in one pound of candells of my rent due to me from Ely.

Dec. 29, M., received of Mr. Burnham and my brother Robert Wood 5*li* 2*s* 3*d* for my rent due to me S. Thomas day ⟨21 Dec.⟩. It should have been 6*li*., but he bated 24*s* for my diet for 6 weeks, and 1*s* 3*d* towards the getting the batchelaurs of Merton Coll. a grace-night (12 Dec., F.), and he owed me 8*s*.

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[1] see note 5 p. 454.

[2] Daniel Greenwood, Principal of Bras., Vicechancellor 1650–1652.

[3] by the King's Commissioners, 1660.

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 44.

[5] marginal note:—'see in the Vicechancellorship of Dr. Greenwood.'

Divers this year and the year before preached up Armini⟨ani⟩sme which had 30 years before soe much displeased the generality of people. The preachers for it were Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Peirce president of Magd. Coll., Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Tomkins of Alls., and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Fitzwilliams of Magd. Coll.

Fanaticks keep their children at home or bread them in privat schooles under fanaticks or send them beyond sea. The Papists they bre⟨e⟩d them beyond sea, though before the warr they did not, but sent them to the Universitie (⟨to⟩ Gl⟨ocester⟩ Coll.).

But many that are orthodox do not send them to the Universitie or if they do 'tis but for a little while. For if they spend a great deale of time in the Universitie 'tis but lost—for there is no preferment to be had without money and tho you tarrie here but 2 yeares yet if you'l give money you shall be preferred before those that have tarried there 20 yeare.

So that, I say, seing there is no reward of learning, virtue, industrie, our Universities decay and those that are fit for them betake themselves to other employments.

[An[1] age wherin a zealous concernment in studies is laught at and many wonder at the folly of those before the warr time that spent so much time and broke their braines in schol. divinity and metaphis⟨ics⟩. This folly of laughing at continued wors and worse till 1679 and from thence[2]—an age given to brutish pleasure and atheisme.]

Respect[3] to Masters ⟨by[4] bachelaurs⟩ lost; ⟨they⟩ go cheek by jole with you without any respect, walk in the same place they are: ad finem 1662.

This year such a saying come up in London "The Bishops get all[1], the Courtiers spend all, the Citizens pay for all, the King neglects all, and the Divills take all"—1662 ad finem.

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[1] this paragraph in square brackets is at the end of the Almanack for 1662. Wood at a later date has headed it with these words '1659: quaere memoir at the end of 1662'—referring to the preceding paragraphs.

[2] the sentence seems unfinished; the next words being a disconnected reflection on the times. A marginal jotting notes that in '1659, John Lambe ⟨was⟩ mayor.'

[3] the two paragraphs following are at the beginning of the Almanack for 1662, each with a direction for placing it here. The reference in MS. Tanner 102 suggests that they should be introduced at the end of 1661.

[4] that these words are to be inserted is plain from MS. Tanner 102, fol. 90 which refers to this place as describing 'familiarity of bach⟨elaurs⟩ with masters.'

⟨Wood 516 no. 11 is 'Articles of Visitation, by Robert [Skinner] bishop of Oxford, 1662.'⟩

⟨Wood 276 A no. 92 is E. Alleyn's 'A Catalogue of the noblemen and peers of the kingdom of England,' Lond. 1662, which he notes to have cost 4*d.*⟩

⟨In MS. Rawl. D 317 fol. 201 is a paper with receipts and disbursements in connection with an attempt to organize charity. The receipts are headed:—'received of the severall Colleges for their allowance yearly to the workemaster and marshall of the beggars after the rate of 10*s* 6*d* for every 100*li.* they are estimated at.' Ch. Ch. heads the list with a contribution of 10*li.* 10*s*, Magd. C. follows with 6*li.* 6*s*, and New C. with 5*li.* 5*s*; the list is closed with payments from Lincoln of 11*s* 6*d*, and from Ball., Univ., Wadh., Pembr., Jesus Coll., each 10*s* 6*d*. These payments were made in 1662, and 1663, and apparently intended to be made also in 1664.⟩

166$\frac{2}{3}$ and 1663: 15 Car. II: ⟨Wood aet. 31⟩.

⟨At the beginning of this almanac are some notes about previous years. These are placed here, rather than posted to their proper dates, to show that they are not memoranda made at the time but reminiscences.⟩

'Memorandum that about the year 1650 coffee and chocolate began to be frequently drank in Oxon: and about 1655 a club was erected at Tilliard's where many pretended witts would meet and deride at others. See elswhere in my Almanacs.'

'Memorandum that about 1659 scurvey grasse drink began to be frequently dranke in Oxon.'

'Mr. Thomas Grig ⟨Gregg⟩ of Trin. Coll. in his speech at the Act, 1661, made a relation of the devill who appeared[2] in Mag. Coll. Cloister in a surpliss. Afterwards[3] ch⟨aplain⟩ to ⟨Humphrey⟩ Henchman, bishop of London. I think Nathaniel Greenwood spake somthing to that purpose: vide 'Annus[4] Mirabilis.' Grig's funeral sermon[5], vide Catalogues; vide Terminal Catalogue p. 25; vide Fasti 2 vol. p. 836.'

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[1] see Evelyn's Diary under date 12 Mar. 167$\frac{1}{2}$.

[2] see *supra* pp. 356, 406.

[3] i. e. Grig was; not the apparition.

[4] Wood 643 (6).

[5] Simon Patrick: 'A sermon preached at the funeral of Mr. Thomas Grigg' (on 2 Cor. v. 1), Lond. 1670, 8vo.

'Grig's obit: see almanac 1670, Sept.'

'William Cole, secretary to the bishop of Winton, sometimes of Merton College, and author of a booke of simples[1], died at Winton 1662. He was borne at Adderberry com. Oxon, as I thinke. Enquire of Mr. ⟨? Philip⟩ French, his uncle. He died circa annum aetatis 35. Entred.'

'My aunt (?) married about Mich. 1662 to . . . Franklin.'

January.—1, Th., given to see Volponey acted at the town hall by prentices and tradesmen, 6*d.*—2, F., paid the butler of Merton for my battles, 5*s* 3*d*; to him for a 12 stak fagotts which I had Dec. 26, 1*s* 6*d.*—5, M., for mending my shoes, 6*d*; the shomakers box, 6*d.*—6, T., given to see Volponey acted againe, 6*d*; spent at Webb's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 7*d*; to Edward for my candles for the common fire and for the time before, 4*d.*—8, Th., given to old Church his X^{t}mas box, 1*s*; spent at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 6*d.*—9, F., to Mr. Robinson the bookseller for news books the last quarter, 2*s*; for Polydore Virgil[2] 'de inventione,' 1*s* 4*d*; for Wharton's Almanack[3] ann. 1663, 6*d.*; for Poore Robin[4] and Endymion's[5] Almanacks ann. 1663, 5*d*; spent at Hedington with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 4*d.*—12, M., at Bat. Finches with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 3*d.*—13, T., at Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 4*d.*—15, Th., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 3*d.*—16, F., the barber his quarteridge, 3*s*; at Web's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwoode, 6*d.*—17, S., paid John Barret my score, 7*s* 10*d.*—19, M., to Forrest for 'The[6] Marrow of History,' 8vo, 2*s* 4*d*; the same at Westcote's at the catch meeting, 3*d.*—20, T., to Edward for candells for the common fire, 2*d.*—22, Th., for 6 faggotts to the butler, . . . ; at Webb's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and my brother, 7*d*; at Short's for chocolate, 4*d*; for a letter to Mr. ⟨John⟩ Theyer, 2*d.*—23[7], F., at Web's and Meermaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s.*—26, M., at We⟨s⟩cott's catch meting with Mr. ⟨William⟩ Flexney, 6*d*; for sugar, 3*d.*—29, Th., taken of Ely 2 pound of candles which makes up my whole 4 pound; to Blackman of[8] 6 stak fagots, 9*d.*—31, S., at goodw⟨ife⟩ Carye's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 6*d.*

January.—⟨Beginning on 12 Jan., M., Wood in Jan., Feb., Mar., continued the composition of his 'Survey of the Antiquities of the

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[1] 'The art of Simpling,' Lond. 1656. There seems to be no copy in the Bodleian. Wood 729 (3) was 'The art of Simpling,' Lond. 1656 (probably the work in question); but that volume has disappeared.

[2] Wood 228.

[3] now in Wood Almanacs C.

[4] now in Wood 12.

[5] now in Wood 15.

[6] possibly an early edition of '*Medulla Historiae Anglicanae* being a comprehensive history of the lives and reigns of the monarchs of England' (Wood 601 is the 3rd edition 1687; and in it Wood notes 'reported to be written by Dr. William Howell of Cambridge').

[7] Wood 368 (19) 'A brief narrative of that stupendious tragedie late intended to be acted,' Lond. 1663; has the note 'Anthony à Wood e Coll. Mert. Oxon. 23 Jan. 166$\frac{2}{3}$.'

[8] 'of' by a slip for 'for.'

City of Oxford'; see the dates in Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. p. 17.⟩

Jan. 23, F., paid Mr. Potter 25*s* being part of my score, soe that there is 10*s* left behind to pay.

Jan. 24 being Saturday Mr. Leonard Yates, rector of Cuxham, died and was there buried.

†Jan. 29, Th., Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Sanderson[1] died, bishop of Lyncoln.

February.—1, Su., at Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 2*d.*—2, M., at Westcote's at the catch-meeting, 6*d*, being the first time according to Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Denton's proposall of laying downe each man as much.—4, W., at the Cro⟨wn⟩ Taverne with Mr. ⟨Charles⟩ Perrot, 5*d.*—6, F., at Webb's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 6*d*; the same for faggotts, 6*d.*—10, T., at Pynnock's at Comnor with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*s*.—11, W., at the coffy house with Mr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Reynolds of Cassington, 6*d*; to Blackman for a dozen of stack faggots, 1*s* 6*d.*—12, Th., at Short's the coffee man with Mr. ⟨Charles⟩ Perrot and Mr. Wiseman[2] in chocolate, 6*d*; for a nogging pot, 5*d.*—13, F., spent at Webb's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨John⟩ Robinson, and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 9*d.*—14, S., at mot⟨her⟩ Harwood's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Foulis, 3*d.*—17, T., to Jones for 3 ballads[3], 3*d.*—18, W., at mo⟨ther⟩ Harwood's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 4*d.*—20, F., to Mrs. Burnham for my score, 6*d*; spent at Webb's with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 6*d.*—21, S., for dressing of, and loyning for, my hat, 2*s* 4*d*; at Webb's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 3*d.*—26, T., spent, 3*d.*

February.—Feb. 3, T., to Samuel Pocoke for 2 coppyes[4] of verses on Mr. ⟨Edmund⟩ Calamye's imprisonment[5], 4*d*,—one of them by Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Wilde, the other by Hudibras.

11 Feb., W., memorandum that I being with my cozen ⟨John⟩ Taverner at the Swan, was a wittness that Mr. Abraham Davis should let his house in Grandpont to him at Lent sizes and sommer sizes for 6*li.* a time: but in case Mr. Taverner should dye before the summer

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[1] Wood 429 (19) is 'An elegy upon the much lamented death of Dr. Sanderson, bishop of Lincoln.'

[2] Capell Wiseman, M.A. Queen's 25 June 1659; fellow of All Souls.

[3] two of them can probably be identified. Wood 401 fol. 187 b is a ballad headed 'The careless curate and the bloudy butcher . . . Chelmsford in Essex' and beginning 'Black murther and adultery | Are two such sworn brothers' and dated by Wood 'mense Feb. 1662,' i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$. Wood 401 fol. 193 b is a ballad by Abraham Miles headed 'A wonder of wonders, being a true relation of the strange and invisible beating of a drum at the house of John Mompesson esq. at Tidcomb ⟨Wood corrects 'Tidworth' in the margin⟩ in . . . Wiltshire,' and beginning 'All you that fear the God on high | Amend your lives and repent.' It is dated by Wood 'mense Febr. 1662,' i. e. $\frac{2}{3}$.

[4] Robert Wilde's 'A poem upon the imprisonment of Mr. Calamy in Newgate,' Lond. [1662], fol., single-sheet; Wood 416 (98): 'Hudibras on Calamy's imprisonment, and Wild's poetry to the bishops,' Lond. 1662 fol., single-sheet; Wood 416 (97). Another copy is Wood 276 A, no. 532.

[5] see Pepys' Diary under date 6 Jan. 166$\frac{2}{3}$.

sizes, then he was to loose the 6*li.* due for that time. I was wittnesse also that he should have the use of his linnen for 30*s* a time and that the beere or ale which Mr. Davis was to lay in for the supply of his sherriff's house was, if any whole barrells or barrell left, to returne them againe. Ita est, Ant: Wood.

*Feb. xi, W., he was with his cozen Taverner at the Swan-Inn in Oxon, where he was a witness that Mr. Abr. Davis should let his house in Grandpool in S. Aldate's parish during the time of assize then approaching, and in the time of assize in the summer following, for 6*li.* a time; but if Mr. Taverner should die before summer assize, then should he have only 6*li.* for the Lent assize. He was also then a witness to other things agreed upon between them &c.

Feb. 13, F., lent Mr. ⟨John⟩ Robinson, 6*d.*

[Walter Cave[1] of Grandpoole in the south suburbs of Oxon, brewer, brother to Sir Richard Cave, knight, died at his house in Grandpoole, S., 21 Febr. 1662 ⟨i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$⟩, and was buried in S. Aldate's church. He married to his first wife, Alice, daughter of Thomas Williams of the Star Inn in Oxon; and to his second, Elizabeth, the daughter of . . . Clemson of Abendon; by both which he had issue.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Walter Cave, buried in St. Aldate's church 21 Nov. 1668:—so St. Aldate's Register.]

March.—3, T., given to London musick, prisoners at ⟨Daniel⟩ Prince's the sergeant, being at Mr. ⟨Charles⟩ Bridgman's chamber at Queen's Coll., 1*s.*—4, W., spent at Carye's and Woods'es Tavern with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Robinson, ⟨Christopher⟩ Pyke, ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, and ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 1*s* 3*d.*—5, Th., to Brown's man for fetching my hors when I went to meet my cozen ⟨John⟩ Taverner the sherrif, 6*d*; whay in the morning, 1*d.*—7, S., at mo⟨ther⟩ Harwood's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 4*d.* — 10, T., at mother Harwood's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 3*d.*—11, W., with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton at the cook's, 9*d.*—12, Th., I tooke a vomitt prescribed by Mr. John Curteyne, for which I paid to Mr. Alport, 1*s* 6*d*; sugar and currens for water cruell, 6*d*; reasons[2] of the sun, 3*d.*—13, F., at mother Harwood's with Mr. ⟨William⟩ Flaxney, ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 5*d*; for issue peas, 1*d.*—14, S., at mother Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 8*d.*—15, Su., I took a purge from the same hands being composed in 6 pills, 2*s.*—17, T., to John Watson for laying 2 boords in my study, 3*s* 6*d*; to Mrs. Burnham for my score, 11*d.*—18, W., at mother Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 4*d.*—20, F., at Pinnock's with Mr. ⟨Roger⟩ Brent, ⟨John⟩ Powell senior, ⟨Edmund⟩ Turner, and Huntingdon[3], 1*s* 2*d*; the same at Sol⟨adell⟩ Harding's with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton and at the taverne, 10*d.*—22, Su., at Botley with Mr. ⟨Edward⟩ Jones, ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨James⟩ Workman, 2*d.*—24, T., at Elleses, 6*d*; at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 3*d.*

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[1] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 103.

[2] Wood's spelling for 'raisins.'

[3] Robert Huntingdon, Fellow of Merton; see Brodrick's Merton, p. 293. Wood 276 C (otherwise Ashm. 1819) (no. 30) is a MS. 'epistle from Robert Huntingdon to Dr. ⟨Gerard⟩ Langbaine in eight languages, Hebrew,

—25, W., at mo⟨ther⟩ Sympson's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 8*d*; paid to Thorn the bookbinder for doing up severall books for me, 3*s*.—28, S., to Rich for soling my round toed shoes, 1*s* 2*d*.—31, T., at mother Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 2*d*.

March.—[Mar. 2[1], M., Godfrey, earl of Montgomery in Aquitania, was created Mr. of Arts: and the same day, Mr. William Meryfeild of St. John's Coll. was nominated preacher of S. Giles' church according to Richard Branthwait's will.]

⟨4 March⟩ Ashwednesday 1662 ⟨i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$⟩ lent Mr. ⟨John⟩ Beby 'cardinal[2] Wolsey's life' bound up with other tracts.

*Mar. 6, F., John Taverner made his first entry into Oxon, to conduct thereunto justice Robert Hyde.

*Mar. 9, M., given to his cozen Taverner the high sheriff and M^{ris}. Mary Harris his daughter[3], upon their departure from Oxon, each of them a book fairly bound, containing the works of his brother Edward Wood, deceased.

Mar. 9., M., I presented my cozen ⟨John⟩ Taverner and his daughter Mrs Mary Harris with my brother Edward's booke, both which for strings and covers cost me 1*s* 7*d*. I published them ⟨i.e. the sermons⟩.

[Oliver Smyth[4], gent., died at his house in the farther end of Grandpoole in the south suburbs of Oxon, F., 20 March $166\frac{2}{3}$; and was buried by his ancestors in S. Aldate's church. This Oliver Smyth was one of the yonger sons of Oliver Smyth, somtimes alderman and twice mayor of Oxon.—He left issue by his wife Christian, daughter of . . . Lyford of Reading in Berks, one only daughter named Anne, married (S., Jan. 12, $166\frac{0}{1}$) to James Herne of Abendon in Berks, gent., who being a sot and not able to do the part of a husband, she voluntarily left him. ⟨She⟩ return'd, after 18 yeares absence, a little before Xtmas day 1684.—Christian Smith was buried by her husband anno 1670.]

Mar. 20, being Friday, Mr. Oliver Smith died and was buried in S. Aldate's parish. His armes were over him, impaling Lyford of Reading co. Berks or therabouts.

Samaritan, Syriac, Chaldee, Arabick, and Persian (if I mistake not), Greek and Latin.'

[1] note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 45.

[2] in Wood 345 bound up with other tracts is 'The life and death of cardinal Woolsey,' Lond. 1599.

[3] see the pedigree *supra* p. 240.

[4] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 103. Wood gives these arms in colours:—'argent, on a fess dancettée gules between 3 roses gules seeded or and barbed vert a martlet or ⟨Smyth⟩; impaling, gules a maunch or.' See in Wood MS. F 29 A a slip at fol. 330.

Mar. 25, W., 1663, lent Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne 6*d* at mother Simpson's soe that he now oweth me 3*s*: and if he will allow me a shilling for what I spent on him at Abingdon (which was 3*s*), it is 4*s*.

Memorandum that Mar. 26, Th., 1663, I made a bargaine with my brother Robert that I would give him[1] ten pound for the year ensuing, and the next year following (1664) 12*li* per annum.

Mar. 30, being Munday, Mr. Robert Grove, senior fellow of New Coll., died and was buried in the west cloister[2] of that Coll.

In the beginning of March following[3] I find him ⟨Dr. Thomas Barlow⟩ very active in bringing in Dr. Thomas Clayton warden of Merton Coll., by perswading and inveighling Dr. Thomas Jones fellow of that house to be false to his trust, and to make a devision there and a devolution among the fellowes for that end, that so Clayton by his friends may be confirmed warden there by ⟨William⟩ Juxon archbishop of Canterbury, which by the endeavours of Sir Charles Cotterel, Mr. of the Ceremonies, whose sister Clayton had married, was effected to the great injurie of the said fellowes and college, as it did afterwards well appeare. By which act of Barlow, he incur'd the great displeasure of the societie of Merton who look'd upon him as a pragmaticall and busie man for so doing.

April.—3, F., paid my barber his quarteridge 3*s*; paid Mr. Robinson bookseller his quarteridge, 2*s*; at John Barett's at Mr. Grenwaie's, 2*d*.—6, M., at mother Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 9*d*, of which 6*d* I spent on him in herrings.—7, T., at Elleses at the musick, 6*d*; for a pound of candells, 5*d ob*.—8, W., received my rent of my brother Robert and Mr. Burnham, 6*li*.; bought of Mr. William Potter, draper, an English Tammy gowne which cost me with its appurtenances, 2*li* 4*s* at 2*s* the yard (⟨and on⟩ 18 ⟨Mar., S.,⟩ to Nicolls the taylor for making it); paid Mr. Potter the same day my old score, 10*s*; spent at Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 1*d ob*.—10, F., at mother Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d*.—11, S., at mother Harwood's with Mr. Peynton[4], 1*d*.—13, M., to Mr. Browne a rough Demy castor, 18*s* 6*d*; at Leche's new hous with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower and ⟨John⟩ Curten, 1*s*.—14, T., at mother Harwood's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 5*d*.—15, W., at the New Coffee hous on Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Hide, 4*d*.—17, F., at Hinxsey, with Mr. Witham, ⟨William⟩ Shepen, ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 2*d*; at the cook's and Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 8*d*.—18, to Meers for a pair of Tan gloves, 1*s*; at mother Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 8*d*; to the barber's boy for his box, 4*d*.—20, M., to Mr. Thorn for a Graec Grammar for John Stillion, 6*d*; paid my battles to the butler, 8*s*; to Mrs. Jeans for my score with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 6*d*.—21, T., at Elleses musick meeting, 6*d*; at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 4*d*.—25, S., at Bolls the cook's with Mr. ⟨Christopher⟩

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[1] in payment for Wood's diet.

[2] Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 224.

[3] i. e. in $166\frac{0}{1}$; *supra* p. 383.

[4] see note 5 p. 454.

Pike, ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨John⟩ Robinson, ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, and Sam. Pocoke, 10*d.*—29, W., with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower and ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at Webbs, 7*d.*—30, Th., with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood at the Cr⟨own⟩ Tavern, 6*d.*

April.—Apr. 2, W., Henry ⟨Cary⟩ the lord Falkland departed this life at London and was buried at Tew magna. He was lord lieutenant of the county: son of Lucius and father of Anthony by[1] . . . Hungerford's heire.

5 Apr., Su., my cozen John Cave[2] of Lync. Coll. was married to . . . daughter of St. Johns of Coleorton com. Leic.

Apr. 21, T., Mr. Robinson, bookseller, died; buried in the body of S. Marie's Church.

Apr. 21[3], being Tuesd., the duke of Munmoth was married to the Scoth lady at 5 of ye clock in the afternoon.

*Apr. 23, Th., he began a course of chimistry under the noted chimist and Rosicrucian Peter Sthael of Strasburgh in Royal Prussia, and concluded in the latter end of May following. The club consisted of 10 at least, whereof Francis Turner of New Coll. was one (since bishop of Ely), Benjamin Woodroff of Ch. Ch. another (since canon of Ch. Ch.), and John Lock of the same house, afterwards a noted writer. This John Lock was a man of a turbulent spirit, clamorous and never contented. The club wrot and took notes from the mouth of their master, who sate at the upper end of a table, but the said J. Lock scorn'd to do it; so that while every man besides, of the club, were writing, he would be prating and troblesome. This P. Sthael, who was a Lutheran and a great hater of women, was a very useful man; had his lodging in University coll. in a chamber at the west end of the old chappel. He was brought to Oxon by the honorable Mr. Robert Boyle, an. 1659, and began to take to him scholars in the house of John Cross, next, on the west side, to University Coll., where he began but with three scholars; of which number Joseph Williamson of Queen's Coll. was one, afterwards a knight and one of the secretaries of state under K. Ch. 2. After he had taken in another class of six there, he translated himself to the house of Arthur Tylliard an apothecary, the next dore to that of John Cross, saving one (which is a taverne): where he continued teaching till the latter end of 1662. The chiefest of his scholars there were Dr. John Wallis; Mr. Christopher Wren, afterwards a knight and an eminent virtuoso; Mr. Thomas Millington of Alls. Coll., afterwards an eminent physitian and a knight; Nathaniel Crew of Linc. Coll., afterwards bishop of Durham; Thomas Branker of Exeter Coll., a noted mathematician; Dr. Ralph Bathurst of Trin. Coll., a physitian, afterwards president of his college and deane of Wells; Dr. Henry Yerbury and Dr. Thomas Janes, both of Magd. Coll.; Richard Lower, a physitian, of Ch. Ch.; Richard Griffith, M.A. fellow of University Coll., afterwards Dr. of phys. and fellow of the coll. of physitians; and several others.

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[1] Rachel, daughter of Anthony Hungerford esq. of Blackbourton and Farley Castle.

[2] John Cave, late demy of Magdalen, was nominated by King Charles II to a fellowship in Linc. Coll. 13 Sept. 1660 and admitted 24 Sept. The fellowship was that which is in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln: there being no bishop of Lincoln, the King usurped the patronage. He was M.A. Linc. 30 Apr. 1661; Vicar of Cole-orton Leic.; and by the patronage of Nathaniel lord Crewe, prebendary of Durham 17 Apr. 1686; died Oct. 1690.

[3] April 20, according to Pepys' Diary.

*About the beginning of the yeare 1663 Mr. Sthael removed his school or elaboratory to a draper's house called John Bowell, afterwards mayor of the citie of Oxon, situat and being in the parish of Allsaints, commonly called Allhallowes. He built his elaboratory in an old hall or refectory[1] in the backside (for the house it self had been an antient hostle), wherein A. W. and his fellowes were instructed. In the yeare following Mr. Sthael was called away to London and became operator to the Royal Society, and continuing there till 1670, he return'd to Oxon in Nov. and had several classes successively, but the names of them I know not; and afterwards going to London againe, died there about 1675 and was buried in the church of S. Clement's Danes within the libertie of Westminster.

The latter end of this month ⟨April⟩ Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Erbury[2] was turned out of his fellowship of Magd. Coll. by the potency of Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Peirce the president who (it seems), before, joyning with Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Clerk to turn out Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Jeanes[3], was by the ⟨said⟩ Dr. Clark and the president turned out himself. I have these cases[4].

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[1] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, vol i. p. 147 note 10.

[2] Henry Yerbury.

[3] 'Dr. Thomas Janes, fellow of Magd. Coll., who wrot a pamphlet or at least had a hand in it (when he was a junior in Cambridge) in vindication of the murder of King Charles I, upon pretence of which Dr. Pierce turn'd him out of his fellowship 1662 when then most of the fellowes were against his expulsion.'—Note by Wood in Wood 515 (28).

[4] Wood 423 (40) is the justification of the President's proceedings—'A true accompt of the proceedings and the grounds of the proceedings of the president and officers of St Mary Magd. Coll. in Oxf. against Dr. Yerburie, lately a fellow of the same' (1663). Wood there notes 'Dr. Yerbury hath an answer to this, quaere.' In MS. Tanner 338 fol. 257 is a copy of this 'true accompt' with copious MS. notes. MS. Tanner 338 fol. 254, fol. 298, contain 'The bishop

May.—1, F., at Mat⟨thew⟩ Leeches with the chimicall club, 2*s*; paid to Kitt at the elaboratory 4*d* and 2*d* towards the next week.—2, S., at Jeanses and Mermaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton and ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*s*.—3, Su., at mo⟨ther⟩ Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, 6*d*.—4, M., at Mat⟨thew⟩ Leches with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, 4*d*; at the elaboratory, 4*d*.—5, T., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Edward⟩ Jones, 3*d*; to Nicholls men to drink, 6*d*.—6, W., to Nicholls for making my black suit out of my cloak, 6*s*; to Rich for a black pair of round toed shoes, 4*s* 6*d*.—8, F., at Sol⟨odell⟩ Harding's with Mr. ⟨Esay⟩ Ward, ⟨John⟩ Lock, and ⟨Arthur⟩ Squib[1] for a supper, 9*d*.—6, S., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 3*d*.—11, M., paid Mrs. Burnham a score 1*s* 6*d*.—12, at Jeanses, 4*d*.—13, W., at Half Moone, with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Francis Drope, 7*d*.—15, F., at the tavern and cooke's with Mr. Esay Ward, 1*s*; to Kitt's father at the elaboratory, 4*d*.—17, Su., at the Castle with Mr. ⟨Esay⟩ Ward, 2*d*.—18, M., for the making of *aurum fulminans*, 1*s*.—20, for apples at the club, 2*d*.—22, F., at Bolls with Mr. ⟨Esay⟩ Ward, ⟨Thomas⟩ Grigg, ⟨John⟩ Lock, ⟨Arthur⟩ Squib, and ⟨Thomas⟩ Martin[2], 9*d*; at the Meermaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨Esay⟩ Ward, 6*d*; 23, S., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 5*d*; at the Meermaid Tavern with the same persons, 1*s*.—26, T., at Elleses, 6*d*; at Jeanses with Dr. ⟨Herbert⟩ Pelham, ⟨Richard⟩ Trevors, Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Whithall, 6*d*.—27, W., to Mr. ⟨Peter⟩ Nicolls the bursar for wood-money, 5*s* 5*d*, soe that I paid in all for wood 11*s* 5*d*; at Sol⟨odell⟩ Harding's with Mr. ⟨Esay⟩ Ward, ⟨Arthur⟩ Squib, and ⟨Thomas⟩ Martin, 8*d*; to the Ciceter carrier for a letter for Mr ⟨John⟩ Theyer, 2*d*.—28, Th., at Meermaid Tavern with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, ⟨John⟩ Robinson, ⟨John⟩ Curtein, and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 6*d*.—29, F., at Sol⟨odell⟩ Harding's with Mr. ⟨Arthur⟩ Squib, 6*d*.—30, S., to Mr. ⟨Peter⟩ Sthael for the conclusion of our class, 30*s*; to Kitt's father for his dues, 1*s*.

May.—The 7 of this month being Thursday, ther was such a prodigious flood[3] at Oxon within the space of 2 or 3 houres that a greater flood was never before known. For wheras a great deal of raine fell here the day before and far greater towards Banbury and Dedington which filled all those parts with abundance of water, it came between 10 and 11 the same day (viz. 7 May) in the morning in such abundance that it seemed like to the coming in of a tide and by one of the clock it came up to the backside of Merton College within 4 yards; all X^{t}. Ch. walks and Magd. walkes were drowned; and the water at Magd. Bridg levill with the common way almost. See Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Plot's book[4], p. 29.

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of Winchester's vindication of himself from the aspersions cast upon him by Dr. Pierce in his printed narrative of the proceedings in Dr. Yerburie's case and a copie of the determination of it by the king in council 26 Nov. 1663 and of the president of Magd. Coll. submission to the Visitor, 1 Dec. 1663.'

[1] Arthur Squibb, M.A. Ch. Ch. 22 Nov. 1662.

[2] Thomas Martin, M.A. Ch. Ch. 13 July 1660.

[3] see Pepys' Diary under date 15 May 1663. Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. p. 609.

[4] i. e. 'Natural History of Oxfordshire.'

13 May, W., 1*s* laid out for claret for my cozen Taverner, which my mother is to pay me.

This month about the 13 day, the lord Digby[1] resigned up his stewardship of the University and the earl of Bridgwater[2] was chosen in his place.

Mr. ⟨John⟩ Jenkins, as 'tis said, died this month at . . . in Norfolk.

*May 30, S., the Chimical Club concluded, and A. W. paid Mr. Sthael 30 shill., having in the beginning of the class given 30 shillinges beforehand. A. W. got some knowledge and experience; but his mind still hung after antiquities and musick.

†May 30, S., Dr. ⟨John⟩ Lamphire ⟨admitted⟩ principal of Hart Hall; a public spirited man, but not fit to govern; layd out much on the Principal's lodgings, buildings done there.

June.—2, T., at Elleses meeting, 2*d.*—5, F., at mother Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 6*d.*—6, S., to Bess Gale for mending stockings, 1*s*; to my barber for haire powder, 6*d.*—8, M., at Cassington with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton at the Whitson ale, 1*s.*—9, T., at Elleses meeting. . . .—10, W., for wine for my cozen John Petty, Christopher Petty, his wife and his sister Crompe . . . of Rochester, 2*s* 8*d*; at phisick garden for ches-cakes, 4*d.*—13, S., at mother Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 2*d.*—16, T., at Pinnok's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 6*d.*—19, F., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 2*d.*—20, S., for strawberries for Mrs. Thomas, 6*d.*—24, W., with Mr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Pyke, ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, and ⟨John⟩ Robinson, 1*s* 8*d.*—25, Th., given to one . . . Beck, who pretended poverty and that he was a barber-surgeon in London and went to see his cozen Herne at Long Combe, 3*d.*—26, F., with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Robinson and ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at mother Janses and Crown Tavern, 11*d.*—27, S., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 3*d.*

June.—Jun. 2, being Wednesday ⟨? Tuesday⟩, my brother Robert with his family came to our house againe.

Jun. 1 or 2, Dr. ⟨George⟩ Bates died at London of french pox and confessed on his death bed that he poysoned Oliver Cromwell with the provocation of two that are now bishops, viz. . . . , and his majestie was privi to it.

In this month died Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Baltzar, the Swede, the great violinist, at London of the french pox and other distempers.

[William Juxon[3], LL.D., archbishop of Canterbury, died at

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[1] George Digby, elected in 1643, when lord Digby; since 1653 earl of Bristol in succession to his father John Digby, first earl.

[2] John Egerton, 2nd earl.

[3] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 104. Wood gives in colour these arms:—'azure an episcopal staff in pale or ensigned with a cross pattée argent surmounted of a pall of the last charged with 4 crosses formée fitchée sable edged and fringed or ⟨Canterbury⟩; impaling, or a cross gules between four blackamoors' heads couped at the shoulders proper ⟨Juxon⟩.'

Lambeth, Th., 4 June 1663; and Th., the 9 of July following was buried in S. John's College chappell at the high altar in a vault or repository on the left hand of that made for Laud. Next day were these banners hung over his grave, viz. the first containing the see of Canterbury and Juxon; 2, the see of London and Juxon; 3, the see of Hereford and Juxon; 4, St. John's College and Juxon; 5, deanery of Worcester and Juxon.—His father, . . . Juxon, was register[1] of Chichester.]

*June.—About the 15 of June Arthur Crew of Magot mill neare Highworth in Wiltshire, gent., died. A. W. had been acquainted with this gentleman about 6 yeares before, (he living then in Halywell neare Oxon) because of his great skill and knowledge in heraldry and matters relating to English families. This Mr. Crew was very deaf, and therefore living a retir'd and studious life, did collect and write much. After he had left Halywell he retired to Maggot-mill, where, having but little comfort of his wife, he soon after died, leaving behind him a yong heire, who valuing not his father's labours, because of his ignorance, put most of his papers, as I have heard, to infimous uses.

[June 18, Th., Ralph Knapton[2], commoner of S. Alban's Hall, was buried in the north part of the outward chapel ⟨of Mert. Coll.⟩. He was drown'd in Ch. Ch. walks the day before—de villa Southampton.]

⟨On June 21, Su., 1663, Wood began the 'Appendix of Halls' for his City treatise: see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. p. 512.⟩

†June 23, T., reasons against Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Frankland taking his degree, vide 'Catalogum Bach. Theol.,' 1663. A man of a proud, turbulent spirit.

This month hapned that notorious business in the balcony in the Strand at London—*scelus inauditum*[3]. Sir Charles Sydley; Lord Buckhurst. Se inter papyras Sheldon, quaere. See the end of Almanac 1676.

*June.—Sir Charles Sedley, B^{t}. somtimes[4] of Wadham Coll., Charles ⟨Sackville⟩ lord Buckhurst (afterwards earl of Middlesex), Sir Thomas Ogle &c. were at a cook's house at the signe of the Cock in Bow-street neare Covent-Garden within the libertie of Westminster; and being all inflam'd with strong liquors, they went into the balcony joyning to their chamber-window, and putting downe their breeches, they excrementized in the street. Which being done Sedley stripped himself naked, and with eloquence preached blasphemy to the people. Whereupon a riot being raised, the people became very clamorous, and would have forced the dore, next to the street, open; but being hindred, the preacher and his company were pelted into their rome or chamber, and the windows belonging thereunto were broken.

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[1] an occasional form in Wood for 'registrar.'

[2] note in Wood MS. E 33.

[3] see Pepys' Diary under date 1 July, 1663.

[4] Gardiner's Reg. Coll. Wadh. p. 213.

*This frollick being soon spread abroad, especially by the fanatical party, who aggravated it to the utmost, by making it the most scandalous thing in nature, and nothing more reproachful to religion than that; the said company were summoned to the court of justice in Westminster hall, where being indicted of a riot before Sir Robert Hyde, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, were all fined, and Sir Charles Sedley being fined 500*li.* he made answer, that he thought he was the first man that paid for shiting. Sir Robert Hyde asked him whether he ever read the book, called '*The*[1] *Compleat Gentleman*' &c.? to which Sir Charles made answer, that, 'set aside his lordship, he had read more books than himself,' &c. The day of payment being appointed, Sir Charles desired Mr. Henry Killigrew and another gent. to apply themselves to his majestie to get it off, but instead of that, they beg'd the said sum of his majestie, and would not abate Sir Charles two pence of the money. Afterwards Sir Charles taking up, and growing very serious, he was chosen a recruiter for that long parliament, which began 8 May 1661 and was dissolved in the latter end of 1678. This memoir is here set downe, because A. W. had some acquaintance with Sir Charles Sedley; and afterwards some acquaintance with Charles lord Buckhurst, when he was earl of Middlesex; at which time he would come with Fleetwood Shepheard to Great Rowlright in Oxfordshire, and thence 3 miles beyond, to Weston[2] in the parish of Long-Compton, to visit Mr. ⟨Ralph⟩ Sheldon, where he found A. W. and discoursed very seriously with him.

†Latter end of June, the University made preparation for the archbishop of Canterbury ⟨William Juxon⟩ his buriall.

July.—2, Th., at mother Gorge's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn and ⟨John⟩ Robinson, 2*d.*—3, F., paid Mrs. Burnham my score, 9*d*; received of Mr. Burnham my rent, 3*li*; spent on my cozen Blickard at the Crown Tavern, 1*s*; at Jeanses, 5*d* (?).—4, S., at mother Harwood's with him, . . . ; the same for candells, 6*d.*—6, M., paid John Barret his score, 12*s*; allowed, out of rent I received of my brother Robert, towards the plastring the north side of the kitc⟨hen⟩ chim⟨ney⟩, 11*s* 6*d*; given Edward Bucknell, 6*d.*—8, W., with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne at mother Harwod's, 2*d.*—9, Th., at mother Harwod's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 2*d.*—10, F., to Thorne for binding 2 books of Edward's[3] (?), 6*d*; to my barber for his quarteridg, 3*s*; to Robinson for bookes, 6*s*; for his quarteridg, 2*s*; at Wodses Tavern, at Web's, at Golden Lyon with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, Sphere[4], ⟨Christopher⟩ Pyke, Humfreys[5], 2*s* 2*d.*—11, S., at Castle with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, ⟨John⟩ Robinson, and ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*d*; for a lemon, 2*d.*—14, T., with Mr. Ambler[6] and Walter at Tilliard's,

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[1] by Henry Peacham, M.A. Trin. Coll. Cambr.; Wood's copy is the 1661 edition (Wood 605 no. 1) and, as he notes, cost '4*s* 6*d* in sheets.'

[2] in MS. Rawl. D 807 Wood has this note about tapestry at Weston:—'Richard Hycks was bound prentice to a Dutch arras weaver in Holland by Ralph Sheldon (who built the great house at Weston in com. Warw. anno 1588), and being out of his time setled at Barcheston (a mannor that belongs to the Sheldons) and made and weaved those fair hangings that are in the dining roome at Weston.'

[3] this word is in a contraction, the expansion of which is doubtful. If it is as in the text, it refers to Edward Wood's sermons.

[4] Robert Speare *supra* p. 333.

[5] Raphael Humphrey (*supra* p. 453).

[6] is this Brian Ambler, *supra* p. 136, revisiting Oxford?

8*d*; to Davis for 2 books, 1*s*; spent with Mr. ⟨William⟩ Flexney and ⟨John⟩ Curteyn at Bat. Finches and Webbs, 1*s*; at Elleses, 6*d*.—15, W., with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d*.—16, Th., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 3*d*.—17, F., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 4*d*.—18, S., at mother George's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 4*d*.—21, T., to Rich for mending my shoes, 6*d*.—22, W., at Abingdon with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, 6*d*.—24, F., at Short's with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Griffith, Peacock, and Farmour, 4*d*.—25, S., spent with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwod, ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, Mr. Peacock, ⟨Christopher⟩ Pyke, etc. at Crown Tavern, 1*s* 6*d*.—27, M., given goodw⟨ife⟩ Gom who brought me 4 new bands from my cozen Harris [1], 6*d*.—30, Th., to Mr. Coley for his hors to meet the sherriff, 1*s*; at Jeanses with Mr. Fairfax [2], ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 3*d*.—31, F., at Pinnock's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 1*s*; at Jeanses with the same company, 3*d*.

July.—†July 2, Th., Richardi Frankland gratia negata est.

July 4, S., was the day that my laundress washed my clothes.

[July 4, S., John Hedges [3] a commoner of S. Alban hall, buried in S. John Bapt. church; obiit July 2, Th.]

†July 6, M., Mr. William Stone [4] ⟨admitted⟩ principal of New Inne.

[When [5] Mr. John Drope of Magd. Coll. was proctor (1618) he often met in his walks with one Stone, a scholar: but Stone running away, and Drope being too nimble for him, Stone would often catch falls and do himself much injurie. Whereupon the scholars use to say:—

> 'Gutta cavat Lapidem non vi sed saepe cadendo,'

'gutta,' i.e. Drope (or droppe). This they report of Mr. ⟨William⟩ Stone, now principall of New Inn, but false [6], because he came severall years after to the University, when Drope had quitted his office.]

†July 7, T., the archbishop ⟨of Canterbury's⟩ body came to Oxford; July 9, Th., it was buried.

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[1] Mrs. Mary Harris, *supra* p. 470.

[2] possibly Henry Fairfax, M.A. Exet. 21 June 1659.

[3] note in Wood MS. E 33.

[4] for William Stone and the hospital founded by him, the building of which stands on the east side of High Street S. Clement's, see *Reliquiae Hearnianae*, ii. 185.

[5] note in Wood MS. E 32, fol. 26.

[6] in modern Oxford we are quite familiar with the process by which a well-known story is perpetually handed down, each generation attaching it to a contemporary. Even though the story of the bursar, who got his accounts eighteen hundred and odd pounds wrong by adding in the year of our Lord which stood at the top of the column, got into print last generation, it continues to be told of present-day bursars.

⟨*Funeral of William Juxon, archbishop of Canterbury.*⟩

[Thursday, June 4[1], 1663, William Juxon, archbishop of Canterbury, departed this mortall life. In whose will it was contained that his body should be interred in St. John Baptist Chapel in Oxon, the place of his education, and unto which in his life time he had given 500*li.* per annum ⟨in⟩ 1662, and in his will[2] . . . The University of Oxon about the latter end of June, being acquainted that he was to be interred the 9 of July, Th., make provision for the entertainment of him, thus: first, they caused a rayle to be set up in the Schooles quadrangle from the south to the north doore and borded to the bottome, with a passage in the middle of it opposite to the east gate of the Schooles, that had a post atwhart[3] it to lift up and put downe as passengers passed to and fro. In the entry before the Divinity Schoole, there was a mourning cloth hung up over the doore in a square, hanging on posts athwart it . . . , with two scutcheons on each side, containing Canterbury and Juxon impaled.

The upper part of the Divinity Schoole from the professor's and . . . seat, was cleared of all its seats except three of ⟨the⟩ south side and two on the north; and in its place was a floor made raised half a foot high, all loyned with mo⟨u⟩rning cloth. Then on that another floor for his corps to lay on, with three tressels theron, covered with mourning, for his corps to lay on. On each side, tow[4] long tressels as long as the raised flour[5] to set the escocheons and candlesticks theron. At the head of the place where the body was to lay was an elbow chaire; and on that a canopy of velvet, and all railed in with a rayl navel high, with distance left betweene it and the walls, except the upper end.—All this being prepared, the body was to come to Oxon, Tuesday, 7 July 1663, but when they were on this side of Wh⟨e⟩atley, it began to raine in such a vehement manner, that never or[6] scarse was the like seen; the streets in Oxon were all ⟨fl⟩ouded with water, noe man durst to goe forth of his lodging. This raine began at five of the clock and held for the most part till half an houre past six. And when it had held up a little while, they came into the towne thus:—first, came sixty men in mourning on horse back; then the wain or hors-litter on four wheeles, where was the defunct, drawne by six horses, which had scutcheons on their foreheads and on their backs but taken off when it began to raine, but the scutcheons on the litter hung on still; after that, came fifteen mourning coaches, all (saving one or two) drawne by six horses apeice, wherin were the morners and other persons that came to attend the corps, wherof [Sir[1] Edward Walker] Garter King at armes was one and four more heralds; who all, if not prevented by raine, would have rode in their coates before the corps up the street. After they were come up to the Schoole gate, all the boxes that contained the streamers, scutcheons, and other matters belonging to his body were brought in; then, after that, the body by six men, attended with the three stuards of his family with white staffes before him, and his nephew, Sir William Juxon, and Sir William Walter and his son with divers others behind, and soe laid the corps on the place appointed; and when that was done, they desired all scollers and others to depart the Divinity Schoole. After they were gone, they ordered the business aboute his body thus, first they covered it with a long holland or cambrick sheet, then a very larg velvet cloth which came on the ground two yard and above. Beyond the body then they placed a velvet cusheon on the head of the coffin; on that a miter all gilded; and from thence to the feet lay a crosier gilded, on the tressels stood three streamers apeice with a silver candlestick between each with a burning wax light in each also. The streamers on the right hand of the body had these armes:

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[1] this narrative is from Wood MS. D 19 (3), fol. 5.

[2] sum not stated in MS.

[3] i. e. athwart.

[4] an occasional spelling for 'two.'

[5] i. e. floor.

[6] the MS. has 'as,' by a slip for 'or.'

⟨1⟩, the see of Canterbury; impaling, 'or, a cross gules between four negroes or blackamores' heads proper' by the name of Juxon.
⟨2⟩, the see of London, viz., 'sable two swords saltire waies argent;' impaling Juxon ut supra.
⟨3⟩, 'gules 3 leopards' heads jeasant ⟨i.e. jessant⟩ fleury or,' i.e. see of Hereford; impaling Juxon.

On the left hand:—

⟨1⟩ London see; impaling Juxon.
⟨2⟩ St. John's College; impaling Juxon.
⟨3⟩ 'or, 6 torteux 3, 2, and 1 and . . . ,' i.e. deanery of Worcester; impaling Juxon.

At his feet, a very large one, Canterbury see impaling Juxon.

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[1] the words in square brackets are scored out.

On the chaire standing at his head and under the canopy, a larg diomond hatchment with Canterbury and Juxon impaled, and four small ones about it on each side of the canopy and chair. Over it a larg sconce which seemed to be silver with very fine Scripture histories on it that seems to be cast, and both having two candles of virgin wax burning therin; on each side one sconce with a candle in. —Wednesday following, viz. July 8, these things were layd to open veiw at 8 of the clock in the morning, and about nine or ten seven or eight mourners stood about it, in the afternoone I saw 24 about it; of which were Sir William Walter and his son, Mr Riley[1] and some other heralds, at each corner a herald. This continued till five at night and the night following severall poore fellows, that keep the doore and violence of the ⟨? crowd off⟩, watched as they did the night before.—The next day, Th., July 9, sevrall stood all the morning, and at eleven clock the doors were shut up. The afternoone noe doores were open for the people, only but to Doctors and Masters who were in their formalities, and then the rayles beforementioned in the quadrangle were loyned in mourning, and a desk set for the orator to make the speech, and over the outer doore, where the inscription is, was a mourning cloth with three escocheons on it, but because it began to raine they receded into the Divinity Scoole, where after they had stood some while the heralds went out into the quadrangle and put on their imbroidered coates, and soe came in and placed themselves about the corps, and then also the cheif mourners put on hoods with long tippets hanging behind. After all was setled the University orator, Mr Robert South, began his speech, and proceeded very boldly, and took occasion when praising the list of his charitable works to speak against the Presbyterians of their covetousness and of their rather pulling downe then building churches, and the like: and then also he commended William Laud and spoke very much against ⟨William⟩ Prin 'that furious and scurrilous municipium' etc.

And when his speech was don, Mr. Owen[2], one of the heralds, desired the Doctors and Masters to goe into the Convocation house and there[3] tarry till all was provided to goe out. When all was cleared, and gone out into the quadrangle, then the Doctors and Masters went out; and when they were gone out of the east gate of the Scooles into Cat Street, the heralds placed the mo⟨u⟩rners thus:—first, a certaine man with a stick in his hand to make way, accompanied with the City marshall or bedell of beggers; then 82 poore men in black gownes[1] and hoods that had tippets to them hanging to the ground; after them 60 men in long cloaks that were servants; and others of higher rank in hoodes, the last of whome next the corps was Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Bayly, praesident of S. John's College; then a great flag; then six lesser ⟨flags⟩ that had stood about his body; then three heralds at armes; then another, called Mr. Elias Ashmole, Windsor herald, carried the crozier star[2]; then another ⟨carried⟩ the miter laying on a cusheon; then the corps supported by eight ordinary people underneath, over the corps lay an ample velvet cloth and a holland sheet underneath, the corners of which as also the middle part were supported by eight Doctors in mour⟨n⟩ing and hoods; the next after the corps was the bishop of Oxon, elected lately bishop of Wigorn., with his traine held up by a boy in mourning; then Sir William Juxon, Sir William Walter and his son, and divers others of his relations behind him; after them came the virgerer and six bedells in mourning; then the vice-cancellor in mourning but his scarlet over it; then the University orator in mourning; then the Doctors in scarlet, and proctors in mourning with each their two men; after that the Masters in their formalities. When they came from Carfax into St. John's quadrangle they found there[3] these things thus provided for, viz. a part of the quadrangle, containing 30 of my strides in square, rayled in with mourning over it; in the middle a desk for him that made a speech with an escocheon over it; from the rayle to the chapel were boords set up on each side to keep of⟨f⟩ the people. Over the chapel doore was a mo⟨u⟩rning cloth with 4 escotheons theron: and the chaple itself thus ordered, all the place within the communion rayle was loyned (with the bottome of it) with mourning and half way up to the top, another place also, as larg as that without it rayled in and all covered as the other with mourning in which place the corps were to lye on tressells after it was come into the chapel and in which the cheif mourners and heralds were to set; all the chapel was hung round with bays (a stripe) and theron escotheons as also all the seats, etc.

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[1] William Ryley, 'Lancaster' Herald.

[2] George Owen, 'York' Herald.

[3] MS. has 'their.'

But to returne:—after they had entred the gate the quire assisted by Xt. Ch. quire met them in their surplices and Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Bayly going before and all the fellows behind them and soe going half round the quadrangle they began to enter the rayle. But there standing they began an anthem which lasted to the doore. Then all went in, soe many that were suffered. And when all men and things were setled in their places, they began another anthem. Then Mr. Richard Levins, fellow there, in mourning, made a speech on a desk fastned to the rayle of the communion table, which should have bin delivered in the quadrangle but hindred by rain. After that, another ⟨anthem⟩ was sung; then severall prayers by Dr. Bayly; then other things. Which being done, and Dr. Bayly comming up to the grave to read, Mr. Richard Berry chaplain of Xt. Ch. sung a vers anthem. After which was don, Dr. Bayly read some prayers; then the corps was taken of from the tressels (which because not well imbalmed was put in three coffins) and by the supporters therof with the heralds and others was layd in a little vault at the upper end of the chapel in the middle and walled round very compleat. On his coffin which was loyned round with bays was inscription on a copper plate: the words of the inscription

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[1] MS. has 'goods.'

[2] ? staff.

[3] 'these these' in MS.

'Depositum Reverendiss. in Xto patris Guliel. Juxon Archiep. Cantuariensis qui moriebatur iv Jun. MDCLXIII.'

After he was buried Mr. ⟨George⟩ Owen one of the heralds proclamed him buried, naming his name and all his titles, with a conclusion of 'God save the King.' After that was done they departed in order and one of the heralds led the bishop of Oxon by the hand out of the chapel. The mourning and the escotheons remained in the chapel.]

†July 8, W., William Child admitted Dr. of Music.

†July 13, Act Munday; ⟨Joseph⟩ Brooks of Ch. Ch., *Terrae filius*; vide ⟨John⟩ Dobson's first libell p. 2.

⟨On July 16, Th., Wood wrote the chapter on S. Mary's Church for his city treatise; see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, ii. p. 14.⟩

†July 19, Su., Dr. ⟨William⟩ Creed died; buried July 27, M.

[William Creed[1], D.D., canon of Christ Church, the king's professour of Divinity in the University, etc., died, Su., 19 of July 1663; and was buried in the next north isle joyning to the choire of Ch. Church[2]. See what I have said of him in 'Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Ox.' edit. 1674 lib. 2 p. 287 et p. 310 col. 1.—John Creed, bac. of Arts and scholar of Corp. Xti. Coll., son of the aforsaid Dr. Creed, died at Salisbury about the 10 Januar. $167\frac{5}{6}$; and was buried there.]

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[1] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 103. Wood gives in colours these arms:—'ermine on a chevron engrailed sable 3 leopards' faces or [Creed, granted by Sir Edward Walker, Garter King of Armes]; impaling, argent a demi-lyon rampant, langued and armed gules, on his shoulder a fleur-de-lis or.'

[2] see Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 491.

[William[1] Creed, D.D. and regius professor of the same at Oxon, died, Su., July 19, 1663; buried, M., the 27 of the same month with this solemnity. All the Doctors and Masters of Art in the University were invited the said day of his buriall at one of the clock to come in their formalities to Xt. Ch. hall; where after they had received a cup of wine and bisket and had notice that the corps was ready to depart —which was from those lodgings next to the hall—they all went downe and followed the corps (being hung with escocheons and verses) supported by severall of the chapter and students of Xt. Ch. straight through all the quadrangles to Canterbury Quadrangle gate; from thence up St. Mary hall lane; then to the Schooles; where entring the Divinity Schoole, Mr. Fletwod Sheepard of Xt. Ch. made an oration in the respondent's seet, being hung with mo⟨u⟩rning as also a scutcheon theron, as the chair it selfe was. Which being done about 3 quarters past 2, they all went out of the Scooles through the great gate; then through Cat Street; and soe into St. Marie's great gate, where Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Allestree, canon of Xt. Ch., preached a sermon. Which being done by 4 of the clock or therabouts, they went, the same way, to Xt. Ch.; where after prayers was sayed in the choir and the organs playing, they carried his corps in the north isle (one side wherof next the choire was hung with mo⟨u⟩rning and scotheons and verses); where having a speech made by Mr. Benjamin Woodroffe of that house, they buried him in a grave under Dr. ⟨John⟩ Weston's monument.]

21 July, T., lent my mother 6*d*, soe that now shee ows me 3*s* 6*d*, that 6*d* was to be given to goodw⟨ife⟩ Gom for bringing cherries.

July 24, F., the bones of William Laud, sometimes archbishop of Canterbury, were laid in a vault at St. John's Coll. at 10 of the clock at night, having bin the day before taken from . . . at London where he was buried. Mr. ⟨George⟩ Gisby[2] mad⟨e⟩ a speech. The vice-cancellor and severall Drs were present, some of whome gave their hands to the hear⟨se⟩.

[The bones of Dr. William Laud[3], somtimes archbishop of Canterbury, were laid in a little vault or repository under the altar in

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[1] this narrative is from Wood MS. D 19 (3) fol. 18.

[2] Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 556.

[3] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 104. Wood gives these arms in colours:—'Canterbury; impaling, sable on a chevron or between 3 estoiles of six points of the second as many crosses pattée fitchée gules [Laud].'

S. John's College chappell at 10 of the clock in the night on F., the 24 of July 1663. There was a solemne speech then spoken before the vicechancellor, certaine heads of houses, and the society of S. John's Coll. by one Mr. Georg Gisby. The said bones were taken the day before out of the church of Allhallowes Barking by the Tower of London. Afterward there were severall banners hung over his grave; viz., the first containing the armes of St. John's ⟨College⟩ and Laud's impaled; 2, the deanery of Gloucester and Laud; 3, the see of St. David's and Laud; 4, the see of Bath and Wells and Laud; 5, the see of London and Laud; and lastly, the see of Canterbury and Laud.]

[Jan.[1] 10, 1644 ⟨i.e. $\frac{4}{5}$⟩, William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, was beheaded and his body afterwards being layd in a leaden coffin was buried at Allhallowes Barking by the Tower of London. After the restauration of King Charles II, the praesident and fellows of S. John's Coll. Oxon consulting to have his body removed to that college because he had bin soe great a benefactor, resolved on the buisness after the sepulture there of archbishop Juxon, and that with convenience and privacy. The day then, or rather night, being appointed wherin he should come to Oxon, most of the fellows, about 16 or 20 in number, went to meet him towards Whatley; and after they had meet him about 7 of the clock on Friday July 24, 1663, they came into Oxon at 10 at night, with the said number before him, and his corps (laying in a hors litter on 4 wheels drawn by 4 horses) following, and a coach after that. In the same manner they went up to St. Marie's church; then up Cat Street; then to the back doore of St. John's grove, where taking the coffin out conveyed to the chappell: and when Mr. ⟨George⟩ Gisbey, fellow of that house and vice-president, had spoke a speech, they laid him, inclosed in a wooden coffin, in a little vault at the upper end of the chancell between the founder's and archbishop Juxon's. The next day following they hung up 7 streamers.]

*July 27, M., Thomas Baltzar, one of the violins in the king's service, mention'd before under the yeare 16⟨58⟩, was buried in the cloyster belonging to S. Peter's church in Westminster. See before, under the said yeare. This person being much admired by all lovers of musick, his company was therefore desired: and company, especially musical company, delighting in drinking, made him drink more than ordinary which brought him to his grave.

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[1] this narrative is from Wood MS. D 19 (3) fol. 17.

July 27, M., Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Baltzar[1], the Sweed[2], and great violinest, was buried in Westminster cloister (in the west part). Vide Church Notes; see notes from West⟨minster⟩ register. [Balzer[3], a Lubeccer; so col. Peacock.]

July 30, being Thursday, a certaine Irish man (a preist or Jesuit, as they say) named . . . Blake, who came to the Miter Inne the day before with Mr. John[4] Digby son of Sir Kenelm, had soe great confidence of his holiness that he caused severall lame infirme and diseased people to ⟨be⟩ brought to him to have them cured. His manner was to say some sentences of Latine over them, crose their heads to and fro, and soe let them depart. See more in Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Foulis' book against the pope[5] lib. 7 cap. 5 p. 447. Mr. Foulis in his Almanac[6]:—"1663, July:—About the latter end of this month the Irish miracle monger preist and Mr. John Digby at Ox⟨ford⟩."

This month about the middle dyed Mr. Arthur Crew of Maggot mill neare Hieworth ⟨Highworth in Wilts.⟩

August.—3, M., with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn at Jeanses, 3*d.*—5, W., at mother George's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, 3*d.*—6, Th., to Adams, bookseller, for books, 4*s* 6*d*; at mother George's, 3*d.*—10, M., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 3*d.*—11, T., at the Crown Tavern with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Masters[7] of S. Marie hall, 8*d*; for a boat to goe in the water with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 3*d.*—13, Th., at Jeanses, 4*d.*—14, F., at Pinnock's with Mr. ⟨Peter⟩ Nicholls, Mr. ⟨Edward⟩ Jones, and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 4*d.*—18, T., with Mr. ⟨Peter⟩ Nicolls, ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, ⟨Edward⟩ Jones, and ⟨John⟩ Stevens at[8] mo⟨ther⟩ Pinnock's at Comnor, 1*s.*—19, W., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and others, 2*d.*—21, F., at Jeanses, 4*d.*—22, S., at mother George's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 2*d*; for a pound of candells, 5*d ob.*—24, M., for another pound of single rush, 5*d ob.*—28, F., at Pinnock's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, ⟨John⟩ Robinson, ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood, ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, ⟨John⟩ Hammon, and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 1*s* 4*d.*—29, S., at mother Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 3*d.*—31, M., with my b⟨rother⟩ Kitt at Mermaid Tavern, 3*d.*

Aug. 8, S., paid Mrs. Blacman for a week's commons 1*s* 6*d* being the first week that is past. I began the 2 August, Su.—Aug. 17, M., for another week's commons, 1*s* 9*d.*—Aug. 25, T., for another week, 1*s* 6*d.*—Aug. 30, Su., for another week, 1*s.*

August.—⟨John⟩ Dobson's libell came out[9]: vide papers printed inter "Oxoniensia"[1]: another in Sept., vide there ⟨i. e. p. 488 *infra*⟩: and of ⟨Thomas⟩ Peirce's unworthy government.

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[1] in MS. Tanner 102, fol. 93, Wood notes 'he had severall months (1660, 1661) lived before in Oxon, to the admiration of all, especially ⟨of John⟩ Wilson who took him to be a divell.'

[2] 'Sweed' is underlined for correction.

[3] added in pencil.

[4] 'John' substituted for 'Kenelm.'

[5] Henry Foulis' 'The History of the Romish Treasons and Usurpations,' Lond. 1671, fol.

[6] i. e. his diary.

[7] John Masters M.A. S. Mary H. 19 Nov. 1652.

[8] MS. 'and,' by a slip.

[9] 'published at Oxon' is the reading in MS. Tanner 102, fol. 93; where also is a reference 'see "book of libells" (MS.) p. 109.'

⟨In this month of August Wood was making excerpts from the registers of the Vice-chancellor's court:—on 13 Aug., Th., from the register for 1498–1505, which excerpts are now found in Wood MS. D 3, pp. 131–149: on 19 Aug., W., from the register for 1506–1514, now found in Wood MS. D 3, pp. 153–174; on 22 Aug., S., from the register for 1527–1543, now found in Wood MS. D 3, pp. 177–202.⟩

September.—3, Th., at Webb's with divers, 2*d*; battles to the butler 3*s* 6*d*.—5, S., a paire of spectacles of Mr. Grenway which he put on the score, 1*s* 2*d*; they are green.—7, M., at Webb's with company, 2*d*.—9, W., at Web's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and others, 1*d*.—11, F., at mother Burnhames, 2*d*; to Mannington for a vellum skin, 10*d*.—14, M., at Castle ⟨? Inn⟩ with D⟨ick⟩ Lower, ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 2*d*.—15, T., two sacks of coles, 2*s* 4*d*.—16, W., to John Barns for binding a book, 6*d*.—17, Th., at Web's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 2*d*.—18, F., at Earl's with Mr. ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 8*d*.—19, S., for mending stockings, 3*d*.—21, M., to Davis for 'Leycester's[2] Commonwealth,' 1*s* 10*d*; at m⟨other⟩ Harwod's with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood and ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 1*d*; at Earle's for cider, 5*d*.—22, T., at M⟨atthew⟩ Leeche's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, 3*d*.—23, W., at Blackman's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Matthew⟩ Hutton, 8*d*.—24, Th., spent with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 3*d*.—25, F., spent, 3*d*.—26, S., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 6*d*.

Sept. 6, Su., a week's commons, 1*s* 6*d*.—Sept. 14, M., week's commons, 1*s* 9*d*.—Sept. 26, S., for 2 weeks' commons, 3*s* 3*d*.

September.—⟨On 2 Sept., W., Wood was making excerpts from "GG," i. e. the register of the Vicechancellor's court from 1545–1555. These excerpts are found in Wood MS. D 3, pp. 203–229.⟩

⟨On 7 Sept., M., Wood was making excerpts from "Aa," i. e. the register of Congregations and Convocations from 1449–1463. These excerpts are now found in Wood MS. D 3, pp. 1–10.⟩

Memorandum that a pamphlet[3] of half a sheet containing 'Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Peirce's preaching[4] confuted by his practice in a letter by N. G.' came out at (or to) Oxon Aug. 28, 1663[5]; in which Dr.

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[1] the volume now known as Wood 515; the tract in question being no. 27 in that volume.

[2] 'Leycester's Commonwealth,' 1641, 4to [by Robert Parsons]; Wood 535 (2), where Wood notes 'in this book are presented the life and actions of Robert ⟨Dudley⟩ earl of Leycester who died 1588.' Another copy is in Wood 456.

[3] a copy of it is Wood 633 (7).

[4] Thomas Pierce's sermon ('The primitive rule of reformation,' Oxford 1663; Wood 633 no. 5) had created some controversy:—e. g. Wood 633 (6) 'Certain queries upon Dr. Pierce's Sermon,' Lond. 1663, in which Wood notes that 'these queries were answered by John Dobson of Magd. Coll.'

[5] Wood should here have noted the second edition of the libel, 'Dr. Pierce

⟨Henry⟩ Yerbury, lately turned out from Magd. Coll., being somewhat abused therin, complained to the Vicecancellor of it (Dr. ⟨Walter⟩ Blandford). Who therupon having had some notice of the author therof, sent for him, viz., John Dobson, fellow of Magd.; who not making his tale out right was caught in severall lyes: viz. first he confessed that he had the libell of Dr. Peirce, he ⟨Dr. Pierce⟩ from his wife, his wife from Mr. Combs the barber, and he from his boy that found it in MS. in the street. Upon which he was for that time dissmissed and Mr. Combs sent for and examined, but he stiffly denied it and said he would take his oath upon it that he was not the author. Wherfore Mr. Dobson was sent for againe and told what Combs averred. Then Mr. Dobson denied it that he before had said (viz. that Combs gave it to Dr. Peirce's wife) and offered to take his oath: Which circumstancs and his repetition of some of the verses in the coffe house a month before, was therfore banished the University 10 of this month ⟨Th., 10 Sept.⟩. And Edmund Thorne also, for his deniall of bringing the last libell in (which came out Sept. 8, T.) when the proctor sent for him, was first sent to the Castle; then the 9 day, W., for ever discommoned.

Mr. Dobson who had got soe great repute by the repetition sermon which he performed anno 1662 hath now lost much of it[1].

†Sept. 8, T., another libell came to Oxford ('Dr. Pierce his preaching exemplified in his practice'): Dr. Thomas Pierce was the author of it, and John Dobson took it upon him. Sept. 10, Th., bannimus stuck up to expell Dobson and Thorne.

['Dr. Pierce his preaching confuted by his practice' came[2] out at Oxon, F., Aug. 28, 1663; the authour of it John Dobson, A.M. and fellow of Magd. Coll., was expelled the University by the vicecancellor's bannimus, Th., 10 Sept. following and Edmund Thorn also, bookseller, discommuned for ever for selling the said pamphlet.

Note that Francis Drope, M.A. and fellow of Magd Coll. shew'd me Dr. Henry Yerbury's answer to this libell following ⟨the 2nd edition; Wood 515 no. 28⟩ and the very next going before ⟨the 1st edition of Dobson's satire; Wood 515 no. 27⟩. In which answer he saith that Dr. Thomas Pierce, president of Magd. Coll., was the author or at least the approver of the first libell (or that going before). Also

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his preaching exemplified in his practice,' 1663; a copy of which is Wood 633 (8) with marginal notes by Wood and the statement 'this came from London to Oxon Sept. 8, 1663.' See *infra*.

[1] 'it' substituted for 'his credit.'

[2] note by Wood in his copy (Wood 515 no. 27). Another copy is Wood 633 (7).

that Mr. John Dobson, who repeated severall verses thereof at the coffey-house (for which he was conveen'd by the vicechancellour), did confess before him (the said vicechancellor) that he did first of all heare them repeated by Dr. Pierce who had them in manuscript when he was last in London. The very next day when he was conveen'd againe he retracted what he had said before, choosing rather to take the blame on himself than put it on his president, Dr. Pierce. The said Dr. Yerbury saith also in his said answer (which was in MS. only) that the second libell which followes ⟨Wood 515 no. 28⟩ was either made or approved of by Dr. Pierce before mention'd, as it appeared by certaine reflections from Dobson's confession. Dr. Yerbury also in ⟨his⟩ MS. answer doth cleer those things laid against him therein, viz. his cringing to Cromwell's vice-chancellor ⟨John Conant, rector of Exeter⟩ when he was incorporated Dr. of Physic in Oxon 1658 (see in the libell following p. 7). Also to cleere what is said of his endeavouring to frustrate the letters of the king in behalf of Dr. Pierce when he was to be elected president [1]. Also the supposed cheates and defraudations and unstatutable accompts relating to the College.

'Dr. Pierce his preaching exemplified in his practice': this [2] pamphlet came from London to Oxon, T., 8 Sept. 1663; it includes the former.]

†Sept. 12, S., the cage and pillory removed from the north end of Cornmarket to Northgate Street over against the Dolphyn.

[F., 18 Sept.[3] 1663, Mr. Christopher Frye, churchwarden, let me see divers accompts or rentalls belonging to the church of S. Marie's ⟨the Virgin⟩ in Oxon in the custody of the same parish.]

†Sept. 22, T., programma [4] for ordering matters against the king's comming, vide inter 'Oxoniensia.'

†Sept. 28, M., James, duke of Monmouth, incorporated.

[1663 [5], Sept. 29, T., being Michaelmas day Richard Southby sonne of Richard Southby and Katherine his wife was borne, and baptized the 1st of Oct. following. The parents of the child live at Chymney in com. Oxon., and she lay'd in chil-bed at the house called 'the Pit' belonging to Nathaniell Jeanes her kinsman.]

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[1] 'Dr. Edward Drope, Dr. Edmund Diggle, and Mr. John Tayleur B.D., stood for the presidentship' (Wood's note in Wood 515 no. 28); but Thomas Pierce was thrust in on the college by royal mandate.

[2] note by Wood in his copy, Wood 515 no. 28; Wood there has also marginal notes explaining the allusions. Another copy is Wood 633 (8); see *supra* note p. 488.

[3] note in Wood MS. D 3, where Wood's excerpts from these accounts are found pp. 250–286.

[4] the paper in question is found in Wood 276 A no. 326, where Wood notes 'This paper came out in Oxon, Sept. 22, 1663' and is 'registered in Convocation book ⟨i.e. 'Reg. Ta.'⟩ p. 170, 171.'

[5] note in MS. Rawl. B 402 a, p. 11.

[*The*[1] *King's comming to Oxon*, 1663.

September 11, F., Dr. Walter Blandford, warden of Wadham Coll. and vice-cancellor, ⟨was⟩ re-chosen vice-cancellor for the ensuing year. After his election or nomination he made a short speech and desired that delegates might be named to order affaires for the reception of the king. Wherfore the Senior Proctor (Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Crew of Lync. Coll.) stood up and nominated severall, both Doctors and Masters; but the Masters for the most part were thought insufficient by reason of their[2] standing unfit for such an imployment—it was in that respect a very weak choise.

S., Sept. 12 following, at a counsell of the mayor of Oxon and his brethren it was ordered that 20 in scarlet and 20 in black budg gownes with satyn or tabby doublets (all of the house[3]) should ride on hors back to meet the King at Greenditch[4], and that 300*li.* in gold should be presented to him there by the mayor in a golden bowl of 150*li.* price; but all these particulars did not stand, as it shall be shewen anon.—The same day the University bellman went about[5] and warned all priviledged persons to make cleane their doores and remove their blocks out of the streets and lanes.

Sept. 14, M., the chancellour of Oxon came from his house of

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[1] this narrative is from Wood MS. D 19 (3) fol. 9 foll.

[2] Wood gives in the margin these names:—'⟨Henry⟩ Bagshaw of Ch. Ch. ⟨M.A. 11 June 1657⟩; P⟨hilip⟩ Fell of Alls. Coll. ⟨M.A. 23 Aug. 1660⟩; ⟨Edmund⟩ Major of Lync. ⟨M.A. 7 Aug. 1660⟩; ⟨? William⟩ Baylie of Magd. ⟨Coll., M.A. 23 Aug. 1660⟩; ⟨Robert⟩ Huntingdon of Mert. ⟨M.A. 21 Jan. 166$\frac{2}{3}$⟩; Fr⟨ancis⟩ Turner of New Coll. ⟨M.A. 14 Jan. 166$\frac{2}{3}$⟩—vide "Notas ex lib. Convoc."' i. e. MS. Bodl. 594 p. 45, where it is said that Convocation appointed 'delegates for to order all things for the reception of the king, and severall overseers of the streets and wayes that they be kept cleane and improved; there were then Drs. in all faculties appointed to meet the king, and Mrs. of Arts, viz. 24 Drs. besides the vicechancellor, 19 Mrs. besides both the proctors; they ordered also where to meet and take horse at the king's approach; that after Mr. vicechancellor's speech to the king a rich bible should be presented to the king, gloves also to him, the queen and D. of Y⟨ork⟩; a banquet to be prepared at the charge of the Universitie.'

[3] i. e. of the Town Council.

[4] now S. Margaret's Road.

[5] Wood notes:—'vide "Notas ex libro Convocationis,"' i. e. MS. Bodl. 594 p. 45, where it is said that an order issued out 'under the vicechancellor's hand that every one repaire his way if it wants it, and remove all blocks and neusances.'

Cornberry to Wadham Coll. and dined with the vicecancellor; and there the Doctors and Heads of Houses met him to consult about the reception of the king. Among whome Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Peirce, the praesident of Magd. Coll., was one, whome (as I have heard) the cancellor chid because of too rigid and severe actions in his college against Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Yerberry, and his conniving at the libell[1] that Mr. ⟨John⟩ Dobson fellow of that house published.

Sept. 19, being then Saturday, open proclamation was made in Oxford market by the mayor's appointment that Wednesday followyng, on which the King had appointed to see Oxon, the corne carts and other sellers of wares that cumbered the street should stand in Bocardo and New Yn hall lane, and that the butchers also should stand in the old Bocherew: but within few houres after, the vice-cancellor sent the University bellman about to contradict the mayor's command and proclaimed that the market should be on Tuesday in the usuall places where it was kept[2].

It was ordered at the mayor's councell that, at the meeting of his majesty, the mayor, recorder and town-clerk, should alight from their horses, the recorder to make a speech and the mayor to present the king with a purse of gold, made of white satyn with the king's armes theron and beset with aglets and pearles and underneath writ '*King Charles the 2d*; A.D. 1663': after that was done to present the Queene with the richest pair of gloves that could be made; then a payre of gloves for the duke of York and his dutchess; then another paire to the . . .[3]. After that was done to mount on hors back againe and the 4 constables of the suburbs to goe on foot to make roome; then the 8 city constables within the walls to ride on horse-backe, 4 of them to have long staves with the city armes on them in their hands, and the other 4 to have their little maces tipt with silver; then after them 22 of the house in tabby doublets under budg gownes; then the aldermen and 13 in their scarlet; then the sarjants with their maces; then the mace-bearer and town-clerk; then the maior with his mace on his shoulders, with the recorder on his left hand.

22 Sept., T., orders[4] were published by the vice-cancellor and delegats printed in half a sheet of paper with the 24 masters of Art,

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[1] see *supra* p. 487.

[2] for the corn-market in Wood's time see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. pp. 486, 487.

[3] blank in the MS., as also *infra*. It has been suggested to me that the words to be supplied are 'countess of Castlemaine' or 'king's mistress'; but I incline to the more charitable view that Wood had not been given the list of nobles to whom 'gloves' were to be presented by the City, and supposed that there might be others, besides the Yorks.

[4] Wood 276 A no. 326.

all of severall Colleges, their names, that were to be as pro-proctors and exercise procuratorial power over schollers that they found in the king's court or kitchin, or without their caps in the street, as also to order their standing at the king's comming in and when he came to the library. Every one of the said proproctors had a paper of the said orders given him, and every bookseller had one sent to him to lay in his shop for schollers to read.

23 of Sept., being then Wednesday, the king and queen, with the royal highnesses the duke and dutchess of York, came from Cirencester to dine with the Lord Chancellor at Cornberry.—The vicecancellor sent Mr. Bland the glover to Cornbury to observe that as soone as the king was set downe there to dinner, to come away to Oxon to give notice to the vicecancellor and Doctors of it. He came a little before 4 of the clock; and after he had delivered his messuage[1] to the vicecancellor, the great bell of S. Marie's rang. Then the schollers of the University of all degrees, who had received orders before, meet at the Schooles in their formalities; and those Doctors and Masters that were to ride, at Wadham College at the vice-cancellor's, who being all meet they mounted on horsback in the backyard there, and so went through Canditch, then S. Gileses Street, and soe to the mile stone. And while they were a-taking hors, the schollers of all degrees went from the Scooles according to seniority by 2 and 2: the virgerer first; then the 3 yeomen bedells; then the pro-vice-chancellor, Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Say; then those Doctors that did not ride; then the Masters according to seniority; and soe in order. Who went through School Street, and soe up the High Street to Carfax, and then down the south street: and when they were there the pro-vicecancellor and the 24 proproctors placed them, viz. the Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity next to Xt. Ch. gate, and the Masters on both sides almost up to the Bull Inne, especially on the east side of the street, but on the other a little above Penifarthing Street; next to them were the gentlemen commoners; then Bachelours of Art who reached up almost to Carfax; then the junior schollers in North Gate Street, but they were so rude and brutish[2] that they could scarce be ordered.

The burgesses and the maior of Oxon had their horses brought up to Gildhall yard; and there when the bell began to ring they mounted and went but as far as New College Buts[3].

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[1] i. e. message.

[2] this word is scored out.

[3] I owe the following note to the kindness of Dr. Sewell, Warden of New College:—'I have never come across any notice of such an employment of

About 6 of the clock the king and queen and the rest came on horsback towards the mile stone. Then the Lord Cancellor in his coach who came up beforehand, alighted and went before the vice-cancellor and the Doctors; and there the vice-cancellor and the rest being on foot spake a short speech to the king. After which was ended[1], he presented the king with a larg fair Bible guilt covered with black plush and bossed and clasped with silver double-guilt, and on the back-sides therof in the middle 2 plaine ovalls of silver double-guilt. After that was done, he presented the queen and duke and dutchess of York with rich gloves.

When all this was done the king and queen on horsback, as their highnesses were, came forward and then the mayor (Mr. Roger Griffyn) and the citizens came towards him and alighted from their horses and the recorder (Mr. Richard Crooke) speak an English speech, with the mayor on his right hand and his officers about him. That being done, he delivered his mace to the king and the king to the mayor againe. Then they presented him with a rich imbroidered purse beforementioned with 300*li.* in gold which the king took with his left hand and put in his pocket. After that was done, then the maior presented to the queen a paire of rich gloves and to . . .[2].

When all these things were performed, which was about a quarter past 6 at night and somewhat dusky they were all thus marshalled[3] and came into the city before the king:—

first, 12 constables of the city on horsback (4 of the suburbs, 8 of the city), eight of them had their larg staves of black and the four hindermost by two and two their little maces. Then, those of the counsell house that had black budg gownes with tabby doublets—the juniors first, and all without footclothes or lackyes—followed. Then, after them, the 13 and the 4 baylives (viz. 2 new elect and 2 old), all in scarlet with either satin doublets or plush coates with footclothes

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the College land in St. Giles' as the "*College Butts*" implies. New College did own some land there; but it was sold to the City. Park Town stands on part of it, and a house of Mr. Mallam's near the Woodstock Road on another part. The "Butts" must, I presume, have been thereabouts. Bows and arrows were formerly an established part of the "ammunition" of the College, and charges appear frequently in the old Bursar's Rolls for mending quivers and bows, and purchasing arrows.'

[1] here was entered between the lines 'and he had delivered up his staves,' but afterwards scored out.

[2] see note 3 p. 491.

[3] Wood adds in the margin:—'but before they marshalled, the city would have the University goe first, which when the cancellor understood, commanded out of his coach that not one scolar should stir till the citizens had gone before.'

and footmen[1] by their sides, followed two by two, and all bareheaded. Then came the cancellor of the University in his coach drawn by six horses. Then the Masters of Art 16 in number two by two, who rode with proctors' gownes and hoods and footclothes and lackyes[1] by their sides. After them the Doctors, 24 in number, with scarlet gownes wide-sleeved, the divines faced with velvet[2] and phisitians and law⟨y⟩ers with scarlet taffety, with footclothes of black on their horses and each his lackie by his side. Then the sargeants of the city with their maces, as also macebearer and town clerk. Then the squire bedells, with their gold chaines about their necks. Then the recorder. Then the vicecancellor, with the mayor on his left hand with his mace on his shoulders and two lackies leading his horse. Then, as I think, two other maces viz. the Lord Cancellor's and king's. Then the King and Queen, with the duke of York and his dutches with severall lackies about him, and noble men before and behind him, viz. the Lord High Chamberlaine. Then the life guard and servants etc.

The townsmen they rode, when they came to Xt. Ch. gate, towards Grandpont; and vice-cancellor and Masters and Doctors in⟨to⟩ Xt. Ch. quadrangle, where the students of that house standing to receive their majesties, Dr. ⟨John⟩ Fell, the deane, made a short speech to the king.

After the king was retired, the maior and citizen⟨s⟩ went to their homes; as also the vice-cancellor and Doctors and Masters; as also the city militia or auxiliaries who stood in S. Gileses street and made a lane for the king, homeward also—but all this glory was in a manner eclipsed, for he staying so long in St. Gileses feild to take horse, as also his retinew, and often stayes afterwards, it was darke; and he came in by torchlight before him and torches on each side of the way, which soe far as the schollers reached were found and paid for by the Colledges.

24 Sept., Th., the king betimes in the morning went in Xt. Ch. meed to veiw and see where the workes[3] were, and called upon the countess of Castlemaine who then lay in Dr. ⟨Richard⟩ Gardiner's lodgings next to the feilds . . .[4].

24 Sept., Th., the Doctors and Masters that rode having bin warned to be punctually at All Soules Coll. at 11 of the clock to meet the

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[1] i.e. grooms leading the horse by the head.

[2] 'velvet' substituted for 'plush.'

[3] see *supra* pp. 96, 97.

[4] some eight words, no doubt scandalous, followed, which have been effectually blotted out.

cancellor[1] who lay in the warden's lodgings, went from thence to the court to welcome the king, thus—

first, the vergerer; then, the 6 bedells; then, the chancellor's officers and servants, all 2 by 2, about 12 in number; then, the cancellor's mace-bearer; then, the purse-bearer; then, the chancellour with his black silk gowne laced with gold lace; then, the vice-cancellor with the orator by his side; then, the Doctors, 2 and 2, all in their scarlet and formalities; then, the 16 Masters in proctors' gownes. All ⟨of⟩ whome marched from All soules through Schydyard Street; then through Xt. Ch.; then to the dean's lodgings where the king lay; then up staires in the king's chapple, where they stayed till the king and queen were setled in the presence chamber which was opposite to the chapple. After they were setled in their chaires under the canopy, they were called inn and went in according to the same manner they[2] went in the street, [where[3] the University presented themselves, and the bedells delivering their staves to Mr. vicechancellor, and he to the chancellor, and the chancellor laying them downe at the king's feet, Mr. vice-chancellor upon that ceremony addressed himself in a short speech, after which the insignia being surrendred, he was seconded by the orator]; after[4] which the whole company kissed the king's hands.

25 of Sept., F., the king and the duke of York with some of the nobles went out about 6 of the clock in the morning to hunt the fox towards Bechen tree and about the country there and supped and layd that night at Cornberry: and the next day, after he had veiwed the country therabouts and Woodstock parke, returned the same day at night between 5 and 6 of the clock to Oxon on horsback, with his queen in her coach, who went out about 3 or 4 to meet him.

27 September, being Sunday, the king with the duke of York heard a sermon at Xt. Church in the morning, in the choire there, preached by Dr. John Fell deane of the same house.—In the afternoone the king went out noe where publickly to church. There was that afternoone a sermon preached at St. Marie's by Mr. Thomas Sprat of

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[1] Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor.

[2] MS. has 'then,' by a slip.

[3] the passage in square brackets is substituted for:—'where falling all upon their knees, the orator (Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ South) speake an elegant oration.'

[4] this conclusion of the sentence is substituted for:—'after which was done, the king who all the while stood bare, and the queen standing on his left hand, they gave them all there, viz. the doctors and masters, their hands to kisse: and the king then signifying to the University that he would visit them next Monday, departed to their homes.'

Wadham Coll. and chaplaine to the duke of Buckingham[1] at which was present the chancellor of the University, the duke of Bucks, and other lords who sate in the Doctors' seats and the Doctors sate up in the front of the galleries which belong to the bachelors and gentlemen commoners.—At night at . . .[2] of the clock the duke of Yorke with his dutchess went to S. John's prayers where being meet by the fellows, one ⟨Richard⟩ Allworth[3] a gentleman-commoner spoke a speech.

28 Sept., M., the king touched divers score of people affected with the king's evill in the choire of Xt. Ch. after that morning service was done viz. about 11 of the clock. At which time there was a convocation at the Scooles where a great many of the nobility were made Masters of Art. Among whome[4] the duke of Monmouth was the cheifest, whome the orator presented with a little short flattering speech and adding to it that 'though he was Mr. of Arts at Cambridge first, yet that made him but the fitter for Oxon'—as if Cambridg had bin a nursery to Oxon. Then the lord Herbert[5]; then the lord Middleton[6] of Scotland; with divers others[7] whome he presented with great commendable characters [and[8] not without much flattery].—In the afternoone about 4 of the clock the king having before promised to visit the library, the Doctors, Masters, and other degrees of the University were marshalled by the pro-proctors in Schydiard Street and Scoole Street in their formalities to receive the king when he came from Xt. Ch. that way. But he came downe the High Street and soe through Cat Street and deceived them all. At his comming, neare the globes[9], Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Crew spake a speech[10].

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[1] George Villiers, second duke.

[2] the hour is blotted out, by the book being closed while the erasure noted in note 4 p. 494 was still wet. The figure is possibly '4.'

[3] Richard Aldworth, matric. from S. John's 20 Nov. 1661, aet. 15; afterwards of All Souls; Foster's Alumni Oxon (early Series) i. 13.

[4] corrected by the marginal note:—'he was ⟨not created M.A., but⟩ incorporated;' see in Wood's Fasti *sub anno* 1663.

[5] Henry Somerset, lord Herbert of Ragland, afterwards 3rd marquis of Worcester and 1st duke of Beaufort.

[6] John Middleton, created earl of Middleton 1 Oct. 1660.

[7] Wood notes in the margin:—'see the names of them in the Regester.'

[8] the words in square brackets are blotted out, as being too severe.

[9] A terrestrial and a celestial globe were part of the fittings of every library. They are found as survivals in most College libraries protected by leather coverings. In the Bodleian they stood to the right and left of the entrance to Duke Humphrey, and may be seen *in situ* in old views of the library; e.g. the interior view in Loggan's *Oxonia depicta*. The natural fitness of the place for a speech is seen from the fact that to this day the speech founded by Dr. John Morris is spoken at that place to the Curators of the Bodleian on Nov. 8th annually.

[10] Wood notes in the margin:—'Mr.

He had a very rare banquet given him in Selden's library which cost the University . . .; and soe the king departed home againe.

29 Sept., T., being Michaelmas day, the king about 7 or 8 of the clock in the morning rode out to see the works at S. Clement's [1]; and passing by Magd. Coll., he alighted from his horse and went with his retinew to see that College; and leaving their horses there at the gate, he went in then into the walks to see the place where Dover peer [2] was. In the mean time the praesident ⟨Thomas Pierce⟩ and fellowes meet togeather and walked in their formalities to the watering bridg [3] behind the college: and standing under the great oke [4] there till the king came to him, they all fell upon their knees, and the praesident there made a speech which the king liked off well and put off his hat to them very courteously. After that was done he walked to his hors at the gate and there mounted and soe went to S. Clement's works. After which was done, he went to Xt. Ch. againe by Merton Coll. and within 2 or 3 houres after touched again divers more of the king's evill.—After dinner he and his queen with their retinew walked from their lodgings up to Xt. Ch. hall to see that: where the deane and students waiting his comming, Mr. Thomas Ireland [5], one of the students, spake to them 116 [6] English verses on his knees, which soe much pleased the king that he thanked him for them, gave him his hand to kiss, and commanded a coppy of them. After that was done the king, queen, duke of York, and dutchess, went in the king's coach with their retinew up to Carfax and soe downe the street to Allsoules Coll. to veiw that. Where the warden and fellows meet him at the

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Crew the proctor entertained him with a speech there, vide in "The Intelligencer" Oct. 5, 1663 numb. 5.'

[1] see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ, Oxon. ii. 462; *supra* p. 100.

[2] 'Dover pier' was an erection on the Cherwell at what is now 'Addison's walk.' It had probably been part of the fortification-lines; Henry Carey, first earl of Dover, having been in command of a regiment in the Oxford garrison, see p. 106; Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. ii. 470.

[3] i.e., I suppose, the bridge over the Cherwell into the walks.

[4] see Clark's Wood's City of Oxford, i. 618; it is shown in Loggan's view of Magd. C.

[5] Thomas Ireland is satirized in MS. Tanner 306, fol. 371:—

'Tom Ireland daunceth with a grace
Though that wont gett a student's place
In the afternoon from Laud's hee reeles
With his stockings out at heeles,'

to which a note is added:—'Ireland made it thus:—

In the afternoon to Laud's he goes
With his stockings out at toes.'

Laud's was a tavern, occasionally visited by Wood.

[6] '116' substituted for '60.' Wood 515 (29) is 'Verses spoken at the appearance of the King and Queene . . . in Ch. Ch. Hall 29 Sept. 1663,' Oxford, 1663: by Thomas Ireland. Wood 515 (30) is 'Speeches spoken to the king and queen in Ch. Ch. Hall Oxford 29 Sept. 1663,' Lond. 1663.

gate, and Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Tomkins, the junior proctor, and fellow of that house, spak a speech. After that they saw the chappell; then took coach againe; and soe up the street and downe by Bocardo to St. John's College. Where also the praesident and fellows meet him at the gate and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Speed[1], fellow of that house, spake a speech. There they saw [the[2] chapple and the two bishops' herses, then to the] library, where ⟨Thomas⟩ Laurence, a gentleman commoner of that house, spake some English verses[3] to them. After they had veiwed that College, they went through Canditch to Wadham to see that: where Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Sprat[4] spoke a speech. Then from thence to New Coll.: where Mr. Francis Turner spoke another. And from thence to Queenes College, where Mr. ⟨John⟩ Skelton[5], fellow of that house, spoke another. After that they went and saw the chapple, then the library to see the divell's hand[6]. And as they

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[1] John Speed, M.A. S. Jo. 20 Sept. 1660.

[2] the words in square brackets are scored out.

[3] Wood 515 (31) is 'Verses spoken to the king, queen, and dutchesse of York in St. John's library in Oxford'; in which Wood notes that 'these verses were spoken by Thomas Laurence, gent. commoner of St. John's College, afterwards fellow of Univ. Coll.'

[4] Thomas Spratt, M.A. Wadh. 11 June 1657, fellow of Wadh. 30 June 1657; Gardiner's Reg. Coll. Wadh. p. 194.

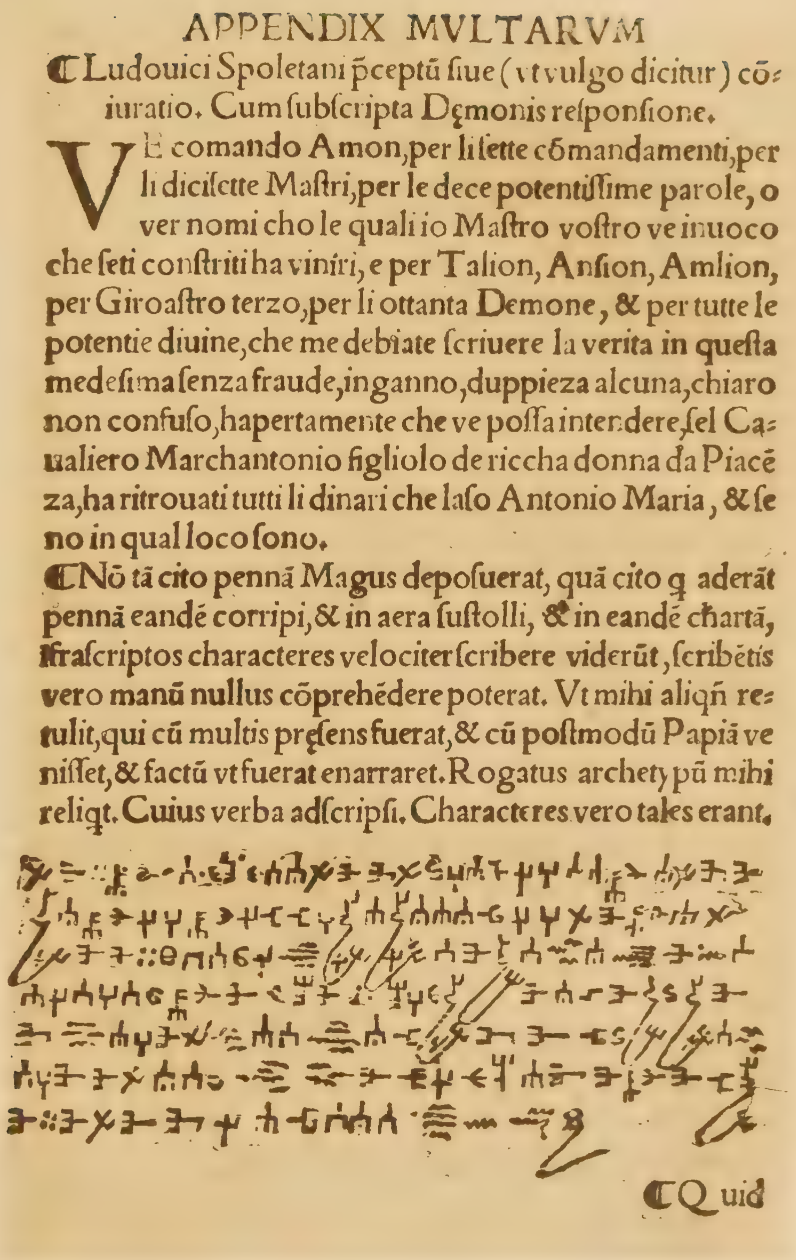
[5] John Skelton, M.A. Queen's 4 July 1659.

[6] some notes in the 'Oxford Magazine' (1890) give further information as to this autograph:—

(1) 'A.D. 1677, August 1 (writer, Thomas Dixon of Queen's College, Oxford)—"I thank you on behalf of the Colleges for the China Almanack. . . . It is to be put in the Archives, where the Devil's Hand, which is now taken away, used to be placed." (Hist. MSS. Commission, 12th Report, App. pt. 7 (1890), p. 138).'

(2) 'A.D. 1710, Aug. 19 (writer, Z. C. von Uffenbach)—"In the morning we saw Queen's College . . . Our guide showed us a book said to have been written by the Devil, *Ambrosii . . . introductio in chaldaicam linguam* (Papiae 1539), *where at* f. 212 v° are '*Ludovici Spoletani praecepta, sive, ut vulgo dicitur, coniuratio cum subscripta DAEMONIS responsione.*' The letters look like Chinese." (Life of A. Benwick, ed. J. E. B. Mayor (1885, not published), p. 375.)'

(3) 'The book narrates how an Italian conjured the arch-fiend "per Talion, Ansion et Amlion" to tell him whether all the property which devolved to him by right had been received, and if not where the rest was. No sooner had this rather commonplace and sordid question been written down, than an unseen hand whisked up the pen and scribbled at a great pace a most remarkable reply, in letters based on Old Iberic, and probably chosen for the profusion of prongs and tridents which embellish the alphabet. Unfortunately, just as the excitement is rising as to the real nature of the response, Ambrosius says coolly that he did not care much to unravel the answer, since no good comes of investigating such things: and no one else has deciphered a letter of it, so as to form any sense.'—The Bodleian had a copy (4° A. 55 Art. Selden), from which a collection of autographs had cut out the engraving in question: an unmutilated copy has recently been presented (press-mark Or. e. 1). In the Queen's College



APPENDIX MVLTARVM

¶Ludouici Spoletani p̄ceptū ſiue (vt vulgo dicitur) cōiuratio. Cum ſubſcripta Dęmonis reſponſione.

VE comando Amon, per li ſette cōmandamenti, per li diciſette Maſtri, per le dece potentiſſime parole, o ver nomi cho le quali io Maſtro voſtro ve inuoco che ſeti conſtriti ha viniri, e per Talion, Anſion, Amlion, per Giroaſtro terzo, per li ottanta Demone, & per tutte le potentie diuine, che me debiate ſcriuere la verita in queſta medeſima ſenza fraude, inganno, duppieza alcuna, chiaro non confuſo, hapertamente che ve poſſa intendere, ſel Caualiero Marchantonio figliolo de riccha donna da Piacēza, ha ritrouati tutti li dinari che laſo Antonio Maria, & ſeno in qual loco ſono.

¶Nō tā cito pennā Magus depoſuerat, quā cito q̄ aderāt pennā eandē corripi, & in aera ſuſtolli, & in eandē chartā, infraſcriptos characteres velociter ſcribere viderūt, ſcribētis vero manū nullus cōprehēdere poterat. Vt mihi aliq̄n retulit, qui cū multis pręſens fuerat, & cū poſtmodū Papiā veniſſet, & factū vt fuerat enarraret. Rogatus archetypū mihi reliq̄t. Cuius verba adſcripſi. Characteres vero tales erant.

¶Quid

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Oxford University Press.

PLATE VII.

THE DEVIL'S AUTOGRAPH: see p. 498.

returned they were meet with at the chapel dore with the College horne[1] full of College bere and there they dranke. From thence they thought to have gone to Magd. Coll., then to Merton, C. C. C., Oriall, and soe home againe to Xt. Ch. but a great shore of raine then falling they went straight home to Xt. Ch. up the High Street.—The same day the king gave . . . *li.* to the poore of Oxon which was distributed in St. Marie's church.

W., 30 day of Sept., being the day of the king's departure, the vice-cancellor, Doctors and Masters that rode, meet at S. Marie's church about 8 of the clock in the morning and from thence went to the king's lodgings at Xt. Ch.; where they meet the cancellor who conducted them into the presence-chamber, where in the name of all the University Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Tomkins, junior proctor, made a speech to the king: and soe the University took their leaves. After that the king and queen and all their retinew departed the city about half an hour past 9 in the morning with great acclamations and shoutes through the streets. At the town's end at S. Clement's the city auxiliaries stood and made a lane for him. From Oxon he went to Wickam[2] that night following to bed: and soe from thence to Whitehall.

About noone or else in the afternoone the same day the cancellor went to Cornberry: but before he departed he sent for Dr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Rogers, late principall of New In, Dr. ⟨John⟩ Conant, Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Cornish, and Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Gilbert an Independent, to him at Allsoules Coll. and told them that he had heard very foule things of them in keping conventicles and meetings in their houses; wherfore, in his owne name as being cancellor of the University, commanded them to depart the limitts therof[3] and not abide therin after Allhallowtyde following.

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copy 'the page is well thumbed, and testifies to the interest excited by the story.'

[1] see Dr. Magrath's 'Queen's College' in 'The Colleges of Oxford: their history and traditions' (Methuen) 1891. It may be noted here that in Alicia D'anvers 'Academia or the Humours of the University of Oxford,' Lond. 1691 (Wood 517 no. 6), p. 15, it is stated that there was a saying that any one who could drink off the horn would become the possessor of it:—

'There is in the cellar to my thinking
A *horn* or something else to drinck in:
Which being fill'd full as it can hold
'Tis his that drincks it off I'm told.
But here's the thing that makes the rout—
When you drink deep it flies about
And douts one's eyes and makes one cough
So that one ne're can tope it off.'

[2] High Wycombe: the usual stage at the time between Oxford and London.

[3] in Wood MS. D 19 (3) fol. 14 is a note about the abode of expelled Puritans:—'Dr. ⟨John⟩ Owen retir'd

Note that Mr. Thomas Gilbert before mentioned living neare Magdalen Hall and receiving the sons of fanaticks to be his bo⟨a⟩rders and sending them to schole at Magd. to Mr. ⟨James⟩ Carcass[1]; the said Mr. Carcasse minding to have them to be his owne bo⟨ar⟩ders complained to Dr. ⟨John⟩ Fell that he did great injury therby to the youths and that what he infused in them one way, Mr. Gilbert did undoe another, and the like. Upon which Dr. Fell told the vice-cancellor (Dr. ⟨Walter⟩ Blandford); and he, the cancellor. Wherupon for that reason as is thought and because Mr. Carkess had a mind to the boys himself, he was turned out of towne: but Mr. Carcasse was crossed in this his designe, for the boys were taken away and sent elswhere.

The next day followyng, being Thursday the 1 of October a Convocation was held in the afternoone about creating some Drs. of D., of whome Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ South, the orator, a M. of A. of 6 years standing, was one, who carried it by scrutiny[2], though, as 'twas thought, he was generally denied by the acclamations of *non*. The other 4[3] of whome Dr. ⟨Robert⟩ Powell of Allso. C. was one [were[4] utterly denied and protested against, yet proctor Crew perfidiously and contrary to his oath pronounced them, though noe scrutiny, 'virtute[5] juramenti sui,' to have passed. Soe they were presented, but singly protested against by the Convocation who desired it to have

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to Studham and there kept preaching meetings; Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Langley at Tubney; ⟨Thomas⟩ Cole at Nettlebed; ⟨Henry⟩ Cornish for some time in Oxford, afterwards at Stanton Harcourt—vide Almanac 1664, in the beginning.'

[1] in Wood 515 (28) is this note:—'James Carkess M. of A. ⟨on 2 July 1659⟩ of Ch. Ch., and Thomas Brattle, B.A. ⟨on 22 Mar. 166½⟩ of the same; the one, Master, the other, Usher, of the free-schole joyning to Magd. Coll., and both bred under Dr. Richard Busby, Master of Westminster.'

[2] for readers outside Oxford, it may be desirable to write down the ordinary procedure of Convocation, which explains this sentence. The Vice-chancellor in proposing the honorary degree would put it to the vote by saying 'Placetne vobis, domini Doctores, huic decreto assentire, placetne vobis, Magistri?' Those for the degree would then call out 'Placet'; those against 'Non placet,' or, more commonly, simply 'Non'; this is what Wood calls the 'acclamation.' The Vice-chancellor would then order a 'Scrutinium,' i.e. the taking of the votes singly by the Proctors. In mentioning the apparent preponderance of the 'non' calls in the acclamation, Wood insinuates that the Proctors falsified their return of the vote. See *infra* p. 502.

[3] Wood notes in the margin '3 rather' and (in pencil) 'Fasti 1663,' where it appears that the fourth person recommended in the Chancellor's letters did not appear.

[4] the words in square brackets are much scored out and can be made out only with difficulty.

[5] these three words in an erasure can barely be made out.

it regestred.] The Convocation was carried with great resolution by the Masters though they had the caucellor's letter for their degrees; and soe earnest were they in their resolutions that the Drs., who were all for the creation of them, came from their seats to perswade the Masters to yeild—the like in the memory of man was never before knowne. Robert Haukins[1] of Ball. was a great stickler against ⟨: so also was⟩ ⟨Ralph⟩ Rauson[2] ⟨of Bras.⟩

It is to be observed, that being a fashion among the courtiers to sing and especially whistle in a careless way as they went too and fro, the gentlemen commoners and other idle scollers followed it, after the courtiers were gone from Oxon, to the disgrace of the gowne.]

October.—1, Th., at Parn's with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Robinson, 3*d.*—3, S., a load of billet wood, 12*s* 6*d*; for cleaving and sawing it, 1*s*; for taking a name out of St. Aldate's register, 6*d*; for washing my black coat, 4*d.*—5, M., a pound of single rush candells, 5*d ob.*; at Webb's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 2*d.*—7, W., for mending of my shoes to Clarke, 8*d.*—9, F., to my barber T⟨homas⟩ Haselwood for his quarteridg, 3*s* 6*d*; at Jeanses with D⟨ick⟩ Lower and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 5*d ob.*—10, S., at mother Johnson's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 2*d.*—12, M., sugar, ginger, 2*d ob.*; paid to my laundress her quarteridg, 2*s* 6*d*; with John Drope at the Meermaid Tavern, 6*d.*—13, T., to Mrs. Burnham for my score, 1*s.*—14, W., at mother Harwood's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 2*d.*—16, F., at mother Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower and ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 6*d.*—17, S., to Amos Curt⟨eyne⟩ for his quarteridge, 2*s*; at mother Flexney's with Mr. ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Greenwood and ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 5*d.*—19, M., at Web's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, 2*d.*—22, Th., at Webb's with Mr. ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨John⟩ Robinson, 10*d.*—23, F., cut my haire; at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peiton, 3*d.*—24, S., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton and ⟨John⟩ Robinson, 3*d ob.*—26, M., sugar at Applebye's, 3*d.*—27, T., for the carriage of a booke from Mr. ⟨William⟩ Sprig, 3*d*; to Davis for 'Relig⟨io⟩[3] Stoici,' 9*d*; spent at Webb's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨John⟩ Robinson, 1*d.*—29, Th., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peiton and ⟨John⟩ Hammond, 3*d.*—30, F., with Mr. ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peinton and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Hammon at Jeanses, 3*d*; at the tavern with Mr. ⟨Christopher⟩ Pyke, ⟨John⟩ Robinson and ⟨Nathaniel⟩ Grenwood, 9*d*; at the Bear with the same persons, 1*s.*—31, S., a pair of writing gloves to Meers, 1*s*; with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower at Jeanses, 4*d*; for apples to bake, 6*d.*

13 Oct., T., to Mrs. Blackman for a fortnight's commons, 3*s* 9*d.*—27 Oct., T., for a week's commons, 1*s* 6*d.*

October.—[Oct.[4] 1, Th., Convocation, wherin the chancellor's letters were read to tell the members of the great goodness of the king to the University in not conferring degrees upon any scholars of the Universitie in the late creation, which hath exceedingly disappointed the pretences of many men, etc. Yet afterwards in the same letters he commends to them Mr. Robert Powell of Alls. Coll. to be D.D., that such dispensations that are necessary may be granted to him, he putting in caution for performing his exercise and standing in the Act for that degree. He also commended to them Mr. James Sessions of Magd. Hall., B. of D.; and Mr. Thomas Barton M.A. of Magd. H. to be D.D., and lastly his chaplain Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ South; but this last and first were utterly denyed. The vicechancellor proposed them altogeather; but the Masters disliking it, Crew the perfidious proctor did desire their graces one by one: first, Mr. Powell, to which the Drs. gave their consent, but the Masters generally cried '*Non*'—yet the proctor pronounced it granted. Then Sessions, Barton, and ⟨John⟩ Clegg, which the generallity denied, yet proctor Crew pronounced them granted. Lastly, South, who all generally cried '*Non*,' and called for a scrutiny; so that the proctor Crew, taking their votes by the eare, pronounced him passed and to have the major part of votes. Which being done, Powell and South were presented by Dr. ⟨John⟩ Wallis and admitted by the vicechancellor *ad*[1] *lectionem alicujus epistolarum Divi Pauli*. After a little space, ⟨? Powell⟩ was presented and admitted to the degree of D.D. *necnon ad suffragandum in domo utraque*. Then James Sessions and Robert South were admitted *ad incipiendum*.]

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[1] Robert Hawkins, B.D. Ball. 7 May 1662.

[2] Ralph Rawson, B.D. Bras. 14 March 166$\frac{0}{1}$. The sentence is left unfinished, but is clearly to be filled up as in the text.

[3] by Sir George Mackenzie, Edinb., 1663; Wood 870 (3).

[4] note in MS. Bodl. 594, p. 46. See *supra* p. 500.

[Robert South[2], M. of A., of six yeares standing, was created at the same time. This gent, who had been bred in the said house ⟨Ch. Ch.⟩ during the times of usurpation and was never a sufferer for the king's cause, was now orator of the University and chaplain to the chancellor therof, and took all opportunities to put himself forward and to overtop those, with very great impudence, that were his seniors by farr. After the letters of his patron (the said chancellor of the University) were read for his creation, the Bach. of Div. and M. of Arts were so earnest against his creation (as they were against that of Powell) and so strongly resolved against the taking effect of the said letters, that the house being in a tumult thereupon, the doctors (who were generally consenting to the creation, for they were not to be overtop'd) did arise from their seats and went downe and mixed themselves among the masters to perswade them to yeild their consents. But all being done in vaine they went to scrutiny; and being done, the said proctor, with his usuall perfidie which he frequently exercised in his office, for he was borne and bred a presbyterian, did pronounce him 'virtute juramenti sui' (as he had done Powell) passed by the major part of the house. Wherupon by the double presentation of Dr. John Wallis, who alwaies was ready to promote falsness and baseness, he was first admitted Bachelaur, then Doctor of Divinity. The chief persons concerned in this most resolute act of denial were Ralph Rawson of Brasenose and Robert Hawkins of Ball. Coll.—the first of which, if not both, did ⟨afterwards⟩ reflect upon these proceedings in their public sermons.]

⟨On 12 Oct., M., Wood was making excerpts from "G," i.e. the register of Convocations from 1505 to 1516; these are now found in Wood MS. D 3, pp. 11–20.⟩

⟨On 20 Oct., T., Wood was making excerpts from "H," i.e. the register of Convocations from 1518–1535; these are now found in Wood MS. D 3, pp. 20–34.⟩

22 Oct., Th., memorandum that I received my 6*li*. rent of my brother Robert Wood and Thomas Burnham for the quarter last past; and also at the same time 23*s* 4*d* for my quarter's rent from the Fleur de liz wherof 15*s* goes for the rent to Mert. Coll. and 4*d* to the dringing ⟨i.e. drinking⟩ at the receiving it, so that I

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[1] i.e. to B.D.; they were only M.A.

[2] note from MS. Rawl. D *olim* 1290.

receive but 8*s* of it. This 8*s* I receive at Michaelmas and our Lady day; the other 2 quarters I receive the full 23*s* 4*d*.

Oct. 27, T., I was at Einsham to carry co⟨ze⟩n Barncote[1] some money, viz. 1*s* from my mother; 1*s* from my brother Kit; and a shilling from myself. Given there to the clarke for looking in the regester[2], 4*d*. For ferriage, 1*d*; to another poore man there, *ob.*; and to Kitt's boy for sadling my hors, 2*d*.

Oct. 29, Th., to the sawers for sawing two peices of timber for my deskes, 1*s*; 17 Novemb., T., to John Watson for bords to make them and workmanship about them, 10*s*: the timber that made my frames I found myself.

Oct. 30, F., lent Mr. ⟨John⟩ Beby 5 of my brother's (Edward's) sermons: restored May 7, 1665.

In this month I gave a *scio*[3] to S^r^ Adames[4] of Alban hall.

November.—2, M., to Mr. ⟨Joseph⟩ Godwyn for 12 of my brother's books, 6*s*; of which sum I have paid 3*s* and the other 3*s* is to ⟨be⟩ paid at Xtmas next.—6, F., at mother Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 3*d*.—8, Su., for claret at the eating of oysters at my brother Robert's, 5*d*.—10, T., at Web's with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne, 5*d*.—11, W., to Mr. Davis for Wareus' 'S.[5] Patrick,' 1*s* 3*d*; to him for Silas Taylor[6] 'of Gavelkind,' 2*s* 4*d*.—12, Th., a pound of single rush candles, 5*d*.—14, S., for mending my stockings, 3*d*, she owes me 1*d*.—17, T., to the shomakers box, 6*d*; spent at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, 3*d ob.*—18, W., to Mr. Thorne for Mr. ⟨Clement⟩ Barksdall's 3 and 4 decades[7], 9*d*; to him for sewing of bookes, 5*d*.—19, Th., to Rich the shomaker a paire of winter shoes, 4*s* 6*d*.—20, F., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, 6*d*.—21, S., with Dick Lower at Jeanses, 2*d ob.*—23, M., to Mr. Davis for 'Sepulchra[8] veterum,' 2*s*; 'Court[9] of Rome,' 1*s* 2*d*; 'Delphi[10] Phoenici⟨z⟩antes,' 1*s* 2*d*.—24, T., at mother Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, 5*d*.—28, S., to Mr. Davis for ⟨Edward⟩ Waterhouse's[11] 'Apology for Learning and Learned Men,' 1*s* 6*d*.—30, M., to John Watson for setting up a strip of timber on my window, 6*d*.

Nov. 4, W., to Blackman for a week's commons, 1*s* 9*d*.—Nov. 9, M., a week's commons, 1*s* 6*d*.—Nov. 23, M., for 2 weeks' commons, 3*s* 6*d*.—Nov. 30, M., a week's commons, ...

November.—⟨On 2 Nov., M., Wood was making excerpts from "I," i. e. the register of Convocations from 1535 to 1563; these are now found in Wood MS. D 3, pp. 35-41. On 7 Nov., S., he was making excerpts from "KK," i.e. the register of Convocations from 1564 to 1586; now found in Wood MS. D 3, pp. 47-54. The same MS. (Wood MS. D 3) contains on pp. 55-59 excerpts from "L," i. e. the register of Convocations from 1582-1594; and on pp. 60-62, excerpts from

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[1] see *supra* p. 228.

[2] Wood's excerpts from Einsham parish register are found in MS. Phillipps 7018.

[3] see Clark's Reg. Oxon. II. i. 47, 81.

[4] Silvester Adams, *supra* p. 416.

[5] Sir James Ware's 'Notae ad opuscula S. Patricio adscripta,' Lond. 1656, 8vo; Wood 206 (3).

[6] Lond. 1663; Wood 585 (2). Wood 585 (1) is William Somner's 'Treatise of Gavelkind,' Lond. 1660.

[7] Barksdale's 'Memorials of worthy persons' 3 decad, Oxon. 1662, and 4 decad, Oxon. 1663, are in Wood 293; which also contains the 5 decad, Lond. 1681.

[8] I have not identified this book. Wood B 32 (5) is Sir Henry Spelman's 'De sepultura,' Lond. 1641.

[9] Lond. 1654; Wood 563.

[10] by Edmund Dickinson, Oxon. 1655; Wood 39 (1).

[11] Lond. 1653; Wood 130 (4).

"M a," i.e. the register of Convocations from 1595 to 1606: these excerpts in both cases are undated, but probably belong to this month of November, or to December.〉

[A true[1] relation of a notorious cheater, one Robert Bullock, lately done in Oxford, to prevent the like, to the tune of *And for my offence I shall die* or *For the losse of my goods.*

Come listen all good people
and here what I can tell
My name is Robert Bullock
at Cheatington I dwell,
For Rougery in Oxford
all others I'le excell
And for mine offence I did flie.

That famous ancient City,
I lately entered in,
To cheat them by the Dozens,
I thought it no great sin:
And to relate particulars,
I'le willingly begin.
And for *etc.*

A wife and a great portion
I did pretend to have[2][a],
And thereupon I must
have all things fine and brave:
I did dissemble with them
much like a cheating knave.

I took of a rich widdow[3][b]
a house and shop so fair
That workmen of all sorts
unto me did repair,
And for their best contrivance
I left it to their care.

Spoons and Plates, all Silver,
of a Goldsmith I procured,
And a great Silver tankard
which Baniers booke assured
My ye〈a〉s, and nays,
were not to be endured.

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[1] This ballad is transcribed from the broadsheet in Wood 402, p. 91; it has the marginal notes indicated by figures, in Wood's hand. Another copy, Wood 401, p. 198, has the marginal notes indicated by letters, in Wood's hand.

[2] from Reding.

[a] from Reading in Berks.

[3] Mris. Robinson, widdow of Thomas Robinson, bookseller.

[b] Mris. Robinson, widdow of Thomas Robinson bookseller, at the west end of S. Marie's church.

A Shute and a fair Cloak,
I am sure I had of one,
Whose name I have forgot;
no matter let it alone,
To me hereafter,
let them make their moan.

A good man a rich Sadler[1][c],
for my custome courted me,
Both Pillion-cloth and Bridle,
were at my service free,
With Combes[2][d], for boots and shoes
I quickly did agree.

My wedding gloves I bought,
of honest Thomas Bland[e],
My brass and eke my Pewter
I had serv'd me out of hand[3][f]
And all poor Price's Bodises
were at my own command.

My empty rooms were furnisht,
with all Upholsterers ware
Both Beds and all things else
I left to Thurston's[4][g] care,
And when I pay my debts,
then he shall have his share.

Bedsteds, and Tables,
and many a day's work to,
I had of a Wooden Joyner[5][h]
who for the same did sue
As most that I have cheated,
and now they have time to rue.

I had of Cox the Matt man,
of several sorts, five Chairs,
And ruggs of Bridewell keeper,
mixt with the finest hairs,
And blankets from a Witny man
who had rather lost his ears.

I was a general merchant,
for Buttons I did trade,

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[1] John Numan.

[c] John Newman.

[2] Cumbes the sho-maker over against S. Marie's church.

[d] Combes a sho-maker living against S. Marie's church.

[e] living against S. Marie's church, father to . . . wife of Richard Witt LL. Bac.

[3] from Sherrard the brasier.

[f] from . . . Sherard the brasier in S. Michael's parish.

[4] Thurston the upholsterer.

[g] Edmund Thurston upholsterer in Allsaints parish.

[5] Woodfeild the joyner.

[h] Woofield living in S. Michael's parish.

I cheated brother Jennings[1] [i],
and a pure Virgin Maid,
My carriage was so wary,
there's none could me upbraid.

All sorts of several workmen,
that I in this employ'd,
I paid them all alike,
dissention to avoid:
If they no better master Masters have,
they'l quickly be destroy'd.

There's two that did escape,
from my intended plot,
That's honest Roger Frye[2],
and Gardiner[3] [j] the Scot,
I am contented with it,
seeing it was their Lot.

I gave each what the⟨y⟩ asked
for their commodity,
I made what ready monies,
I could at Banbury,
And then with Edward Bartlet[4] [k]
for carriage did agree.

I hired a good horse,
of Holly-well of one,
May add a great repentance
(unto his penance done)
That such a rogue and villain,
with his horse away is run.

And when I came to London,
that noble and great City,
I cheated all my carriage;
it being not much pity
That all should loose by me,
so ends my Ditty.
And for mine offences I did flie.

By one of Oxford[5] [l].]

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[1] Jennings, a button-maker, latly under-butler of New Coll., and his sister.

[i] Jennyngs, a button maker, lately the crop-ear'd under-butler of New College.

[2] the ale-brewer in St. Ebbs parish who was to have served him with ale.

[3] Gardiner a [joy]ner in Cat street. ⟨some letters cut off by the binder: Wood strikes out the 'c' so as to read 'Sot,' in the text.⟩

[j] . . . Gardiner a sottish and drunken joyner living in Cat street.

[4] the University carrier.

[k] the carrier of Oxon, the same who was one of the citie ballives anno 1669.

[5] viz. Francis Shenton, apothecary, living in St. Peter's in the Baillye. This buisness was acted and the ballad came out, all in the mounth of November A.D. 1663.

[l] viz. Francis Shenton, a drunken and broken apothecary living in the parish of St. Peter in the Baylie. This cheat was committed in Nov. 1663, and in the same month this ballad was published.

[Anne Weston[1], the widdow of Dr. John Weston, somtimes canon of Ch. Church, died verie aged (aet. 100) in Dr. ⟨Sebastian⟩ Smyth's lodgings at Ch. Ch., M., 16 Nov. 1663; and was the 18 day, W., buried by her husband in the north isle joyning to Ch. Church choire. Shee was the daughter of … Freman of or neare Wallingford in Berks.—I have printed Dr. John Weston's epitaph in 'Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon.' lib. 2 p. 286 col. 1.]

Nov. 16, M., Mr. ⟨Joseph⟩ Harvey went to London.

25 Nov., W., lent Mr. ⟨Roger⟩ Brent my book of fishing by Iz. Walton[2].

Nov. 26, Th., Magd. buisness tried at Worcester house before the king[3], between Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Peirce and Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Yerberry. Severall fellows cited.

December.—2, W., pound of single rush candels, 6*d.*—4, F., at mo⟨ther⟩ Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower, 3*d.*—7, M., bought of Dr. ⟨William⟩ Creed's books[4] which come to 9*s* 3*d.*—8, T., at Pinnok's with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyne and ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, 5*d.*—10, Th., bought of Sam. Pocoke books, 6*s*; bought more of Dr. ⟨William⟩ Creed's books, 1*s* 10*d.*—11, F., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Hammon, 4*d.*—12, S., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, 5*d.*—16, W., a pound of rush candells, 6*d.*—17, Th., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton and ⟨John⟩ Hammond, 2*d.*—19, S., at Jeanses with Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, ⟨Ranulph⟩ Peyton, and ⟨John⟩ Hammond, 5*d.*—21, M., for Father Paul's[5] 'History of the Inquisition' of Mr. Davis, 1*s.*—24, Th., with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn at Jeanses, 4*d ob.*—26, S., at Web's with Mr. ⟨Richard⟩ Lower and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Curteyn, 2*d*; at Bodicot's tavern with Mr. ⟨Robert⟩ Whithall, ⟨George⟩ Roberts, and ⟨James⟩ Workman, 1*s.*—31, Th., received my rent of Tom Burnham, 3*li.*

Dec. 8, T., a week's commons, 1*s* 9*d.*—Dec. 27, Su., for three weeks' commons, 4*s* 11*d*; given to the wench, 1*d.*

December.—Dec. 4, F., Dr. ⟨Edmund⟩ Dickinson gave me Mr. John Whyte's book of poetry[6].

9 day, W., at night Mr. Roger Brent and I playing at cards, he fell out with me, called me all to naught and struck me. Mr. ⟨John⟩ Powell senior, Mr. ⟨James⟩ Workman, and Mr. ⟨John⟩ Wilton were present; but the said Roger Brent's mouth is noe scandle, for every one knows what he is. Will. Thomas, a foolish fellow, could tell

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[1] note in Wood MS. F 4, p. 105.

[2] 'The compleat angler,' 3rd edition, Lond. 1661: Wood 728 (1).

[3] see note 4, p. 73.

[4] Wood 29 ('Den grooten vocabulaer Enghels ende Duyts,' Rotterdam) is probably one of these, having the name 'Edward Creed' as of a former owner. Wood 40 (Hermannus Hugo 'de prima scribendi origine,' Antw. 1617) is probably another, having the name 'W. Creed' as of a former owner.

[5] Lond. 1655; Wood 233 (2).

[6] probably [John White of Chert, Wilts] 'Miscellanea Variegata,' 1663, 8vo; Wood 105.

(Apr. 26, 1665), as he passed by him at the Coll. gate, that "he looked like a rogue, like a whoring rascall, like a whoring rogue," etc.

Dec. 12, S., bought of Mr. Davis Sir Philip Sidney's[1] life, 8*d*; and 'the London smoake dissipated' per Evelyn[2], 6*d*.

Dec. 21, M., Mr. ⟨John⟩ Hewlet[3] the mathematician deceased, and was buried in S. Peter's church in the East.

About the middle of this month Charles Potter sometimes a student of X^t^ch. and author of ⟨a⟩ booke intituled[4] . . . departed this life at London. He was gentleman usher to the Queen mother.

This yeare the Conversion of S. Paul[5] was ordered to be a solemn holyday: quaere Act of Parliament.

William Marsh, taylor in Cat street, 3 children borne[6]; vide 'Notes ex registris[7],' p. 88.

My mother had 3^{d} y. from the Coll.

Robert Bullock, a grand cheat this year; vide Ballad[8].

Francis Isaac[9], A.M. et commensalis C. C. C., obiit 1663. Francis Isaac died 1663, gent. commoner and M.A. of C. C. C., in Essex, beyond London.

Pillory removed this year, quaere. Vide Collect⟨ions⟩ of the market. [Memorandum[10] that when the King came to Oxon in

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[1] possibly Fulke Greville lord Brooke's 'Life of Sir Philip Sidney,' Lond. 1652, 8vo; not now in the Wood collection.

[2] John Evelyn's 'Fumifugium, or the inconveniencie of the aer and smoak of London dissipated,' Lond. 1661, 4to; Wood D 27 (5).

[3] John Hulett, M.A. New Inn Hall 4 July 1633. Wood 583 (7) is 'The description and use of a quadrant . . .' Lond. 1665, by J. H., in which Wood notes 'Hewlett of Oxon, A.M., authour.'

[4] 'Theses Quadragesimales,' Oxon. 1651, said by Wood in the Ath. to be the composition of Potter's tutor Thomas Severne. Wood's copy is Wood 689.

[5] in MS. Tanner 102, fol. 93 b, Wood notes:—'the next yeare ⟨the day was marked in the Almanacs⟩ in red letters.'

[6] see Peshall's City of Oxford, p. 71. In MS. Tanner 102, fol. 93 b, Wood notes that they were baptized 29 Dec.

[7] Wood's 'Notes from the parish registers' of Oxford made 1677–1680 are found in Wood MS. D 5, O. C. 8524.

[8] see *supra* p. 504.

[9] Wood 587 (1) 'A true and perfect relation of the whole proceedings . . . against the late traitors Garnet, etc.' Lond. 1606, was a gift from him, and has the note (erased) 'liber Antonii Woode Oxon ex dono Francisci Isaac nuper C. C. C. Art. magistri qui obiit apud . . . anno domini 1663.' Wood in Wood MS. E 4 notes that 'Mr. ⟨Francis⟩ Isaack of C. C. C. lent me "Survey of the Antiquities of Devonshire, containing many peices of Antiquity of that place" by Thomas Risdon of Winscot co. Devon, gent. (who was of Exeter College, and died about 1636);' from this MS. Wood made excerpts which are found in Wood MS. D 7 no. 3 (O. C. 8521).

[10] this note is found at the beginning of the almanac for 1664.

September 1663 the cage and pillory was taken downe to make roome for the King's passage in North Gate Street; and in the middle of March following it was set up in North Gate Hundred over against the Dolphin by the pound in Magd. parish. New set up, see elswhere.]

Neither wanted there continuall tell-tales and discoverers of conventicles in Oxon, though themselves were drunkards and sneerers. Severall schollers, I remember, (viz. Mr. Samuel Jackson, Mr. ⟨Charles⟩ Pickring[1], ⟨Thomas⟩ Ireland[2], etc. of Xt Ch.) having bin at mother Harwood's in Cat street in the month of Decemb. 1663 and comming from thence late at night almost drunk, they saw a light in the old Congregation house adjoyning to St. Marie's; who therupon thinking on their vigilance that there had bin a conventicle, goe and call proctor ⟨Thomas⟩ Tomkins of Alls. and other schollers to apprehend the conventiclers. To which place going with great speed and bursting open the doores they found none but Mr. Richard Davis the bookseller and his wife and boy looking out books to exchange at London; for he some weekes before had taken the said Congregation house of the University to make a ware house. And soe they were frustrated in their designes. Note that before they entred, they listning under the window, hard Davis say to his wife 'O the bible! I had almost forgot the bible'—which made them verily suspect there had bin a conventicle.

A strang effeminate age when men strive to imitate women in their apparell, viz. long periwigs, patches in their faces, painting, short wide breeches like petticotes, muffs, and their clothes highly sented, bedecked with ribbons of all colours. And this apparell was not only used by gentlemen and others of inferior quality, but by souldiers[3] especial⟨ly⟩ those of the Life Gard to the King, who would have spanners hanging on one side and a muff[4] on the other, and when dirty weather some of them would relieve their gards in pattens.

On the other side, women would strive to be like men, viz., when they rode on horsback or in coaches weare plush caps like monteros, either full of ribbons or feathers, long periwigs which men use to weare, and riding coate of a red colour all bedaubed with lace which they call vests, and this habit was cheifly used by the ladies and maids of honor belonging to the Queen, brought in fashion about anno 1662, which they we⟨a⟩re at this time[1] (1665) at their being in Oxon.

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[1] Charles Pickering, M.A. Ch. Ch. 20 June 1656.

[2] Thomas Ireland, B.C.L. S. Mary Hall 4 July 1657; Student of Ch. Ch.

[3] also by officers of the navy: see Pepys' Diary under date 10 Jan. $166\frac{5}{6}$.

[4] Pepys wore a muff during the preceding winter: see Pepys' Diary under date 30 Nov. 1662.

† Roger Coke's 'Detection' vol. 2 p. 125:—'1663, the king grants a toleration and indulgence to dissenters from the church. Thinking men thought it strange that the king should the yeare before pass the Act of Uniformity as the best meanes to secure the church against popery and fanaticism; and this ⟨year⟩ (1663) grants a toleration. It could not be in favour of them termed 'fanaticks' who kept him from the crowne and last yeare (1662) Venner and his party would have expel'd him againe.'—This indulgence he thinks was granted in Nov. 1663[2] when the parliament was adjourned from Nov. 1663 to Feb. 1663 ⟨i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$⟩. I can find nothing of this Indulgence in the Newes.

† Drollery, Hudibras, buffooning; see 'black book' on my shelf.

[In[3] the year 1663 or therabouts severall yong physitians of Oxon went in a Lent time to Aylesbury to dissect a woman that was there executed for felony. At their returne they found the wayes dirty, weather wet, and at length overtaken by the night. Wherupon the physitians complayning of their journey, Mr. Robert Whitehall, one of their number, replyed that:—

"Omnis commoditas sua fert incommoda secum."]

[Memorandum[4] that in the yeares 1660, 61, and 62 the parishioners of S. Peter's parish in the East made their processioning cross[5] in St. John Baptist's street on the east side of the dore leading up to the principall's lodgings of St. Alban's hall or upon that part of the wall next to the said street that divides the limits of St. Alban hall from Merton College orchard. To these passages I was an eye-witness—Anthony à Wood, Mr. of Arts of Merton College. William Huntingdon, then of Alban hall, now minister of ... in Northamptonshire, hath witnessed this.—In the yeare 1663 Hugh Davenant, Mr. of A., did translate himself from Hart Hall to St. Alban's Hall, and took his chamber on the east side of that hall just behind the butterie on the south side: and being bound with the rest of the students of that house to come on surplice dayes to Merton College prayers, expected, being a senior Master, that the fellowes of the College would call him up from below the chaplayn, where the Masters of that hall have hitherto sate, to take a place according to seniority among them. But none of the fellowes making any offer, he, with the help of Thomas Janes, the butler of that hall (farr prouder than Davenant) invited the leading and drinking parishioners of St. Peter's to come within the hall and make their crosse in the quadrangle by the kitchen dore, hoping by so doing that the east side of the hall wherin his chamber was situated might be taken as parcell of St. Peter's parish, and so consequently not obliged to come to Merton College prayers. This invitation the parishioners did willingly accept, and the rather for this reason because Mr. Davenant made them drink in the buttery so long as he lived in the hall. To these passages I was partly an eye- and eare-witness—Anthony à Wood, M.A. of Merton College and parishioner of St. John Baptist parish.]

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[1] see Pepys' Diary under dates 27 July 1665 and 11 June 1666.

[2] the 'declaration of Indulgence' was issued 26 Dec. 1662; see *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* x. p. 94.

[3] note in Wood MS. E 32, fol. 20.

[4] Wood's note in MS. Rawl. B 402 a, p. 2.

[5] the cross marked at the parish bounds when the bounds are beaten on Ascension day.

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[1] engravings of this instrument of military punishment, both out of use and with a soldier mounted on it, are given in Cassell's 'Old and New Edinburgh,' p. 136.

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